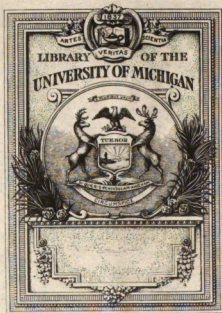


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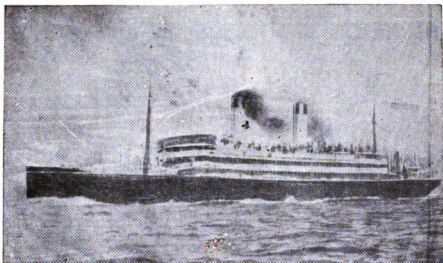
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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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THE BUDO BRIDGE ON THE UYETSU LINE

This is a long bridge measuring feet in length and spans the Budo River at the foot of Budo Mountain, which lies between Katsuki and Samukawa on the Uyetsu Line. The scenery is very fine. The houses from Samukawa village and near by is the famous steep of "oyashirazu-koshirazu" on the neighbouring sea-shore.



THE WAKIKAWA TUNNEL ON THE UYETSU LINE

This tunnel is 844 feet in length and took two years and four months to build. Great difficulty was experienced in getting a sufficient number of coolies and the construction was accomplished almost entirely by women workers. A tunnel built by women is unique in Japan. The Uyetsu line is a newly opened Government railway, of which an account appears in this number.



THE SANMEN BRIDGE ON THE UYETSU LINE

This bridge has a length of one mile. Its building was some of the hardest work done on the line. For the Uyetsu line.



THE NAKAHAMA TUNNEL ON THE UYETSU LINE

This tunnel has a length of about 25 miles. The photograph shows its entrance at Murakami. The solitary island on the left is the Bentei-iwa, Nezumi-saki. The Uyetsu line is described in the August number.

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XV

SEPTEMBER, 1924

No. I

The Month In Progress

THE EDITOR'S DIARY

AUGUST 21st:—The instructions of the Ministers of the Interior and Finance regarding the retrenchment in local budgets was forwarded to the prefectural governors with the joint signature of the two Ministers.

August 22nd:—The result of the investigations of the Statistical Section of the Tokyo Municipality with reference to the extent of the losses sustained in the earthquake and fire was made public, as follows:—

| | | |
|--|--------|-----------------|
| City of Tokyo | | ¥ 3,732,228,107 |
| Suburbs of Tokyo... | | 83,688,698 |
| City of Yokohama | | 1,180,969,767 |
| Elsewhere in Kanagawa Prefecture | | 279,366,992 |
| Total Loss of All the Departments of the Cabinet | | 107,229,558 |
| Loss of the Household Department | | 2,000,000 |
| Prefectural Districts, except Tokyo and Kanagawa | | 126,009,151 |
| Total | | 5,501,512,273 |

A mixed train on the Uyetsu Line after having left Sakata was derailed between Atsumi and Nedzu-ga-seki at about 3 p.m., on account of the track being destroyed by a storm, and one locomotive and six freight cars fell into the sea, with a number of casualties. The line is a new one, opened on the 31st July.

August 24th:—In Kagawa, Okayama, Shimane, and most recently in Toyama and Ishikawa Prefectures, especially in the first named prefecture, narcotic phrenitis has been very virulent, with a high death-rate. Experts have been despatched to those districts by the Hygienic Bureau of the Home Department.

August 27th:—Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to France; Mr. Adachi, Japanese Ambassador to Belgium; and Mr. Matsuda, Japanese Minister to Switzerland, were appointed Japanese representatives at the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland.

August 31st:—According to a report published by the Central Meteorological Observatory, the earthquakes perceptible to human beings from September 1st last year to August 31st this year numbered 1,441 in Tokyo and 2,756 throughout the country, 7 and a half per day average.

September 1st:—This being the first anniversary of the great earthquake and fire of last year, the Tokyo people observed the day by eating unhulled-rice as they did in the days of the disaster. At 11.58 A.M., when the shock occurred last year all the temples in the city tolled their bells, the factories' whistles sounded

and the tramcars stopped for a minute. Services for the victims were held at the leading temples; especially at the charnel erected on the site of the military clothing department, Honjo, where over 32,000 persons were killed by the fire on the day of the catastrophe, a service was held in memory of the dead. The mourners who worshipped at the charnel numbered about 500,000 people up to noon. At the Zojoji Temple in Shiba Park and the Sensoji in Asakusa Park memorial services attracted many. The Prince Regent graciously made inquiry about the present state of the restoration program for the devastated area, and Mr. Wakatsuki, Minister of the Interior proceeded to the Akasaka Palace at 10 a. m. and was granted an audience by the Regent to whom he reported in detail the progress of the restoration work.

At about 6 p. m. General G. Fukuda, while on his way to the Chosenji Temple where a lecture meeting in memory of the catastrophe at which he was one of the lecturers, was to be held, had just got out of his motor in front of the Enrakuen

Restaurant, Hongo, resting-place for the lecturers, when he was shot at in the back by would-be assassin, but he was not injured. The offense was arrested on the spot and found to be a socialist.

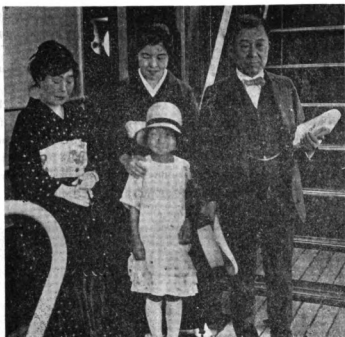
He confessed that he attempted to kill the general to take revenge in connexion with the death of Osugi, one of his comrades, on the occasion of last year's disaster, for which he thought General Fukuda was responsible as Commander enforcing Martial Law in the Kanto District.

September 5th:—Owing to the defeat of the candidate he recommended for Director of the Electric Bureau of the Tokyo Municipality, in the Tokio Municipal Council, Mr. H. Nagata, Mayor of Tokyo, tendered his resignation to the Governor of Tokyo Prefecture, also those of the three deputy mayors.

September 6th:—At a little past 9 a. m. Sub-Lieutenant Tanno of the Navy, a Tenth Course student of the Kagamigaura Hydroplane Corps, fell from a height of 50 meters to the water and was seriously wounded. The machine was smashed.



Girls Swimming in the Shiba Pool, Tokyo



Ambassador Mr. Hanihara Coming Back from America and His Family Welcoming Him

September 7th:—The extent of the damages caused by the storm in Northern Formosa was larger than imagined. According to various reports there were casualties of over three hundred, and more than seventeen thousand houses were wrecked.

September 12th:—At 7:30 a.m. a launch and a vedette-boat both belonging to the battleship Nagato came into collision in the Yokosuka Naval Port. The launch sank immediately, and seventeen were drowned.

A express train for Tokyo was approaching Kusatsu-machi, in Hiroshima Prefecture, on the Sanyo line, on its way to Hiroshima when it ran into a landslide caused by a storm. The locomotive, mail car and one passenger-coach were upset, which caused seventy casualties.

September 13th:—Narcotic phrentis invaded Tokyo. According to the in-

vestigation by the Medical Section of the Metropolitan Police, there were ten cases up to to day.

A scout-aeroplane of the 6th battalion of the Flying Corps at Heijo, Korea, crashed at Heiko, while engaged in maneuvers.

Sergeant Ebine, pilot, and Lieutenant Moriwaki observers were killed. They are the first victims since the establishment of the flying corps in Korea.

Interview given to the Press by Mr.
Debuchi, Director of the
Asiatic Bureau

Foreign Office,

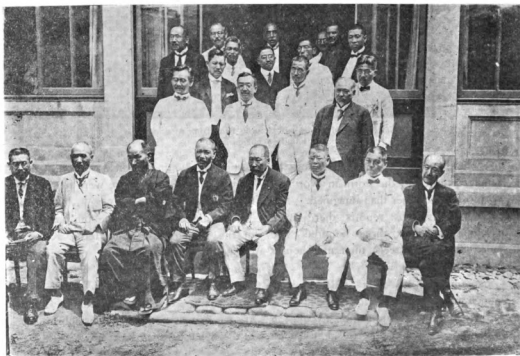
September 22, 1924.

In a speech delivered before the Imperial Diet in its last session, the Foreign Minister explicitly stated that Japan has adopted and will follow a policy of absolute

non-interference in the internal affairs of China. It is therefore superfluous to say that the Japanese Government will strictly adhere to this policy of non-intervention in the present civil war and will assume an attitude of impartiality toward any of the warring parties.

Although reports to the effect that some of the Powers are contemplating interfering in the domestic affairs of China at this juncture or that some are designing to

give help to the Chihli party are circulated from time to time, they are purely rumours deserving of no credence. The Japanese Government deeply regret that the present disturbance has occurred in China and cannot help hoping that the Chinese authorities and people will fully realize the gravity of the situation and unite their best efforts speedily to put an end to the internecine war and to restore peace and order in their territory.



Parliamentary Undersecretaries Just Appointed in Japan

HOT SPRING

A man came to Yumoto (famous for its hot springs) in Hakone, and immediately asked the clerk of the hotel if the bath was ready.

Clerk: "As this is a hot-spring hotel, we don't prepare any hot bath."

Guest: "So much the better. Can I take it right away?"

Clerk: "Yes, Sir, the hot spring is always ready."

The Kato Cabinet and Public Opinion

The Kiyoura Cabinet resigned en bloc on June 7th as had been expected. On that day, the Premier, Viscount Kiyoura, carrying his cabinet's resignation, repaired to the Akasaka Imperial Palace, and presented them to the Prince Regent. His Highness wished him and his cabinet to remain in office until further notice. He then attended the last conference of his Cabinet. The Cabinet was formed in January last and was in power only for six months, during which nothing worthy of note was achieved by it, except the consummation of the Imperial wedding and the general election.

This short life of the Ministry was expected by the public from the very beginning. All the leading parties opposed it on the ground that a nonparty Cabinet is against the principle of the Constitution. These parties, previously in opposition to each other, joined in their efforts to destroy the Kiyoura Cabinet, except the Seiyu-honto, which supported the Ministry against the other three "constitution protecting" parties, as compared with which it was of little importance. With such a small pro-Government party, the Kiyoura Cabinet saw the impossibility of getting through the barrier of the next session of the Imperial Diet, but by dissolving it hoped to get more members for the pro-Government party at a general election. It dissolved the Diet under the pretext that only the insincere members opposed the Government and their opposition did not represent national opinion. On January 30th, there was great tension in the lower house before opening, and as soon as it was opened, it was thrown into such confusion that the Chairman had to announce a recess. During the recess, an

Imperial order was received for its dissolution, before the Premier spoke on his administrative policy. Thus, the Kiyoura Cabinet had to ask the people their opinion of the advisability or inadvisability of its remaining in office by a general election.

Soon after the formation of the Kiyoura Ministry, the Seiyu party, the biggest of all the political parties, exposed its long-standing internal troubles, which culminated in the retirement of many members, who organized a new party, the Seiyu-honto. It was on this new party that the Kiyoura Cabinet relied in dissolving the Diet and causing a general election, for it wished to have it as the first party supporting it in the next session of the Diet. The general election turned out contrary to its desire, and this had a result of hastening the cabinet's collapse. The Premier considered seriously the steps to be adopted and had to decide to retire after the Imperial banquets in celebration of the Crown Prince's wedding.

Accordingly, the Cabinet presented its resignation on the 7th after which Viscount Kiyoura spoke to the pressmen substantially as follows:—

"As you may be aware, we have tendered our resignations. I do not think it necessary to speak of the reason for our resignation, but we believe the present the most proper time to step out".

Upon receiving the Cabinet's resignation the Prince Regent summoned the Keeper, of the Privy Seal Count Hirata and sent upon consultation with him the Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor, Count Tokugawa, to Kyoto to ask Marquis Saionji's opinion about the formation of the succeeding Ministry. The Count visited the Marquis on the 8th and came back to

Tokyo on the 9th, when he proceeded to the Akasaka Palace and stated the details of his interview with the Marquis. At 10.40 A. M. that day, Viscount Iriye, the Grand Chamberlain to the Crown Prince visited Viscount Kato, the leader of the Kensei-kai, and brought to him an Imperial message for an audience. The Viscount repaired to the Akasaka Palace at 11.30 A. M. and the Prince Regent ordered him to form a new Cabinet. He retired from the palace at 11.40 A. M. and visited Mr. K. Takahashi, the leader of the Seiyu Party, and Mr. T. Inukai, the leader of the Kakushin Club, with whom he exchanged views on the fundamental policy of Cabinet making and other questions, in compliance with their previous agreement to co-operate energetically for the carrying out of the great spirit of the Constitution. Viscount Kato was anxious to organize a new Cabinet based on the three political parties aiming at a revision of the election law, re-adjusting and reforming the financial administration and upholding official discipline. He asked the two political leaders to join him as Cabinet members. The two supported the above policies, but could not answer before carefully considering the parties' respective standpoints. After a series of interviews, however, they decided to join the Cabinet in order to stabilize the political situation, and to meet the Imperial wishes without regard to the individual interests of the political parties led by them.

Mr. Takahashi was once Premier. His decision to enter the Cabinet as an ordinary Minister for the sake of the three associated parties and in utter disregard of his personal interests was generally praised by the public. A coalition Cabinet was thus formed with the following members:—

Viscount K. Kato, Prime Minister.

Baron K. Shidehara, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

R. Wakatsuki, Minister of Home Affairs.

Y. Hamaguchi, Minister of Finance.

Lieutenant-General Ugaki, Minister of Army.

Admiral Takarabe, Minister of Navy.

S. Yokota, Minister of Justice.

R. Okada, Minister of Education.

K. Takahashi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

T. Inukai, Minister of Communications.

Dr. M. Sengoku, Minister of Railways.

On the 11th, Viscount Kato repaired to the Akasaka Palace and replied to the Prince Regent accepting the Imperial mandate to form a Ministry. He submitted his list of Ministers, and it was approved by the Regent. The Viscount left the Palace at 10.15 A. M. and again proceeded there with his colleagues at 1.30 P.M. They were received in audience by the Prince Regent, after which the ceremony of the installation of the ministry was held. At the same time, the resignation of the preceding Cabinet was accepted.

The Premier Viscount Kato, is the leader of the Kensei-kai, which is one of the two largest political parties in Japan, and has been the most formidable rival of the Seiyu-kai, the other big party, for many years. The latter has been more powerful than the former in the Diet where it wielded power as a pro-Government and majority party over the other parties. Viscount Kato has been out of the Government since he resigned the portfolio of foreign affairs in 1915. On the 11th, he spoke at an extraordinary general meeting of the Kensei-kai. He said he was glad that Mr. Takahashi, the leader of the Seiyu-kai, had willingly accepted his desire to join the Cabinet as an ordinary member without consideration of the fact that he once held the premiership. He also thanked Mr. Inukai for his consent to co-operate with him.

Mr. Takahashi and Mr. Inukai published a statement in joining the Kato ministry, in which they pointed out that Viscount Kato's receipt of the Imperial mandate to form a Ministry illustrated the people's anxiety to stabilize the political situation by forming a party Cabinet based on the Constitution and they decided to join it as ministers in acceptance of the Viscount's proposal and in disregard of trifling objections that stood against

the step, believing it their duty to make their utmost exertions for improving parliamentary politics and reforming general administrative affairs, now that the association of the three political parties had brought about the political change. They were resolved to co-operate sincerely for the sake the country.

From this statement, it may be seen that the two party leaders sacrificed their individual interests in the cause of the constitution and to save the situation.

The Ministry was formed of splendid material and unexpectedly quickly and has been supported by the public in all directions.

To show how the Cabinet is thought of by prominent statesmen, we quote two representative views, one of Dr. Mizuno, the Home Minister in the Kiyoura Cabinet, and that of Baron Yamamoto, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the Takahashi Ministry.

It is well that the Kato Cabinet was formed quickly, says Dr. Mizuno. All its members are suitable for their posts. Viscount Kato is strongly determined. It is but a natural consequence of the joining of the three parties for the protection of the Constitution that Mr. Inukai and Mr. Takahashi took seats in the Cabinet, which is a proper step for making the triple alliance worthy of the name and object. It is especially praise-worthy that Mr. Takahashi, who was once at the head of the Cabinet, is content with a comparatively unimportant portfolio under Viscount Kato, setting greater value on the association of the three parties. Turning to Mr. Wakatsuki, Dr. Mizuno states that he, who is one of his school mates, will successfully fill his position, as he is very considerate and does not do anything beyond reasonable limits. Dr. Okada is particularly fitted for the portfolio of Education. It is interesting that he has been placed in the position as a non-party man. The question is how the three associated parties, which have hitherto differed from each other in principles and views on important national policies, can reconcile their differences. A political party must be

held responsible for its policies. In the election law revision question, for instance, the Kensei-kai led by Viscount Kato and the Kakushin Club led by Mr. Inukai agreed in advocating universal suffrage to be carried out at once without conditions, while the Seiyu-kai led by Mr. Takahashi has been opposed to it. In the land tax question, the Seiyu-kai and the Kakushin Club advocated the transfer of the tax to local revenue instead of the state revenue while the Kensei-kai was against it.

It will be watched with interest how the Ministry can find means of reconciling these divergent views on important question. As to the life of the Ministry, Dr. Mizuno says it depends on the determination of the three party leaders. He only hopes that the Ministry will carry out all the important things hitherto advocated by the parties, for frequent changes of the political situation, as recently, are not the way to put important policies satisfactorily into practice, however ambitious the programs may be.

The political situation will be stabilized at least temporarily by the formation of the coalition Ministry, says Baron Yamamoto. Viscount Kato may be sympathized with, however, for his troubles in leading the Cabinet. It is to be doubted if he fancied at first his present cabinet members. He thinks there must have been much negotiation before the selections were concluded. At least, he stood firmly for the appointment of Mr. Wakatsuki and Mr. Hamaguchi to the portfolios of Home Affairs and Finance respectively, as it had been previously expected that he would not allow these particularly important positions to be filled by other party or nonparty men. It is really satisfactory, Baron Yamamoto notes, that he gave to Mr. Wakatsuki, who is noted for his cool head, and for details, a position, which is a key to the future extension of his party strength, and that Mr. Hamaguchi is entrusted with the great task of thoroughly re-adjusting the state finances and making their foundation solid.

Japanese Child Games

SOME time ago we published a description of a number of the most favored games of Japanese children. This article tells of others,

The Fox.

Children make a circle by joining hands and going round, singing repeatedly.

"How beautiful this year's peonies are! Let us pick our ears. *Suppon-pon!*

When they sing "let us pick our ears," they disengage their hands and pretend to pick their ears. While they utter *suppon-pon*, they rub their hands and make a gesture of dancing. Then, they again join hands and sing the song. At the end of the second singing the fox makes its appearance and approaches the circle.

"I say, won't let you join?" asks the fox.

"No,!" reply the singers.

"Why?" inquires the fox.

"Because you have a tail," reply the singers.

"I'll cut off my tail," says the fox.

"We do not like the blood," say the singers.

"It will be wiped away," says the fox.

"We do not like the wound," say the singers.

"If you do not allow me to join, you, I'll strike you with a stick when you are passing my house," says the fox.

"You may join then," say the singers.

The fox joins hands and goes round with the others, singing once more the song. The fox then walks out of the circle and says, "It is now time to go and take lunch."

"What is your relish?" ask the girls.

"A live snake," answers the fox.

As the fox is going back with the answer, the girls look after it and sing in chorus, "You are a fox only in form."

"Do you mean me?" asks the fox as it turns round and looks the company.

"No," answer the girls.

The fox goes forward again, when the girls sing once more, "You are a fox only in form."

The fox again turns back and asks the same thing.

The girls reply in the negative.

No sooner does the fox go forward again than the girls sing, "You are a fox only in form."

"I?" asks the fox.

This time, the girls answer "yes."

The fox gets angry and pursues the girls who run away at top speed. It catches one, who must be the fox next. The Japanese have a superstition of foxes changing themselves into human beings, and the above game concerns that superstition. The centre of interest of the game is that the girls always feel eerie about the fox and uneasy at the danger of being caught. This game is played chiefly by girls.

Flower Naming.

This is an indoor amusement. Several boys or girls sit in a circle. One of them holds a lighted incense-stick and names a flower he remembers, when he hands the incense stick over to the one at his right, saying, for instance, "Plum blossoms" or "Cherry blossoms." The one receiving the incense-stick gives another flower name, and delivers the stick to the one at his right. All name flowers or blossoms in turn.

One condition is that no flower should be mentioned more than once. After a

number of turns, the children not remembering so many names of flowers and blossoms become unable to tell them straight off and begin to be flurried. In the meantime, the incense-stick is burning short so as to be scarcely held in the fingers. The one who cannot name a flower before the stick burns out is obliged to drop it and is the loser. Sometimes the penalty of singing a song is imposed.

Succession of Stories.

This game requires several children. They sit round a room. The tagger is decided by mora. He holds a towel and begins an extemporaneous story.

"There was a spring in distant mountains" the speaker begins, "It was clear and smooth as a mirror. . . ."

At this he throws the towel to one of the players. The latter receiving the towel succeeds to the story and continues it.

The centre of interest in this game lies in too much absorption in another's story to notice the towel thrown at oneself or too much anxiety about the possibility of the towel being thrown at oneself to carefully listen to another's story and to take over that story and continue it instantaneously on receipt of the towel.

The Border Footed or not Footed.

This is an active indoor game. It is played by two or more children. The tagger may stand or sit out of the line of the other players, who stand beside the black border of the "tatami" (mat) with their hands on the waist and their right feet a little before their body and on the mat border, as if they were dancing.

The tagger sings, "The border is footed; the border is not footed. The border is footed; the border is not footed."

The standing players must put their right feet on or off the border as the song orders. The orders are not always regular. Sometimes, he sings repeatedly, "The border is footed;" ordering the players to simply foot the border; and other times he gives the contrary order. He also repeats footing five times and then suddenly changes his order into "not footed." It is necessary for the players to listen carefully to these orders and act exactly as ordered. One failing to obey the command in bewilderment and being discovered by the tagger serves as the next tagger.

"Ashi-Mekura" (Foot-Blind).

This may be played in or out of a room. When played outdoors, it is done within drawn lines. The more players the more exciting the play is. There are two taggers. One of them is blind folded with a towel and serves as a blind man. He takes on his back another tagger, who carries a duster. He runs after the other players, who run about to avoid him. If he approaches one, the tagger on his back strikes the latter on his back with the duster. This latter becomes a tagger. Another one must be struck to take the place of the pair of taggers. A necessary condition in this game is that the tagger on the back of the other tagger should not utter anything to direct the latter in pursuit of the running players.

The centre of interest is that the tagger, who is not blindfolded is vexed at the course of the blindfolded one, on whose back he is carried, in directions contrary to the fleeing ones, while he is impatient to strike them with his duster. The fleeing ones run about in silence, lest their laughter or cries should give a clue to the blindfolded tagger.

The "Sayo-Ken" and "Tsunbo-Ken" (the Yes-"Ken" and Deaf-"Ken.")

These are two kinds of *ken* (mora) of a similar nature. The game is played by two persons, and the more spectators the more interesting it is.

The *Sayo-ken* is a game of questions and answers, and if one replies in the affirmative, he will lose. Very palpable questions are put purposely to get a reply of *sayo* (yes).

"Are you Hirayama by name?" one questions.

"No. I think I am Murata by name," another replies.

"Your father is older than you?" one asks.

"No. He is not. He is younger than me," another replies.

"When it rains, the weather is bad?" one questions.

"No. I don't think so. It is fine, when rain falls," another answers.

"I feel warmer in the summer than in the winter," one says.

"No. I do not feel so. It is colder in the summer than in the winter," another contradicts.

These are a few instances. The necessary condition is that one should not reply simply "no," but some more words must be added. This condition is to draw the answerer into saying "yes" instead of "no" in uttering something more than "no."

The *tsunbo-ken* is a game of conversation by two persons. One must tell in reply a thing quite unconnected with the other's question and of similar length. To give a few examples, "It is fine to-day," one says. "Yes, the horse has a long face," the other replies.

"There was an earthquake shock last evening. Do you know it?" one asks.

"Yes. Baked potatoes are very nice," the other replies.

"Is it a crow or a kite that is flying over there?" another questions.

"I have stomach trouble," another answers.

If the following reply is given to a question, the answerer is considered as losing the game, for he has been evidently drawn into the question.

"Is it a crow or a kite that is flying over there?" one questions.

"The aeroplane flies pretty high up," another answers.

The "Oden-ya."

Oden is a kind of Japanese popular food. It contains several kinds of fish and vegetable food such as *hanpen* (fish minced and steamed in a mixture with *yama-no-imo* (yam), *chikuwa* (fish minced and steamed and not mixed with *yamano-imo*), "*konnyaku* (kneaded devil's tongue root), *yaki-dofu* (broiled beancurd), *ganmodoki* (bean-curd fried with condiments), potatoes, etc., which are cooked in a soup of soy, after which they are skewered and eaten, usually with mustard. The seller of *oden* is called *oden-ya*.

Here boys and girls imitate this familiar food hawking in their play. It is an outdoor game by at least 6 or 7 children.

There are two taggers chosen at first. One hawks *oden* and another buys, the rest forming the *hanpen*, *chikuwa*, *konnyaku*, *yaki-dofu*, *ganmodoki* and potatoes respectively. The *oden-ya* arranges in a line these foods beside him, waiting for one coming to buy them. Presently, there appears a buyer (the other tagger).

Buyer. I want *oden*, *Odenya-san*.

Oden-ya. Thank you for your patronage. What kind of *oden* do you want?

Buyer. Give me a piece of *hanpen*.

Oden-ya. All right, Sir. Here is *hanpen*.

So saying, the *oden-ya* delivers to the buyer *hanpen* (a child standing by him), and the buyer goes out with him.

The buyer (coming again). Have you *konnyaku*?

Oden-ya. Yes, Sir. Here is *konnyaku*. Thank you.

Konnyaku (another child) is taken to the side of the buyer.

Buyer. I want a piece of potato.

Oden-ya. Thank you. Here is a potato.

Potato (still another child) goes to the buyer.

The buyer may purchase all, but usually, he purchases about one half.

Mustard will be given, the *Oden-ya* says.

As he says so, he rubs the children on the head and back or tickles them under the arms.

The *Oden-ya* applies mustard to a few and purposely leaves one or two children without it, saying, Oh! the mustard is finished. I must go and buy it.

The buyer goes with him. When the two taggers are a distance off the *oden*, those sold and not sold run away.

Seeing this, the *Oden-ya* and his buyer cry out, O dear! *Oden* have run away. They run after them and at last catch two, who are to succeed them as the *Oden-ya* and his buyer.

The "Gyochoboku" (Fish, Birds and Trees).

This is an indoor game with two sitting face to face, and there are a few others seeing the game and waiting for their turn to play.

A. I'll speak, speak.

B. Do you speak, speak?

A. I'll speak, speak.

B. Do you speak, speak? What is the tree?

A. A pine-tree.

B. Do you speak, speak? What is the bird?

A. Crane.

B. Do you speak, speak? What is the fish?

A. A halibut.

A suddenly inquires of B about one of fish, birds or trees. A must reply properly at once. B inquires only about trees or fish in order to bewilder the dialogist in reply. If A expecting an inquiry about a bird, speaks of a heron, while B wants a reply to his inquiry about a fish, he is lost. The questions and answers are kept up until either party is beaten. When the answerer is correct in reply to all ques-

tions put by B, the latter is deemed beaten. At each question and answer, A and B repeat the words, "I'll speak" and "Do you speak."

The "Shishi-Asobi" (Lion).

The lion dance is a street performance existing since the Yedo period. One with a wooden gold painted lion's mask dances funnily to a flute and big and small drums. The dancer goes about in the streets in the New Year's holidays and on festival days.

This game is an imitation of the dance. It is best to have more than 4 or 5 players. A tagger is chosen at first, and the rest act as musicians, who gesture as if they were actually playing on musical instruments. They sit round and look serious, which is funny to see.

The tagger acts the part of the dancer. He does not wear the mask and simply imitates it by folding the palms, which are opened and closed as if the lion's mask opened and closed its mouth.

The tagger gestures funnily as the other players, say "Where is the lion?" . . . "Where is the lion?" Suddenly, he imitates quickly one of the musical instruments in concert. He mimics for instance, one pretending to beat a drum. The latter instantly stops beating and folds the palms in imitation of the lion's mouth, saying repeatedly. "Where is the lion?" He watches a chance for mimicing the gestures of another performer, and suddenly mimics it, say, *samisen* playing, when the latter player instantly begins the gestures of the dancer.

One, who is too much given up to his own gestures ie the performance to take quick notice of his being imitated, has the worst of it and pays a penalty by singing a song

This game is even played by adults at banquets and on other occasions. At a banquet, the loser is forced to drain a cup as penalty.

But this last game is nearly extinct to-day. It was most fashionable in the Yedo period and has been given here as an example of Yedo customs.

A General Survey of Japan's Foreign Trade

AFTER a series of excesses of imports over exports since January, the foreign trade of Japan took a favourable tendency in August, when the exports amounted to 176,000,000 yen and the imports to 142,000,000 yen, showing the balance of 34,000,000 yen in favour of exports. This was caused principally, however, by a great diminution in imports, although it was accounted for in part by an increase in exports. The imports reached the value of 311,000,000 yen in March, but the amount fell off to 152,000,000 yen in July. In August, the figure lost further by 10,000,000 yen, when compared with July. On the other hand, the exports gained 40,000,000 yen.

The following table shows the value of exports and imports since January :—

In Thousands of Yen.

| Month. | Exports. | Imports. | Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| January | 110,773 | 214,210 | 108,477 Im. |
| February ... | 105,366 | 294,114 | 188,748 „ |
| March | 120,457 | 311,429 | 190,972 „ |
| April | 148,576 | 247,618 | 99,042 „ |
| May | 176,683 | 223,623 | 46,938 „ |
| June | 145,603 | 176,123 | 32,520 „ |
| July | 136,637 | 152,945 | 16,308 „ |
| August | 176,427 | 142,100 | 34,327 Ex. |
| Total | 1,121,372 | 1,769,632 | 648,060 Im. |
| Inc. over 1923 | 151,990 | 345,068 | 193,078 |

The above decrease in the import trade was caused mainly by a heavy fall in yen exchange in the international market, a decrease in the purchasing capacity of the yen and the depreciation of commodities. Of the most valuable goods decreased on the import side lumber and iron were at the head of the list. Lumber once reached the value of 15,000,000 or 17,000,000 yen, but recently decreased to 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 yen, and iron diminished at the same time from 25,000,000 or 27,000,000 yen to 11,000,000 yen. The principal factor in the excess of exports over imports in August was an increase in the exportation of raw silk. In June and July, the latter

amounted to 42,000,000 yen, and it rose to 72,000,000 yen in August. This increase takes up the larger proportion of the increment of the total export trade in August over July, no other articles sharing prominently in the increase. As compared with the same interval, 1923, the raw silk exported during the first eight months of this year lost 3,000,000 yen, for it amounted to 378,000,000 yen, while cotton yarns gained 27,000,000 yen, and cotton fabrics 71,000,000 yen over last year. It may be seen, therefore, that the increase of 151,000,000 yen of the export trade for the first eight months of this year over the corresponding period, 1923 was principally on account of the above three articles and especially cotton yarns and cotton fabrics and not raw silk. These cotton goods grew mainly owing to a great increase in Chinese requirements, although it is doubtful whether the Chinese demand will hereafter be as large as before, seeing that war is again being waged in that country, involving Shanghai, the central market. If the Chinese demand is lost on that account, another excess of exports over imports would be very unlikely unless there is sufficient increase in the exportation of war silk to compensate for the loss. Although raw silk decreased in value in the total for the first eight months, yet it increased in quantity, for shipments to America amounted to 192,000 bales as against 175,000 bales in 1923 and those to Europe to 23,800 bales as against 3,900 bales in 1923. America is the country on whose demand we must count for an increase in the future demand for raw silk, in order to maintain a good excess of exports over imports. The Chinese war, it is hoped will occasion an increase in the world's demand for Japanese raw silk, the supply of which from the interior of China is being rendered impossible by the conflict.

The Development of Architecture in Japan

From a Lecture by Mr. Chuta Itoh, "Kogaku-hakushi"

ARCHITECTURE is to be compared to a human body. As a man is born of his father and mother, so is architecture produced by the country and its people; with the land as its mother and the people, its father. For this reason, Japanese architecture is the offspring of the people and land of Japan; at the very moment of its birth it assumed a variety it inherited from its mother's constitution as well as its father's temperament. Thus, grown up to some extent, architecture never loses its special variety.

This immutable principle is to be applied to Japanese architecture. No sooner had it been born than Japanese architecture adopted the architectural art of San-Han (Korea in olden times) as its model. This period may be compared to the kindergarten age in man. Subsequently Japanese architecture was influenced by the Tung Dynasty of China, which may be described as the elementary school age in its course of development. During this period Japanese architecture made considerable progress, which, although it may be attributed to a large extent to the excellent mental and muscular talent of the Japanese people was nevertheless due to the conspicuously developed stage in which was found the Tung architecture in those days.

Tung was, indeed, the foremost civilised country in the world during those days. No wonder that the architectural field of Japan, whose master of the art was Tung, realised striking development. In succession to Tung, the three dynasties, Tsung, Yuan, and Ming, followed one another in China, and Japan continued to learn from those dynasties in regard to architecture. When the architectural art of San-Han was first introduced to Japan, she only copied the Korean architecture, in absolute imitation, but after the importa-

tion of the Tung architecture they learned to make a rigid choice among the Chinese productions in accordance with their own taste and discretion, adding some originalities to them. During the Tsung, Yuan and Ming Dynasties Japanese architecture attained such a stage of development that it succeeded in forming its originality by adopting and rejecting what it succeeded in forming its originality by adopting and rejecting what it had imported from China. In short, Japanese architecture has up to present repeated imitation and assimilation or Japanisation of foreign arts of building.

It was in the Meiji Era that the master of Japanese architecture was all of a sudden altered; Japan abandoned China, her former master, of architecture, and Europe and America in stead. The Japanese architectural field fell into a state of consternation, because the European and American architecture it had newly adopted was fundamentally different from that of San-Han or China, but it got accustomed to the new art gradually. By introducing the European and American art of architecture into her country, Japan has now become a well stout and brought up youth. However, just as adolescence is a dangerous stage in the life of a human being, so is the adolescent age of architecture dangerous and buoyant to Japan. How to get through this dangerous period safely is a question to which attention should be paid.

Above is an outline of the history of the development of Japanese architecture. It is of much interest to trace back the progress of the introduction of European and American architecture at the dawn of the Meiji Era to the present day.

In the early part of Meiji when European architecture was for the first time

imported into Japan, the people were scarcely able to use discretion in adopting it, because the introduction was too abrupt. They could do nothing but blindly imitate the European fashions. This period which stretched between the first year of the Meiji Era and the 15-16th year I call the Age of Transplantation of Foreign Architecture. It was, indeed, in this age that foreign architects who came to Japan showed her people specimens of Western buildings by erecting them, when the Japanese people were far from being able to build foreign style houses. Those specimens, of foreign buildings are to be found in the Shimbashi Station, one of the oldest, being built in 1872, which was destroyed by last year's catastrophe; the Yushu-kan Military Museum, also a victim of the earthquake and fire; the Kazoku-kaikan (Peers' Club); the principal building of the Ueno Museum; the law and literature college buildings of the Tokyo Imperial University, and other imposing buildings. This period may be described as the First Age of Western architecture in Japan.

The Second Age which followed the above was up to the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-5, which may be called the Imitation Period. Japanese architects were proud in those days of simply imitating what was shown them by their foreign masters. However, as seen from to-day, the imitation was a very primitive one, or rather blind imitation. The Japanese architectural world did not understand in those times what European and American architecture really meant, simply devoting themselves to superficially imitating foreign architectural productions and doing their utmost to produce buildings as near as possible resembling those of Western countries. They considered the more Europeanised buildings were, the better they were built, thus merely taking to imitation and nothing but blind imitation. So much the worse, those buildings of which they were so proud were clumsy from the outset. But still from such a primitive stage of the art the Japanese people, who have the born genius of imitation, made such gradual but steady

progress that towards 1904-5 they were able to display splendid skill. The Akasaka Palace is one of the best examples of those imitation buildings, which are worthy to adorn the last page of the history of Japanese architecture in its Imitation Period. Imitation though it is, the building can be said to have achieved perfection of the art of architecture.

Then, the succeeding age that from the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5) to the World War (1914-9). During this period the Japanese architectural field experienced an unprecedented revolution. I can safely call it the Struggling Age. Why? Japan won the day over Russia in the war with her, and the self-respect of the people was greatly enhanced. On the other hand, scientific studies made marked progress so that people began to make dextrous devices and inventions, while they were now able to penetrate into the real facts regarding the Western sciences and arts, having brought home to them the non-necessity of simply imitating Europe and America blindly. They began to try hard to produce some originality in architecture. But hard they struggled, however, they were far from hitting upon any capital ideas, and the architectural productions in those days had some singular characteristics, not entirely copies of foreign styles.

For instance, as to the Tokyo Central Railway Station, which is one of the excellent productions of Mr. K. Tatsuno, *Kogaku-hakushi*, our beloved teacher of architecture, although some people praise it while others censure, we are able to detect in it at any rate signs of painstaking effort to strike out in a new departure, instead of merely copying European or American architecture. There are a lot of other examples of the originality displayed in Japanese architecture at that time.

As we justly call it the Struggling Age, we find in this period signs of more or less struggle among Japanese architects how to produce originality.

This period was followed by the Current Age, that is since the end of the Great War up to the present. Even if

there has been a slight renovation in this period, this is still nothing but a prolongation of the Struggling Age in its wider sense. We may rather denominate it the Chaotic Age, rather than the Struggling Age. And the new age has presented itself as an effect of the chaotic condition of thought all over the world, indications of which were already perceived even before the War, reflecting and influencing the architectural realm.

In these circumstances, Japanese architecture is now in a buoyant condition, various ideals affecting it. When observed minutely, Japanese architecture seems to be under the control of more than ten different currents of thought which may be roughly classified into the following four principal kinds:—

Firstly, Science prevails. By this principle it is implied that architecture should at all events be dealt with by science: in other words, that science is omnipotent in architecture. According to this principle, therefore, even single column must be erected and a beam laid on it on the basis of rigid measurement; the height of a ceiling and the cubic contents of a room should be decided by mathematical calculation; in order to determine the size of a window the quantity of light shining into it should be accounted for. In a word, everything must be made in conformity with theoretical mathematical laws. Science recognises in this method the very ideal of architecture. In such circumstances, mathematical calculation is considered of the first importance, such a matter as beauty of forms being deemed of less importance.

Now, another principle entirely opposite to the above is what we may call Artisticism, which lies in treating architecture as a kind of cubic fine art and in making it an essential condition that any architectural products must be artistically beautiful; that unless based on this standpoint there is no real architecture. Accordingly, much stress is principally laid on history, and they adopt the method of devising novel styles suggested by ancient

as well as modern historical products in the East and the west. In designing a column or a beam, it is considered from the artistic viewpoint, such as that it is awkward to lay a beam too high or it is out proportion to have a column too high. In accordance with this principle, Artisticism, the first thing to be taken into consideration is fine art, while mathematical theory is considered as of less importance although it is not entirely ignored.

The third principle is efficiency. This principle advocates that architecture should start from human life itself, far from being decided by mathematical theories or artistic designs; that the most ideal building affords the most convenience to the human beings using it, at the lowest possible price and in the most efficient manner. Needless to say, this principle does not necessarily ignore science or fine art. But the main point lies in taking efficiency into consideration, first of all.

The fourth and last principle of present day architecture maintains that the essence of architecture is its substance, and this may, therefore, be called Substantism. It is difficult to explain here what is meant by "substance." But, simply speaking, this principle makes it the fundamental condition that the architect expresses his subjective idea by grasping the very substance of the work he is doing, considering the question of building materials, structure, fine art and efficiency as simple ramifications of "substance," from which he should start. In short, this principle is a rather complicated philosophical consideration as regards architecture.

Besides the above four principles, there seems to exist another principle, apparently somewhat eclectic. At any rate, the ideas entertained by the Japanese architects of to-day are very diverse, and all these have been traditionally transplanted from Europe. Although there may be found, more or less, ideas of their own initiative, Japanese architects have, fundamentally speaking, unconsciously imported ideas suggested by the European and American masters.

The Restoration of the Capital

By H. NAGATA

ex-Mayor of Tokyo.

WHEN I reflect upon the last year on the first anniversary of the vast catastrophe that occurred in September, 1923, I cannot help feeling sometimes that the one year passed away very swiftly and at other times as if it were five or ten years ago that the earthquake shocked us. This is because we have been occupied so busily with many events, that we could hardly notice the time passing away.

The Cabinet, for instance, changed three times during one year, and the policy of capital restoration was altered to some extent whenever the government changed. During this time I, as Mayor of Tokyo, felt as if a long time had elapsed since the calamity, because I have been confronted with hardships which cannot be imagined by others.

At the very moment of the first shock I was sitting in the Mayor's office having a conversation with members of the Municipal Council. When the catastrophe occurred we did not expect at first such a serious consequence. The only thing which struck me like lightning at the very moment was the fear of the City water supply being suspended, as we had such an experience just three years ago when an earthquake shook the city. Report after report told us that the damage was greater and greater. Until I was able to know where the seismic centre was I was cold with fear, because I thought of the immensity of the national calamity it would be if the seismic centre were in Central Japan with still such great damage in Tokyo. So I signed with relief when I was told that the centre of the disturbance was in Kanto, the Eastern district. My second fear was lest tidal waves should ravage us, but fortunately it did not occur.

As to the earthquake itself, I did not fear it much, which can be proved by the fact that I did not run out of the Mayor's office at the moment, but I was utterly dumbfounded at the wide spreading of

the conflagration which followed the earthquake. At first I did not expect such a big fire to devour the whole city, as the earthquake occurred in broad day light. However, as minor shocks continued all the citizens took refuge outdoors and were hardly able to take steps to extinguish the fires. We were unfortunate enough to lack means of putting the fires under control.

I was struck with horror when I looked from the window of the Mayor's office upon the fires which occurred here and there throughout the city and heard strange sounds of explosion, I did not know from what cause. In fact I had never before experienced in my life such a tragic feeling as on that occasion, while I occupied a responsible position in society.

My third fear was about the question of food, when I was told at four o'clock the following morning by the Headman of the Fukagawa Ward, who had just arrived at the Municipal Office after overcoming many difficulties, that the rice warehouses in Fukagawa were all reduced to ashes and even the fodder warehouse of the War Office in the district was also destroyed. How we should get along for two or three days following the earthquake was the gravest question over which I cudgelled my brain. How lucky I was in those circumstances to be told that there still remained 10,000 bales of rice on the Sakuma-cho quay in Kanda, free from the fire.

After that problem of the citizens' food there arose those regarding their clothes and habitation, no less serious than the question of food. It proves the comparatively quick restoration of the city that we now find about 200,000 houses of temporary barracks promptly constructed.

What we cannot help being strongly reminded of is the warm sympathy shown not only by the other parts of the country but also by all foreign countries. We

were given the lesson that the bright part of the human mind is expressed very frankly when human beings encounter an extraordinary calamity. For instance, America and China cannot be regarded as countries which invariably show us warm sympathy in peaceful times, but still the compassion and friendship shown by those two countries in the earthquake period, with the Japanese people, were indeed the very expression of the spirit of the purest human sentiment. On the occasion of this first anniversary of the catastrophe we must tender our heart-felt gratitude to various districts in our country, above all the city of Osaka, as well as all the friendly countries abroad, for the kindness and sympathy shown by them towards us.

With reference to the restoration of the Capital we are in course of activities with the expectation of completing the whole work within five years. For instance, as to the expenditure for the restoration, we are to be obtain the subsidy of its interest from the central government for five years. It is also the case in the reconstruction of the primary school buildings.

Now tracing back the effect of the reconstruction work, about seventy per cent of houses are annually rebuilt. We have to do painstaking work for four years from now in order to achieve our end of the city's restoration. The fundamental task is to carry out quickly the readjustment of sections into which the City is divided. It was inevitable that there occurred some controversies at first. Now we have attained the demarcation of sixty-six sections. At first it was our plan to divide the city into sixty-five, but in conformity with the desire of the citizens living on the Sumida River district we have added on more.

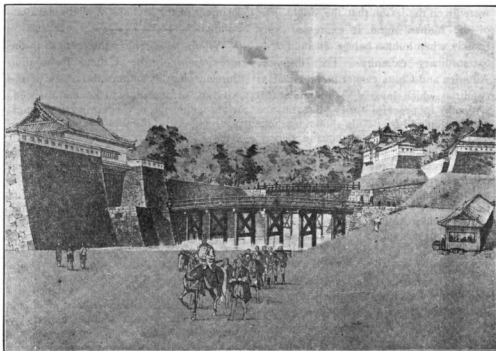
It seems in Yokohama that in spite of the eager desire of the municipal authorities to increase the extent of sections to be marked out and readjusted they are unable to realise this on account of the insufficiency of the budget. In Tokyo, on the contrary, it is fortunate enough for us that we have been able to go on through the read-

justment of the sections of all the devastated area.

Within the extent of the sections in the jurisdiction of the Capital Restoration Bureau, late this autumn the work of the removal of houses will be commenced, while within the jurisdiction of the municipal authorities the removal work will be set about in January next year. The larger part of this removal work will be completed within the first half of the year and until the end of next year all the work is to be finished, and this period can be further reduced through the efforts of the citizens.

The first obstacle in the way of the readjustment of the city demarcation was the shortage of able experts. We have collected throughout the country those who are well experienced in the readjustment of arable land, and to supplement them we have been training experts by giving them the knowledge necessary to section re-adjustment. Therefore it is undeniable that the work did not make such progress as we had expected. On the other hand, there was some difficulty in securing the understanding of the citizens for the demarcation. To-day there is no short-age of able experts while all the citizens understand very well the work of readjustment, and it is high time now for us to establish a solid foundation for the stability of the city life by completing the work of readjustment as soon as possible.

I think it is most important for us to work always with resolution similar to that we had in the three or four days after the earthquake last year. So long as we do not forget how balls of unhulled rice taste the steady development of Greater Tokyo will be realised. And the more we forget the taste of those rice balls we ate soon after the calamity the more unsound the city restoration will be. Not merely during our life time but until the generation of our grandsons we should remember that horrible day., September 1st of last year, and observe its anniversary as a day for self-reflection and meditation, forever.



THE DOUBLE-BRIDGE.

The view is of the entrance to the Yedo Castle (now the Tokyo Imperial Palace) and the wooden bridges leading to it. The inner and higher bridge was the so-called "Niju-bashi" (Double-Bridge), which means a bridge built over a bridge.



THE SEARCH FOR STRAY CHILDREN.

In olden days, stray children were searched for by their parents, tutors and neighbours from street to street towards evening. They called out the children's names and rang bells or beat drums to attract their attention as they went through the streets. The stone in the right corner of the picture is a stray child guide.

Remains of the Yedo Period

Stray Child Stones.

THREE of the so-called stray child stones are left from the Yedo period one in front of the Nio-mon of the Asakura Kanzeon Shrine, one in the precincts of the Yushima Tenjin Shrine, Hongo, and one at a corner of the Ikkoku-bashi, Nihonbashi. They are about 1 foot square and about 5 feet in length. That at the Ikkoku-bashi was erected in February in the 4th year of Ansei (1857). On the front of the stone are inscribed in *kana* the words *Mayoigo-no-shirube* (Guide for Stray Children).

In the upper part of the right and left sides is a hollow 6 inches in width, 9.5 inches in length and 12 inches in depth. The left one is for "Answers" and the right for "Inquiries" as stated under each. At the back is inscribed the date of erection and the name of the donor. The searcher for a stray child put down on a sheet of paper the name, age, appearance and clothes and other features of the child and pasted it in the hollow for "Inquiries", and one knowing the whereabouts of a stray child noted its name, age and other particulars on a piece of paper and pasted it in the follow for "Answers."

Information about lost children was thus exchanged in olden days.

The oldest stray child stone is the one in the precincts of the Yushima Shrine and was set up in the Kayei era (1848-1853) by an artist, Kisho Ayaoka, who was very compassionate and fond of children. It is 1 foot 2 inches in width, 4 inches in breadth and 4 feet 11 inches in height. Similar stones were later erected in different places in Yedo, and the number once reached 10, of which 3 are left intact.

When the means of communication were primitive, the people had no better method to resort to for finding their stray children than to rely upon such a roundabout way. Besides, their families, tutors and others searched in parties for stray children from street to street, calling out their names and ringing bells and beating drums from the evening; to late at night

and in the daytime, they went round to the stray child stones to look for news. This search in the streets was continued for a few evenings, after which the matter was reported to the *Machi-bugyo* (the Governor). In most cases, these children were delivered to the *Jishin-ban*, and protected there until their parents were found.

The "Niju-bashi"

or Double Bridge, is well known to the Japanese people as the one built over the moat of the Imperial Palace, Tokyo. It is strange, however, that every body speaking of it is not quite certain which of the bridges there is the Niju bashi. One points to the iron bridge, another to the stone bridge, and still another to both.

Both the iron and stone bridges were erected in the Meiji era to succeed the wooden bridges of the Yedo period, when the upper one was called the *Nishimaru-Gejo-bashi* and the lower one the *Nishimaru-Ote-bashi*. The *Niju-bashi* was another name for the former, where the present iron bridge stands.

The name *Niju-bashi* was given as it was practically double, in the pre-restoration period, although the bridge has no such feature to-day. The reason for the double bridge is explained by the fact that when it was first built in the 19th year of Keicho (1614), the moat was so deep in mud that the longest piles had to be driven in so deep that only 2 or 3 feet were left above water. This compelled the engineers to construct a flooring about 3 feet above water and then on this foundation to build another bridge of a suitable height. Of course, the lower bridge simply served as the support for the second bridge and offered no passage. This double bridge was consequently known as the *Nijubashi*. But the name is only a memory to-day, as the iron bridge of modern type has replaced the wooden structure.

The Uyetsu Line

THE Uyetsu line of the Government railways has been completed by the building of the Nezuga-seki (Yamagata-ken) and Murakami (Niigata-ken) section for 25 miles, the whole line covering a distance of 130 miles between Akita (Akita-ken) and Murakami (Niigata-ken). On July 31st, the ceremony of opening the line was held.

The railway began to be built in 1916, and it thus took eight years to complete. The line was divided into three building parts, the northern section of 45 miles between Akita and Kusakata, the central section of 56 miles between Kusakata and Nezuga-seki through Sakata and Tsuruoka and the southern section of 25 miles between Nezuga-seki and Murakami. The total cost of construction amounted to 33,570,000 yen, or 275,000 yen per mile average.

At not a few points, the works were very hard, and the hardest was between Murakami and Nezuga-seki. On the section running along the coast of the Sea of Japan, it was necessary to make provision against landslips. There are 36 tunnels on the whole section. These involved an average cost of construction of 400,000 yen per mile. A great deal of difficulty was also experienced in building the line between Fukura and Kusakata, along the foot of Mount Tokai. The boring of the Oriwatari tunnel between Iwaya and Kameda (Ugo) was particularly difficult, for it had to be cut through oil rock, which expanded when bored and a special machine for building seabottom tunnels in the West had to be used, until it was opened at the beginning of this year. The average grade of the whole line is 1/100, except in the above tunnel, where it is 1/60. All the tunnels are big

enough to allow any size of trains in future.

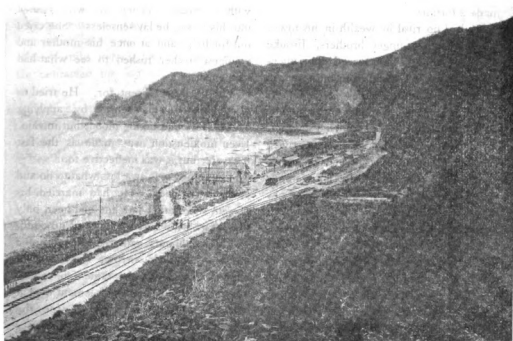
The line is economically important in connecting the Niigata, Shonai and Akita plains, which are noted for the rich production of food and especially rice, and another feature is the exceptionally fine scenery of the Japan Sea coast. The opening of this line has shortened the distance of travel by 156 miles, or 1/4 as compared with that through the main north-Eastern and Tokaido lines and will greatly relieve the congestion on the main north-Eastern and Ou lines.

When the Shimidzu tunnel is built and the Joetsu line is opened in a few years, wood, kerosene oil, rice and other products of the above three plains will be shipped more abundantly than at present to the Kwanto and Kwansai Districts by this line.

The line is rich in places of historical interest. On the Murakami-Nezugaseki section of 25 miles, the Noge, Kokuzo, Sangaku, Nabekura, Niiho, Takakura and Budo Mountains stand on the sea-coast. Trains run along the cliffs. The noted fine sceneries of Kaifu-ura and Sasagawa-nagare are on this section. The so-called dangerous place of *oyashirazu-koshirazu* lies on this sea-coast. The scenery of Sasagawa-nagare was prized by Miki Rai, a famous loyalist, as possessing as fine a view as Matsushima and as strange a view as the Ojika Peninsula. This scenery can be viewed through the train windows between Kuwagawa and Samukawa. Those who are not satisfied with a look from the train may alight at Kuwagawa and indulge in viewing the scenery on an excursion boat. We find further northward many noted fine scenes

such as Hakotate-iwa at Katsuki, Bentenjima at Nezuga-seki, Tate-iwa at Atsumi, Yaotome at Mise, Shirayama-jima at Ynra, a view of Mount Tokai through this Shirayama-jima, Rakan-iwa at Fukiura, Daishi-saki of Kosuna-gawa, Kisa-kata, Michikawa and Shimohama coast. The water along here is shallow to a great distance out which makes it good for sea bathing.

Hot springs are found everywhere along the line, including the Yudagawa, Yunohama and Yuatsuumi springs in Shonai, the Matsuyama Hot Springs of Senami and the Takase, Yunosawa and Takanosue Springs on the upper part of the Ara River, the Oka Hot Springs near Tenno-shinden and the Murasugi, Imayeda and Deyu Springs near Suihara. Iitoyo, Tsuki and Tokai Mounts are a grand sight.



KUWAGAWA STATION ON THE UYETSU LINE.

This is a view of Kuwagawa Station on the Uyetsu Line as photographed at Murakami. The Kaifu-ura and the Sasagawa-nagare, which are unequalled for fine views, lie in this neighbourhood and can be seen to one's heart's content from the train. The August number has an article about this line.

SOUP FOR THE HEADLESS

In the resting-room of a theatre the wives of the actors were crowded, waiting for their husbands to finish. While they were having a chat, one of the actors passed by the room, and one of the wives who quickly detected him, asked:—

"Hullo, Gonzaemon! How soon you are to going home. What is my husband doing?" The actor replied: "He has just had his head cut off." The wife said: "Then, it is time to return home at once and warm the soup for our meal."

Twilight Story

THE WORLD OF GREED

SONEWARAYA JINKURO was a wealthy resident in the town of Fuchu, in the Province of Echizen.

He was born of a poor family. He started as a petty retailer. He worked with all his might and with his eyes fixed only on money making. At last his labour was sufficiently recompensed and he made a fortune.

He had no rival in wealth in his town. He had two younger brothers, Jinsuke and Jinshichi. They served apprenticeship in places far away from the town, in which their elder brother resided. As the elder succeeded in money making, they were called back and employed by him. For a time, everything went on very well in favour of Sonewaraya, which flourished more and more under the co-operative and peaceful management of its affairs by the three brothers.

In the meantime, the younger brothers found their purses growing heavy, and with it, Jinsuke, the youngest, began to show his cloven foot. He frequented the prostitute quarters in the port of Mikuni, Echizen Province, under the pretext of business. He was greatly attached to a girl there. He spent money lavishly and was soon hard up. He cooked the accounts of his shop and pocketed the money to pay for his dissipation. The eldest brother often admonished him, but he would not listen. He was taken up more and more with his pleasures, until he finally planned to ransom the prostitute. The eldest brother could no longer be put up with it, and turned him out.

Jinsuke could not support himself and was impoverished to beggary. His mother pitied him and secretly gave him money,

with which he was able to hire a house in an alley.

One rainy day, Jinkuro, the eldest, thought over a hand of *shogi* (Japanese chess), which took his fancy. He found the solution after pondering for the whole day. He muttered to himself, "I have at last found it." Instantly, he fell down with a groan. When his wife rushed into his room, he lay senseless. She cried out for help, and at once his mother and youngest brother rushed to see what had happened.

The doctor was sent for. He tried to bring him to his senses by applying acupuncture and taking blood, but in vain. Even moxibustion was made as the last measure, but it was ineffective too.

The family was at a loss what to do and could only weep. He had married his present wife rather late and had been only four years with her. They had no child.

The neighbours gathered and consoled the family in their sorrow, saying that all human beings meet the same fate sooner or later and they need not lament over it but should pray to Buddha, for the deceased, which was the only virtuous action to be done.

They helped the family in preparing for the funeral. The corpse was laid in the centre of the room and a screen upside down was set round it, except in front, where a desk was put with a light and incense-sticks on it. Soon, there came a priest from the temple. He gave a posthumous Buddhist name to the dead and wrote it on the tablet. There were banners and *tengai* (a silk parasol) brought from the undertaker's office. Water was warmed for washing the dead body. The

kyokatabira (grave-clothes) was sewn and the *makura-dango* (dumplings) was made for offering to the dead by the family in tears.

The family were astonished at the visit of Jinsuke, the excluded second brother of the deceased, with a dignified air, accompanied by his eldest son, Jintaro, aged 7, who wore a dress proper for the occasion. Jinsuke took a seat in the centre of the unoccupied room. He did not look sorrowful at the death of his eldest brother, but was very glad in mind in expectation of his succession to the estate of the family, which had no legal heir. He contained his joy and looked round seriously.

Jinshichi, the youngest, came forward as he wiped his tears and said to the visitor, "How impudent you are Jinsuke. When have you been permitted into this house, from which you were excluded by the deceased elder brother? You are not in a position to come and behave so haughtily. None but I will be the successor to the family name and estate. If you wish to succeed, go and become reconciled with your elder brother."

"You know nothing", Jinshichi, cried in anger, "About a week ago, the eldest brother privately visited me and told me that he could not allow me to frequent his house openly for ten years to come, as my expulsion was generally known by the town people, but in the event of his untimely death, my son, Jintaro, might succeed to his family estate, as he had no heir. He stroked the child on the head as he told me so. You are rude to attack me. Have you forgotten by-gone days when you were a poor apprentice in a small shop at Tsuruga?"

Seeing this quarrel, the wife of the deceased left the room and hastily entered

an inner room, in which she collected her clothes, utensils and other valueable articles and put them in her long chest, which she locked. She came back to the former room and having seated herself before the deceased's mother, started to cut off her chignon as all bereaved wives of the day did. The mother stopped her, saying, "I know well your virtue. You are right to grieve over the death of your husband. But you are still young. Just wait a little, as I have something to talk to you about".

The young wife did not accept the mother-in-law's advice. "No. I cannot think of leaving my hair as it is and of being married again", she replied as she cut it off.

In the meantime, the two brothers had had higher words and came to blows. The neighbours stopped it "Be silent!", they said, "You may settle the matter afterwards, it is wrong and scandalous to quarrel over such a thing without preparing for the funeral service".

Jinsuke, the second brother, was deaf to the advice and insisted on carrying the tablet (of the deceased) in the funeral service (as the family successor) and threatening to kill any body objecting to it. So saying, he took out a short sword.

Jinshichi, the third brother, also stood his ground persistently.

The two again came to high words, and the dumbfounded neighbours had no more courage to try to mediate. They turned to washing the deceased's body as a token of their sympathy for his premature death, when to their amazement, the deceased awoke with a cry. He had been in a state of coma. As water was poured into his mouth, he opened his eyes and looked round him, saying that he had had a long dream. He wandered at

the presence of so many persons before him and was explained the details by the neighbours.

"I never promised to have Jinsuke as my successor. Where is he, who insists on his succession?", the master demanded.

Hearing this, Jinsuke, whose fraud was exposed, left the house stealthily and in bewilderment and took to his heels with his son.

Jinkuro, the master, got up and searched for the key of the safe, which he always carried with him. "Where is the key?" he asked. "I have kept it myself", Jinshichi said blushing as he took it out of his pocket. The master reprimanded him and spoke. "If you truly considered the interests of my house, why did you not hand the key to mother? If you heartily regretted my death, you ought not to have fought with your elder brother on the question of succession". I cannot live with such a self-interested fellow.

The younger brother had no words of excuse, and went out dejectedly.

The master then looked quietly round and found some furniture missing. Among the lost furniture was an ink-case which he used to keep on his desk. It was valuable and he most prized it.

"Who has taken my ink-case?", he inquired. No one replied. Even the mother did not know. "Well", he said with determination, "If no one can reply, I'll make some one confess by closely examining all your possessions".

His young wife, who had been silent in a corner, confessed tremblingly and blushing that the case had been put in

her own chest. She left the room and brought it to her husband.

Jinkure looked into the chest and found in it many valuable things, which were unnecessary for a woman.

"It is quite unbecoming your sincere attitude with which you cut your chignon and vowed not to marry again to be so greedy", he reproved his wife, "I am disappointed at your unfeeling heart and cannot hope to live in peace and comfort with you. I'll divorce you".

The wife could not utter a word of apology, but left the house with a heavy heart.

Then, the master thanked the priest and neighbours for their help and sympathy.

He became disgusted with the world. He was conscious of the meaninglessness of his fortune, which he had amassed for the best part of his life. He found no one but his mother who had mourned over his supposed death from the depth of her heart. He saw so much meanness in human life that even his brothers had rejoiced when they thought him dead. With his perception, he donated all his possessions to his Buddhist temple. It was his final decision to lead the rest of his life with the spirit of the dead.

He kept nothing with him but an amount of money, only enough to support his simple and lonely life. He shaved his head and entered the Buddhist priesthood. He always prayed to Buddha for future happiness with his mother.

Soon, he left the town of Fuchu for the neighbourhood of Kayeruyama, Omi Province, where he led a lonely and peaceful life with his mother.

From the Japanese Press

Second Armament Education Conference.

Since this spring President Coolidge has been urged to convoke in America a second conference for discussing the reduction of armament among the Powers, by the Senate. The French Chamber of Deputies has recently ratified the London Convention, though we anticipated otherwise. As for Germany, even if her National Party is obstinate in opposing the Convention, it will be useless against American and English support. Thus, judging from present conditions, the convocation of the Second Armament Reduction Conference "on an appropriate occasion," as Mr. Coolidge put it, must be considered quite possible.

Since the Great War, whenever armament reduction is talked of, it is always America that has taken the lead in supporting it. We do not know, however, to what extent the United States in serious proposing to establish universal peace and enthusiastic to make all the Powers reduce their armaments. It may be due to her geographical situation and her national circumstances that America is able to make this kind of proposition for armament reduction. It does not seem that she is more eager than any other Power to maintain the World's peace and seek the reduction of armament. If she were really so, for what purpose did she try to alter the elevation of her naval guns without previous consultation with other Powers? From what motive did she hold a general mobilization for national defence? She may pretend that she is simply following the examples of other Powers. But, if America still has in mind the true significance of the motive

of the Washington Conference she should have refrained from taking any military action resembling the expansion of armament. She ought to have checked any contest for naval power among the Powers, by warning such countries as might try to expand their Navies in violation of the Naval Convention of Washington. But, in reality, America is always apt to do her utmost to expand military power throughout the whole country. It is to be admitted that there are some peace movements carried on in America in the face of such a warlike demonstration as the General Mobilization Day, but, despite this fact no one can deny that the majority of the present day Americans are inclined to militarism and believe in the Gospel of Force.

All the interested Powers have still many important problems common to them all which must be solved soon, in regard to Army and Navy. Such questions as the control of cruisers, poisonous gas, submarines, etc. are still left intact by the Washington Conference. It is supposed that Mr. Coolidge intends to solve those problems at the coming conference. But, so far as our observation goes the reduction of military force is more important nowadays than that of naval power. The European Powers have always been suffering from imminent bankruptcy from their keen competition in military armaments. However hard we may try to reduce naval power, we shall be unable forever to attain the object of armament reduction in the sense of economic peace, unless we put our hands to reducing military force. In this sense, does not the reduction of military armaments of Japan show a good example to

the World? How does America view this? In advance of the forthcoming convocation of the second international conference for the reduction of armaments, we ask the American Government and people to reconsider the matter. (*Jiji*, August 29th)

Future of Japan's Export Trade to Europe. Although it is needless to say that the remarkable excess of imports in

Japan's trade after the Great War has been principally due to the high prices of commodities, it is, on the other hand, due also to the decrease of purchasing power among the European peoples as a result of the uneasy and depressed condition of the economic field in Europe. But now that the London Convention has been concluded and the reparation question has been to some extent solved satisfactorily, it is to be expected that European industry will recover through America's investment of capital in Germany and other investments for the purpose of economically rescuing Europe. America is now rather suffering from an excess of capital, and her investments in Europe will not only be a good remedy for the economic disease there but a method of curing the disease of excess of capital in America herself. For this reason the amount of American capital that will be invested in Europe may be larger than is imagined. Today all the countries of Europe are struggling under a lack of capital and shortage of raw materials for their industries. Not only is this the case in Germany but all over the continent. Under these circumstances, America's investments will be able to gradually restore the economic force of Europe by reanimating its natural resources, productive equipment and labour. Then the purchasing power will be increased also.

Japan's trade with Europe showed a considerable excess of exports during the War, that is 1905-9, reaching forty per cent of the total sum of the excess of exports. But that was a phenomenon of the War. It can not be hoped for in peaceful times, and it is no wonder that after

the War we have again had an excess of imports as we did before the War. The only thing on which we lay much stress is that the excess is too large.

From a survey of the trade returns, our import trade has not necessarily made any marked development. The extraordinary excess of imports has been caused by the slack condition of the export trade of Japan. In comparison with pre-War times, we have not realised any increase in exports to any of the European countries except to such neutral countries as Holland and Sweden, while those to England, France, Germany and Italy, which influence the general condition of Japan's trade, have all decreased. From this it is easy to understand the small volume of Japanese exports to those great European countries. Admitting the fact already referred to, that the depression in our export trade to Europe is to be ascribed to the decrease in the purchasing power of Europeans, it must be a natural consequence of the gradual increase of that power, owing to the solution of the reparation question and others, that Japan's trade toward Europe will be stimulated and recovered. Some people seem to be of opinion that as Japan does not invest in Europe the impetus given to her trade by the recovery of the purchasing power of European countries will not be very marked. But, taking it for granted that Japan's export trade recovers to the level before the Great War, its total sum will reach about 300,000,000 yen an increase of at least 140,000,000 or 150,000,000 yen. Thus the domestic industry in sundries will make a steady but flourishing development, thanks to the restoration of the European economic condition. (*Diamond* September 1st).

Disturbances in China and Protection of Foreigners.

The *Jiji* of September 9 comments that the present situation seems to be favourable to the Chekiang Army, while Chng Tso-lin, Military Governor of Mukden, who was defeated in the Mukden-Chihli War two years ago, has ever since been preparing for revenge,

and has made up his mind to participate in the present trouble. He has publicly declared war upon the Chihli Army under the pretext of Mukden being menaced by it. In this manner the Kiangsu-Chekiang War has caused the Chihli-Mukden War to break out afresh. The situation has been changed to the Chihli Party, the anti-Chihli Party being confronting one another.

In spite of thirteen years having elapsed since the Revolution, the internal disturbances have not been settled; the power of the central government has always been the prey of a powerful military clans; the interest of the people at large has been sacrificed to that of the militarists. We cannot but sympathise regarding such a miserable condition in the neighbouring state. According to what is reported from the front, the peaceful inhabitants in the war zone are placed in a dismal condition like that of a country invaded by an enemy from without, their houses being set on fire, being deprived of their property, or commandeered by the army.

But it is an internal disturbance in China after all, and no other contry has any right to interfere. The only thing about which we are afraid is the safety of the life and property of the foreign residents in China. The Chinese Government, of course, seems to be doing its best to protect them, and it should hold itself entirely responsible for that duty, now that it has taken the responsibility on itself by issuing an order to subdue Lu Ying-chang, Commander of the Chekiang Army. Particularly, as the war involves such places as Shanghai, Suchow and Nanking, where a considerable number of foreign residents are found, the Chinese Government's responsibility is all the heavier.

The disturbances which so frequently frequently occur in China are eloquent proof of the anarchic and disorderly condition of the Republic, and nothing does more serious harm to the credit of the country. Those gallant young men in the Wai-chiao-pu, who are fighting for re-

covery of the national prestige and promotion of China's position in international politics, must hesitate to be arrogant to other nations, when they reflect on the chaotic condition within the country. Though the disturbances seem to be going to extend to a greater conflict between North and South, following that disgraceful incident last year at Lincheng, which caused international confidence in China to be lowered to a large extent, the Peking government which ought to be responsible for the trouble is unable to suppress the ambitious intrigues of the Chihli militarists, to whom it has at length surrendered. This is evidence of how powerless the Chinese central government is.

Can foreigners, then, entrust with safety their life and property to such a weak and good-for-nothing government? We are afraid that in the event of the undisciplined Chinese soldiers extending their brutal force over the foreign residents grave consequences will ensue. In this respect we warn both the Chihli and anti-Chihli Armies to be very careful and scrupulous.

Unification of Conditioning Exports.

Mr. Takahashi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, says the *Miyako*, has decided to readjust and unify the conditioning of exports, with a view to preventing the production of crude goods, as one of the now steps to warden couraging and developing Japan's foreign trade. With that object in view, he is now making the Bureau of Industry in his department investigate with reference to articles to be conditioned.

Of the various kinds of articles for exportation, some are voluntarily inspected and conditioned by the respective guild of the manufactures, from the motive of maintaining the credit of their own products in the World's market. Some others are conditioned, in conformity with an ordinance of the Agriculture and Commerce Department, such as matches, glass ware, enamelled ware, braids for hats, hosiery, brushes of all kinds, toys, combs, pencils and pencie leads, cotton

textiles, etc. On the other hand, fancy mattings, raw silk and rush mattings (for which the regulations for conditioning will soon be enforced) are conditioned by the State conditioning house, while silk textiles are conditioned by the respective prefectural office under the jurisdiction of which each article is produced. However, the existing regulations for conditioning the above-enumerated articles are inadequate enough to be reformed in many respects, as they were hurriedly put into force during the Great War in order to meet the emergency.

Heretofore, it has been customary to limit the authority of conditioning to merely picking out inferior goods and absolutely prohibit the export of the disqualified articles but appropriate steps are to be taken to prevent such inferior goods from being manufactured while in the process of production in factories, because it has been found absolutely necessary to suppress such goods prior to conditioning them.

In the meantime, the conditioning which has heretofore been practised by the Associated Guilds will hereafter be transferred to the prefectural offices, while that hitherto carried on by the latter offices will be surrendered to the State Conditioning House. In this way, the system of export conditioning will be readjusted and unified so as to contribute in no small degree toward promoting the development of foreign trade.

A conference was recently held in the Agricultural Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and matters concerning wheat and flour were discussed.

Imbroglio in
China and
Japan and the
Powers.

The Jiji of September 14th comments that it is quite unexpected that it is rumoured recently that there are some Englishmen and Americans who advocate political intervention in China. One of the remarkable examples of such a view was found last year on the occasion of the Lincheng affair in which many foreigners were massacred. However, the recent

disturbance in China is entirely different from the Lincheng affair in its character, as it is nothing but internal discord between one militarist clan and another, having nothing direct to do with foreign interests. Therefore, under no pretext should any foreign Power be allowed to make intervention in China, unless the life and property of the foreign residents be in danger. Even if the present disturbance is extended throughout the nation which may cause a change in the balance of power of the Northern and Southern factions, the foreign powers could but be lookers-on. As it was America and England who enthusiastically upheld the sovereignty of China at the Washington Conference, it is quite unbelievable that those Powers should act against the Washington Conference only three years after. Above all, as to the rumour that America is supporting Wu Pei-fu for the purpose of exterminating the anti-Chili Party, nobody will believe it. However, in view of the fact that there are remarkable signs of the English and American attitude being recently inclined to change in comparison with that during the Washington Conference, especially since the Lincheng affair which proved that China has no adequate autonomy, no wonder that a view in favour of intervention in China has begun to be held by some foreigners. To make bad worse, the Chinese civil war has all the more openly disclosed the disorder in that country and tends to lead to the danger of the foreign Powers intervention.

We hope that no Power will intervene in China's internal politics, refraining from any action which may aggravate her disturbances. As to Japan, her relationship with China has long been compared to the lips to the teeth. She has considered that her national existence is jeopardized in the event of any internal trouble in China. It might have been true in the past when some ambitious Western Powers were bold enough to make territorial aggression in China, but now that the international political condition of the Far East has been entirely changed there is no need for Japan to entertain any fear in connection with dis-

turbances in the neighboring country. It goes without saying that Japan should maintain a cool and indifferent attitude toward China, holding rigorously to her policy of absolute non-intervention.

As some Americans are not infrequently rumoured to be secretly affording assistance to Wu Pei-fu's Party, so is Japan unfortunately misrepresented as showing particular good will to the anti-Chili faction. With reference to such groundless rumours, the Japanese Government ought to be very careful to dispel them at any cost. While Japan should prevent any other Power from siding with one or another party in the internal struggle, she should, in the meantime, be careful not to intervene herself.

The Tokyo Nichi Nichi of September 13th says that not merely is Japan's non-intervention policy towards China her already accomplished policy but it is a motto of the Pacific Policy of the Powers declared by them at the Washington Conference. Despite of that, certain Powers are lately rumoured to be trying to uphold the principle of an international mandate in China or that of autonomy of each province in that country. One of those Powers is rumoured to have advanced so far as to be secretly helping one of the belligerent parties in order to bring about an entire change in the general trend of China's politics. It seems that there is some ground for these rumours, according to the Nichi Nichi. The paper does not necessarily urge upon the Japanese Government to change its policy in view of such rumours regarding foreign Powers' intervention, but it is of opinion that Japan should be very careful not to be left behind by any other Power, because she is in such a close position to China that the latter's interests directly concern her. Japan should on no account leave any of the powers to encroach upon China's integrity and interests, by ticking to her policy of non-intervention.

New Germano
Japanese
Commercial
Treaty.

Although the Versailles peace treaty, says the Tokyo Nichi Nichi of September 12th, forced Germany to be under

unilateral obligations in her commercial relations with the Allies, she has now entirely got rid of these obligations. In other words, the allied Powers have now to enter into new trade relationships with Germany and revise their commercial treaties with her. Actually England, France, Italy, Belgium and others have already set about preliminary or informal negotiations with her for the purpose of concluding a new commercial treaty. Of those Powers Italy will perhaps be the earliest in realising the restoration of trade relations with Germany to their normal condition.

As for Japan, she is too timid to open commercial negotiations with Germany, separately because it is always her policy to consult the pleasure of the superior Powers. However, we are told that the Japanese Government is now hurrying to take up preliminary negotiations as early as possible. On the part of Germany, she also is desirous to get rid of her unilateral obligations vis-a-vis the other Powers as soon as she can, and there is ample reason to anticipate that her new commercial treaties will be concluded rather earlier than expected. Particularly now that the economic condition of Germany has become stable enough to enable her to conclude a permanent commercial treaty, thanks to the recent solution of the reparation question at the London Convention, the Japanese government will have to conduct negotiations with her with a view to concluding a commercial treaty of a permanent character. Observing, now, the existing trade relations between Japan and Germany, it was by virtue of the old treaties (commercial treaty and special mutual convention regarding customs tariffs) that a tariff convention has existed with reference to the following goods traded in between Germany and Japan:—

Imports to Japan:—Leather ware, chemicals and drugs, artificial indigo, dye-stuffs, woollen goods, paper, gas kerosine and steam engines, dynamos.

Exports to Germany:—Vegetable wax, Japanese isinglass, habutae, braids, fancy mattings, buttons, lacquer ware.

As to the proportion between the exports from Japan and the imports from Germany, it is extremely partial, when one compares the returns of the two years preceding the Great War with those four years after the War. The comparison is as follows:—(The unit of the figures is 1,000 yen).

| | 1912 | 1913 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Export. | 13,487 | 13,131 | 1,064 | 2,413 | 3,724 | 3,392 |
| Import. | 61,075 | 63,394 | 15,116 | 47,713 | 110,622 | 120,242 |

As shown in the above table, imports from Germany have recently increased to twice those before the War, while the declining condition of the export trade of Japan to Germany is indeed beyond comparison. So long as the Japanese trade to Germany remains in such a depressed condition the conclusion of a new tariff convention will be in favour of Germany. It can be expected that the Japanese Government will employ various means of mitigation in favour of the Japanese trade, such as bar or restriction upon some German goods, a high import tariff on luxuries and others but it is not improbable that the economic restoration of Germany and the pouring into our country of German products will be a menace to our industrial development. For instance, according to recent news, traders are making petitions to the Government in Belgium that the latter establish a protective tariff for the purpose of preventing German goods pouring into the country in future. This example should be followed by Japan. Instead of merely fawning on the superior countries, the Japanese government ought to commence preliminary negotiations with Germany for concluding a new German-Japanese Commercial Treaty.

The new American Ambassador to Japan.

The *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* of September 2nd observes that Mr. Bancroft, the newly appointed American ambassador to Japan is said to have no special interest in the Oriental question, having had no career as a diplomat. But it has nothing to do with us, Japanese, whether he has had no ex-

perience or otherwise in diplomatic affairs. Nay, it may be rather better for us to receive an inexperienced diplomat as ambassador than a professional one, because the former is far better qualified in bringing about more friendly relations between the two countries. Mr. Cyrus Woods, the former American ambassador in Tokyo, was a typical example, of an American representative in this country who made the best impression on the Japanese people.

Whether Mr. Bancroft is pro-Japanese or anti-Japanese does not matter in the least, the only thing we desire being that he will have resolution strong and preparation perfect enough to solve all the pending problems between Japan and America on the solid basis of justice and fair play. Feigned diplomacy is no means to cement friendly relationship between the two countries.

Now that America has already appointed her representative to Japan, the Japanese Government will have to nominate a successor to Mr. Hanihara. Who will be the right man in the right place, we can't tell. In our country where an envoy to a foreign country is selected only among those actually in diplomatic service it is very difficult to find a suitable and able diplomat to be sent to the United States. In America the first qualification as representative accredited to a foreign state is that he be able. In Japan, on the contrary, his official career is the foremost condition in preference to his ability. This is the reason why it is almost impossible to us to find a very suitable diplomat. We are indeed tired of good-for-nothing professional diplomatists. Behold our diplomatic failures towards America and China. In consideration of the American method of selecting diplomats, will not the Japanese Government try to find an able man who can work, who is courageous and who is magnanimous, as ambassador? Nothing would be better for cleansing the Augean stables of Japanese diplomacy.

The fact that both the English and French premiers were present at the general assembly of the League of Nations this year surely contributes to raising the credit of the League. On the occasion of The Chequers Conference in June the two premiers promised to uphold the dignity of the League of Nations. When we look at the list of the representative of the Powers at the League of Nations assembly, we find many first rate personages, which surely ensures brilliant success.

In spite of the restriction of armament being provided for by Articles 8 and 9 of the Covenant, no remarkable results have so far been achieved in putting those articles into force, because America has not joined the League while France has not showed any good will to this provision. Although Lord Robert Cecil's so-called mutual help covenant introduced to the Armaments Reduction Commission composed of military men, politicians and scholars was made the subject of discussion by the respective governments of the allied Powers, in substance the plan was nothing but a sort of defensive alliance or armed peace, quite contradictory to the reduction of armaments. For such a reason England has already rejected the proposition on the basis of her intention of realising a permanent peace of the World by means of the reduction of armaments. This attitude of England is quite reasonable, in view of her present Labour Cabinet, whose ideal lies in the permanent peace of the World. France, on the contrary, is still maintaining this plan of mutual help by means of military power

for the solution of the question of the guarantee of her national safety.

Although France still supports in that manner a policy basing the guarantee of national safety on military strength, it is evident that M. Herriot is of the same opinion as Mr. McDonald, to try to contribute towards the peace of Europe, and we sincerely hope that there will be found a compromise between France and England in regard to the realization of the reduction of armaments. That M. Herriot desires to place relations between France and Germany on the foundation of France's thorough understanding of the German Republic, is evidenced by the views he has recently expressed. So, we are of opinion that it is in conformity with his personal view to place the safety of the nation not upon the security of armaments but upon mutual confidence and reliance between the French and German peoples. We hope that at the present assembly of the League of nations France will abandon her adherence to the hackneyed idea of armed peace and contribute to the rational solution of the question of the guarantee of her national safety as well as to the establishment of conditions favourable to the realisation of the policy of armament reduction. By so doing the presence of the premiers of both countries at the assembly of the League of Nations will have been made of some significance in promoting the credit of the League. If, on the contrary, no concrete convention is reached in regard to the most important questions, the guarantee of national safety and the reduction of armaments the attendance of the two prime ministers will end in being mere pomp and parade; the League of Nations will only to the world how incapable it is.

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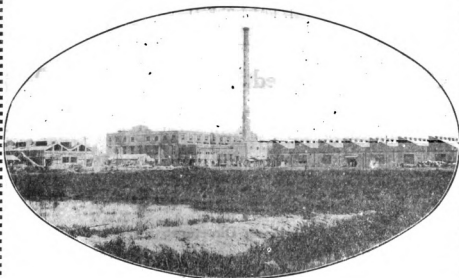
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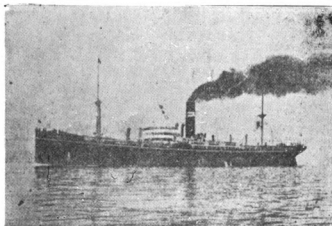
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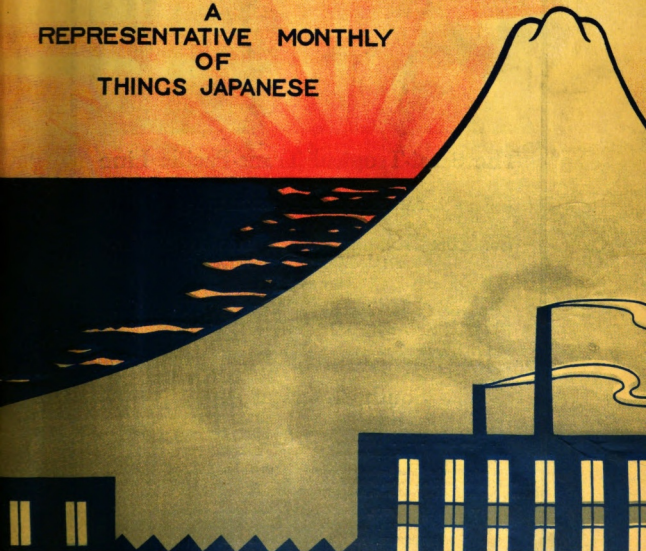
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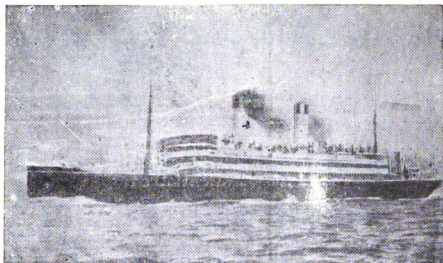
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Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

Branches and Agencies :

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Mitsubishi Zosen Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co.,
Limited)

Cable Address : Iwasakisip

Shipbuilders, Engine, Boiler and Machinery
Makers

CAPITAL - - -Yen 50,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

Dockyards and Engine Works :
Nagasaki, Kobe, Hiroshima

Arms Works :
Nagasaki

Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd.

Cable Address: Iwasakibak

General Banking and Exchange Business

CAPITAL - - -Yen 50,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

Branches and Agencies:

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Osaka, Nakanoshima (Osaka), Senba (Osaka),
Nihonbashi (Tokyo), Fukagawa (Tokyo),
Marunouchi (Tokyo)

**Mitsubishi Nainenki Kabushiki
Kaisha**

(Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Co.,
Limited)

Cable Address: Nainenki Tokyo

Manufacturers of Internal Combustion Engines,
Aircrafts, Automobiles, Etc., Etc.

CAPITAL- - • -Yen 5,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

Works: Nagoya, Kobe

**Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki
Kaisha**

(Mitsubishi Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address: Electric, Tokyo

Manufacturers of Generators, Motors, Transfor-
mers and other Electrical Machinery

CAPITAL - - -Yen 15,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

Works: Kobe, Nagasaki

Mitsubishi Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd.

(Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address: Iwasakimin

Producers of Coal, Metals and Other Minerals

CAPITAL - - -Yen 100,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

Mines and Collieries:

Osaruzawa, Ikuno, Sado, Bibai, Takashima,
Namazuta, Etc.

Metallurgical Works:

Refineries and Factories:

Osaka, Naoshima

Coke Works: Makiyama

Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory:
Tokyo

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address: Iwasakisai, Tokyo

Importers and Exporters, Manufacturers, Com-
mission Merchants, Brokers, Shipowners

CAPITAL - - -Yen 15,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

Branches and Agencies:

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Wakamatsu, Nagasaki, Karatsu, Otaru, London,
Berlin, Paris, New York, Seattle, Hongkong,
Shanghai, Hankow, Dairen, Singapore,
Sydney, Etc., Etc.

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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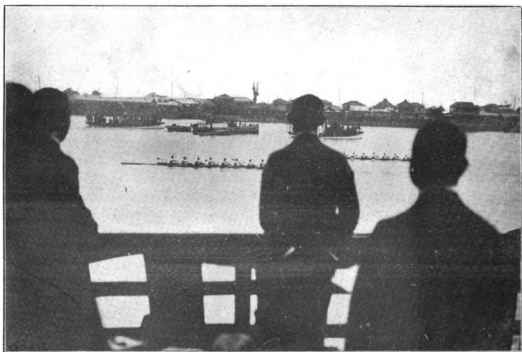
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Mr. Z. Nakamura, the New Mayor, and His Family



„H. I. II. Prince Chichibu, the Second Son of the Emperor Viewing a Boat Race on the Sumida River



Artificial Flower Making by School Girls

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XV

OCTOBER, 1924

No. II

The Month In Progress

THE EDITOR'S DIARY

SEPTEMBER 16.—It was officially announced that the Tenancy Adjustment Law will go into operation from December 1, 1924.

The Russo-Japanese Conference reached a deadlock through Mr. Karakhan's opposition to new instructions to the Japanese delegate.

A storm occurred in Tokyo and vicinity at about 6 P.M. and flooded the city, submerging about 40,000 houses. In Yokohama, about 8,000 houses were submerged. The districts adjoining Tokyo and Yokohama suffered severe damage.

September 18.—A rather severe earthquake was felt at about 10 A.M. The affected area extended from Sendai in the North-East to Nagoya in Western Japan. In Tokyo, a number of houses were demolished.

September 20.—Dr. H. Nagaoka of the Scientific Laboratory having made researches to discover a method to take gold from mercury, for the past twelve years, has succeeded and has made public details concerning his discovery.

September 24.—The B-type scouting aeroplane No. 270 fell from a height of

100 metres in a trial at the Kagamigahara Airdrome. Two military officers were killed.

September 30.—Dr. Saito, Chief Surgeon of the Aichi Medical College Hospital, operated on a youth aged 25, an epileptic, and succeeded in removing a tumor by cutting the cerebrum. This was the first surgical operation of the kind in Japan. The patient is in a satisfactory condition.

October 4.—General Li Lie-chung, special emissary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to Japan, arrived at Yokohama on the 3rd and at once came to Tokyo, where he put up at the Imperial Hotel. He will stay in Tokyo for about a week.

October 5.—The coaster "Toyokawa-Maru," 600 tons, ran on a sunken rock off the west coast of Karafuto on account of a storm, and sank. Nine of her crew were saved and 14 are missing.

October 6.—Tokyo was without a mayor for a long time after the resignation of Mr. Nagata. The Municipal Council selected three nominees for the Mayoralty. Viscount Goto, formerly Mayor of Tokyo, declined the offer. Mr. Z. Nakamura

subsequently was offered the position, and he accepted.

October 9.—The appointment of Mr. Z. Nakamura as Mayor of Tokyo received the Imperial sanction.

At 4.10 P.M., Major Petro Zanni, the Argentine world-flyer, arrived in good spirits at Kagoshima from Shanghai.

October 10.—Dr. Ku Hung-Min, a Chinese scholar, arrived at Tokyo, where he will stay for about 10 days, in which he will speak before the Daito Culture Association, etc.

October 11.—A labour census was taken throughout Japan.

Major Petro Zenni, the Argentine world-flyer, reached Kasumigaura at noon.

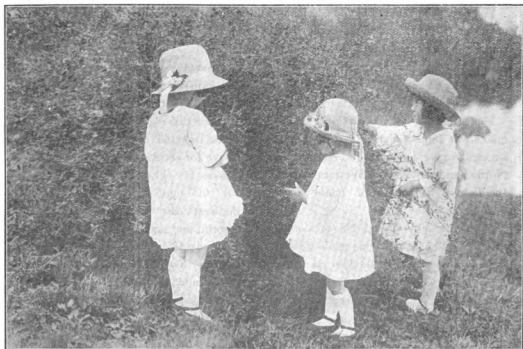
October 12.—Dr. Nagaoka published the results of his successful studies of methods of the extraction of platinum and

tin by the electrification of gold at a meeting of the Imperial Academy.

October 12.—Mr. Wang Yung-pao, the Chinese Minister to Japan, arrived at Moji and at once left for Tokyo.

October 14.—The Japanese Government decided to make a statement to the Peking Governments and Chang Tso-lin protecting Japan's special rights and interests in the Three Eastern Provinces of China in connection with the Chinese disturbances; and it telegraphically instructed Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister at Peking and Mr. Funatsu, the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, accordingly.

General Lu Yung-hsiang, the Commander of the Chekiang forces, and General Ho Feng-lin, now fugitives, arrived at Nagasaki by the Shanghai-Marui and left there for Beppu at once.



"Hagi" in Bloom in the Keishikawa Botanical Garden, Tokyo

The Future of Japan's Silk Trade

By Zenjūro Horikoshi.

ALTHOUGH there seem to be some people in Japan who entertain a pessimistic view with reference to the future of the trade in silk, one of the leading exports of Japan. it seems to me that such a view is only a bogey. Their reasons appear to lie in the following two points: (1) the development of the Chinese silk industry in future, and (2) the marked progress of the manufacture of artificial silk in recent days, both of which are feared by them as menaces to Japan's silk trade.

However, when we look at the real condition of the Japanese silk trade, we find that the export has annually increased, without being affected by any adverse cause. Besides, all the silk produced every year is sold within the year. Of course, sometimes it may happen that some silk, more or less, is brought over from the preceding year, owing to the depression of business, but there has not been any occasion when the product was brought over to many years later, because at least within the next year it was exported together with the product of that year. As Brazil produces a large quantity of coffee which is one of her most important exports, the increase or decrease of which is considered as a barometer of her economic prosperity or the reverse, so is the silk trade for Japan, the liveliness or otherwise of the export trade in it largely influencing the general condition of trade. Brazilian coffee is some times brought over for three or four years, without finding its way out, whereas Japan's silk is almost always consumed within the very year of its production. In this respect we are justified in being proud of such a staple product. Despite silk being such a promising export, some of the Japanese feel anxiety about the future of its export trade, in anticipation of the development of China's silk industry, which it is supposed will prove a dangerous rival.

On my part, however, I entertain no such pessimism. Why? Because the development of an industry always goes hand in hand with the progress of politics, and there has been no country in the history of the World in which industry prospered despite deficiencies in its political organisation. It is to be admitted that in view of the wide area of China, the abundance of her population, the comparatively low wages and the assiduity of her labourers, Japan will never be able to compete with her in sericultural and silk filature industries, and in the near future she will receive a great blow from China in this direction. However, this pessimistic observation has heretofore been repeated for three or four decades. In about 1887, when I was still a youth, it was feared that China would overcome Japan in her silk industry. But, contrary to that anticipation, the Japanese silk industry has ever since then made steady development, whereas China is still very slow in the progress of her silk industry.

As I have no reference books at hand for the survey of the amount of the silk export about 1887, I am unable to give here any accurate figures, but, if my memory is correct, the total amount of the export in 1888, when I made a trip to China, was about 100,000,000 Haikuan Taels. While Japan's export silk was not more than thirty or forty million yen. Since then Japan's silk industry has realised such marvelous development that it now stands for about 65 per cent. of the total output of silk in the world. The total output of silk in 1923 amounted to about 74,800,000 lbs. while the export of Japan's raw silk was 48,000,000 lbs. This only shows the export what was consumed at home not being included. As to the Chinese raw silk, the total amount of its export in the same year was not more than thirty per cent. of the Japanese export.

A comparative table of the annual output of Chinese raw silk during the last nine years is as follows:—

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1912-13 . . . | 15,273,000 |
| 1913-14 . . . | 15,970,000 |
| 1914-15 . . . | 10,772,000 |
| 1915-16 . . . | 13,919,000 |
| 1916-17 . . . | 14,807,000 |
| 1918-19 . . . | 12,913,000 |
| 1919-20 . . . | 17,318,000 |
| 1920-21 . . . | 10,728,000 |
| 1921-22 . . . | 12,133,000 |

As shown in the above table, the development of raw silk industry of China is so slow that there is no need for us to be afraid of it as a rival.

However, some Japanese enterprisers undertake to install in China silk filatures and manage them by themselves, for fear of foreign capitalists investing a large amount of their capital in the Chinese sericultural and silk filature industries so that they may make enormous development in the near future. Such an undertaking has clearly proved a failure; foreign enterprisers in China have shown instances.

When I visited China in 1888 there were many foreign silk filatures there actively working, and one of the leading corporations was Jardine Matheson's filature. Besides, there was Russel's filature, an American company, and two or three other filatures on an extensive scale. The greater member of these corporations which was prospering in those days have since failed in the business, some having disappeared. Not merely the silk filature industry but almost all other enterprises managed by foreigners in China seem to have ended in failure.

What is the principal reason for failure? If one undertakes an enterprise in China, it is necessary for one to employ Chinese. Those Chinese are under the traditional family system, the evil of which is that if one of them reaches an important position in the corporation in which he is employed he will invite his relatives and other intimate friends and, in complicity with them, draws illegal commissions or gets unlawful profits in secret from the articles

the corporation purchases. The result is that the business ends in failure.

Since the Great War the price of Japanese raw silk has gradually risen so that American weavers have begun to think that this does not pay, and what they hit upon was to install silk filatures in China, but encouraging the sericultural industry there, so as to let Chinese new silk compete with Japanese. The members of this American Silk Association are the principal promoters of this undertaking, but despite their efforts in encouraging the industry in China, there seems to be no remarkable effect. In my opinion, there are no possibilities of China's silk industry making such rapid development as to be a menace to Japan in the near future.

As I have already stated, the development of industry is accentuated by the development of politics. There has been no example of a nation whose political ideas are faulty having prospered in industry. The progress of political idea is nothing but the knowledge of the people in general reflected in the national development, and industry's relationship to politics is as it were the shadow to the substance. However wide its area may be, or with all the fecundity of its soil, the lowness of its wages and the assiduity of its workmen, the industry of a nation does not necessarily prosper. Not only China, but India, Mexico and Brazil occupy extensive territory and have all the other elements necessary for industrial development. Why do they not prosper? Simply because their inhabitants lack political knowledge and their political organisation is not adequate.

In China internal disturbances succeed other internal disturbances, fighting among factions and clans never ceasing. Therefore, the people can never engage in the industry in peace. The history of China is, in fact, a record of chaotic conditions. It is almost impossible to expect from such a nation sound development of industry.

Viewed from the standpoint of the sericultural industry, Chinese silkworms are of excellent quality, the soil is fertile

enough together with its mild climate to grow good mulberry trees. Thus all the elements necessary to the development of sericultural industry exist. The reason why the Chinese people are still inferior to the Japanese in this industry, with all such important elements, is that they are wanting in knowledge and their political condition is unstable. Internal imbroglios have always jeopardized the development of industry, inflicting much loss on the national wealth. The deficiency of the national wealth causes the imperfection of educational institutions. Imperfect education means lack of knowledge among the people. If the nation in general is ignorant there will be no room for the development of its industry. This is the reason why not merely the raw silk industry and sericulture but all other industrial enterprises have made little progress in China.

The foremost country in the World which is in need of raw silk is the United States. From seventy-five to eighty per cent. of the raw silk consumed by America is supplied by Japan, China's supply being but fifteen per cent. As to Italy, she is not supplying to America more than ten to five per cent. In these circumstances, as the World's market for raw silk is controlled by Japan and its market price is settled in Yokohama, if the Japanese market price goes up, the world's raw silk is also raised in price. It was indeed beyond our imagination that Japanese silk would occupy such a monopoly in the World's market, and the future of the Japanese raw silk industry is full of good prospects. It is very regrettable that there are some people in Japan who are pessimistic about the future of the silk industry, thus lowering the market price of Japanese raw silk and causing no small loss to the national profits.

There is another article which is nowadays described in Japanese newspapers and magazines as a formidable rival to Japanese raw silk and a great rival in the way of the development of Japan's silk export trade. This is artificial silk. The fear about this article is also a mere bugbear. If it were true that artificial silk is en-

croaching on the silk industry of Japan and China, the manufacture of natural raw silk in those countries would have been checked, or at least might have been affected to some extent. But the fact is the contrary. The export of Japanese raw silk has increased even since the development of artificial silk manufacture, instead of showing any signs of decrease. This evident fact proves the fallacy of the fear of artificial silk as a rival to a natural one.

The history of the development of the artificial silk manufacturing industry can be traced as far back as 1885 when Count Chardonnet first invented it. Ever since then the manufacture has progressed year after year and the quality of yarn has been improved, and it has made such speedy progress that in 1922 the total output all over the world reached 79,730,000 lbs., and last year (1923) it was augmented to 96,800,000 lbs. Despite its total output exceeding by more than 22,000,900 lbs. that of natural silk, whose total output was 74,800,009 lbs. last year, Japanese raw silk has nevertheless increased its annual output, having been influenced in no degree by the development of artificial silk.

Looking back to about 1902 when the manufacture of artificial silk was already in a prosperous condition, the industry of the manufacture of natural raw silk it was feared would be overwhelmed by it. In that year the late H.I.H. Prince Fushimi was sojourning in Paris and in an interview he granted me on the occasion inquired if the development of artificial silk was a menace to the export of Japanese raw silk.

In order to reply to his question, I asked him to grant me four or five days, during which interval I visited the leading merchants dealing in silk textiles in Paris as well as London and listened to their opinions. By collating them with my own personal view, I replied to His Highness in effect that there was no fear about the development of the artificial silk industry. I am still of exactly the same opinion now as in 1902; I firmly believe that the manufacture of artificial silk is no menace

to the Japanese export trade in raw silk. It is to be presumed that it was because of his fear for the future of the Japanese silk export, especially as President of the Japan Silk Association, that he put such a question to me.

Setting aside for the time being any theoretical comments, the raw silk industry is not affected in the least in practice by the development of the artificial silk industry. In view of the brilliancy of its lustre, the strength of its texture and its comparative cheapness, it appears at first glance that artificial silk may possibly overcome raw silk in competition. However the fact is to the contrary; instead of checking the development of raw silk manufacture the progress of artificial silk seems rather to enhance the general demand for raw silk, because for weaving cloths raw silk is used as the warp while artificial silk is used as the woof, and, as for socks for which natural raw silk is most needed, they are not durable when knitted only with artificial silk, it being absolutely indispensable that natural silk be interwoven with the artificial silk. In this way, the more the production of artificial silk the more needed is natural raw silk. In other words, the development of the manufacture of artificial silk accelerates the World's demand for raw silk, far from checking it.

Some pessimistic observers, however, ignore or overlook this most important fact, and arouse anxiety about nothing, in view of the remarkable development of artificial silk manufacture and in fear of Japan's raw silk industry and export being menaced by it.

The industry which was affected in on small degree by the invention of artificial silk was not that of natural raw silk, but that of cotton yarn and cotton weaving. For instance, curtains and bed-clothes which have hitherto been made of cotton are now made of artificial silk. Because the present day artificial silk is manufactured from pulp, which makes its cost of production very cheap, and thick artificial silk manufactures are very suitable to decorate sitting or reading rooms, with

their brilliant lustre, they do not much surpass cotton goods in price. However fine artificial silk may be, it is far inferior to natural raw silk in strain, and it is indurable when woven into thin textiles such as clothing, unless it is mixed with natural raw silk. But, for such thick stuffs as curtains or bed-clothes it is not necessary to be made of mixed silk, and this is the reason why the demand for artificial has been increasing year after year. Although the manufacture of artificial silk has affected to on small extent the development of the cotton industry, as has been referred to, the output of cotton in the World amounts to such an enormous quantity that the encroachment of artificial silk upon it is not very noticeable.

Considering now the influence the progress of the artificial silk industry may have upon society, I am of opinion that textiles woven of this kind of silk will in future occupy their own peculiar position face to face with textiles of natural raw silk, cotton textiles, woollen goods and hemp manufactures, and none of them will encroach upon the field of consumption of the others, thus contributing towards the welfare of human life throughout the World.

If the development of the manufacture of artificial silk did really prevent the progress of the raw silk industry, a country like Japan where a large quantity of raw silk is annually produced and exported, consolidating the foundation of the country's economics, would have already been affected by it in more or less degree. But the fact is diametrically opposite; the output of the industry has been increased to a marked extent, which proves how we are in the right to have maintained that the development of artificial silk is no enemy to Japanese raw silk.

To refer to the customs of Japanese merchants in transactions of raw silk, I regret that the majority of them are of such a selfish and cruel nature that they do not take into consideration in the least the profits of others, contrary to the commercial morality of the so-called co-ex-

istence and mutual prosperity of all merchants as advocated by Mr. Takahashi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

In Japan there is a word "*sho-sen*," which means "commercial war." This may perhaps be a direct literal translation of the English words, which are, strictly speaking, only applied to foreign trade in European and American countries, and not to transactions among compatriots. It may be justified to use a "commercial war" against the invasion of foreign goods by elevation of the wall of a protective import tariff and waging such daring battles with foreign traders. It can not be applied to internal commerce. In the present day the organisation of state industry, co-existence and reciprocal prosperity should be observed first of all. The merciless invasion of other's field of activity is simply a remnant of the commercial vices of the Nineteenth Century when the principle of free competition and *laissez-faire* was dominant. Today, on the contrary, we are inclined to mutual aid and support in order to promote our welfare and develop the national commerce and industry.

Now looking at the transactions in cocoons, the very raw material for the manufacture of raw silk, dealers in them are apt to resort to such a cunning measure as to intentionally lower the market price of raw silk just before or a little after the production of cocoons with a view to cut their price as low as possible, to the detriment of the peasants who have industriously toiled and moiled in their production. This is a customary trick played by proprietors of silk filatures every year, the extent of which evil is beyond description. For this reason the majority of farmers are made incapable to secure the cost of cocoon-production and are driven to a considerable loss. No wonder that villages are year by year impoverished.

Viewed from another light, most likely on account of the majority of Japanese direct exporters who are engaged in the export of raw silk not being invested with capital sufficient enough to carry on their

business satisfactorily, they always enter into contracts for futures, thus offering prices much lower than the market price, and if the market price not decline as they have anticipated they hesitate to buy as long as possible at the risk of the interests of the owners of silk filatures, who are thus compelled to sell their products at a price lower than the market price, against their own will.

Owners of filatures inflict pains upon sericulturists in this way, while the direct exporters of raw silk, in their turn, torment the owners of the silk filatures, which simply results in the decline of the market price and in consequence a large loss to the State, only through quarrels among cocoon producers, silk reelers and exporters from their respective selfish standpoints. That the market price of raw silk is always unstable and buoyant is solely due to this conspicuous evil habit in the silk trade.

There are some who advocate methods of suppressing this bad practice but in vain. The only means of remedy is the correction of the human mind itself and the promotion of national morality. So long as Japanese merchants and industrialists are as combative, merciless, egoistic and selfish as they are now, and lack the sentiment of co-existence and reciprocal prosperity, it is absolutely impossible to redress this evil custom.

When we observe the present condition of Japanese economic society, there can be found no such conception among merchants as co-existence and the mutual prosperity of human beings. On the contrary, they are fighting among themselves day and night only for the sake of getting their own selfish profits at the risk of others. The result is that A is defeated by B; then B is driven to ruin by C; and then it is C's turn to be ruined by D. In this manner all are bankrupted for the mere reason that they have been engaged in reckless competition. To what extent one is damaging oneself and others by so doing and, in the meanwhile, endangering the national prosperity and popular welfare is beyond estimation.

There is another vice in connection with the trade. One person manufactures a certain article and places it on the market, and when he reached the point at which the market for his article has been widely extended there appears another who manufactures goods similar but for inferior in quality, in competition with the former. Thus the original dealer is at length defeated by the latter in competition simply because of his goods being a little higher in price. But no legal penalty is to be found to be applied to such an immoral competitor. The State does not protect the original manufacturer from such a contest, and an industry which ought to have developed is nipped in the bud. How unfortunate is the man who has lost the market for his goods in such manner.

Although liberalism prevails everywhere in Europe and America, restriction of industry is very rigorous. Take for instance "secosilk" which has of late been extensively produced in America. Secosilk is a sort of mixed silk and cotton textile. A few years ago its production in America exceeded the national demand and secosilk goods were exported to London. In England they prohibited the importation of this secosilk on the ground that it is a fraudulent action to sell in the market goods which in reality are a mixture of silk and cotton under the name of "silk."

Another example is that of a manufacture resembling silk. An Englishman returning from Africa hit upon a device to weave a kind of textile out of a grass growing in Africa and placed the goods on the English market. The London Chamber of Commerce, then, protested against the use of the work "silk" for this manufacture and prohibited it. For this reason the article failed to find its way in the English market.

Again, in America where the manufacture of pongee has of late been very active the demand for it has also increased, and consequently various kinds of imitation pongees have been manufactured and sold. On inspection by the Interstate

Commerce Committee, it was discovered that the raw material used for this imitation pongee was nothing but cotton dyed so as to make it appear like silk, and woven into textiles which were sold under the name of "pongee." The price is of course much cheaper than genuine pongee. It is evidently unlawful to put the name "silk" to cotton textiles. Pongee can only be applied to a textile manufactured out of wild cocoons, and not cotton goods. It is a fraudulent action on the part of manufacturers to use the name "pongee" for cotton products. For this reason the manufacturing corporation was prosecuted. This occurred in May, this year, in the United States. Is it not praiseworthy that industry is so carefully protected in that country?

In Japan when the manufacture of Fuji silk became very active a few years ago many imitations like it in appearance but quite inferior in quality were manufactured by competitors. And the consequence was that the original manufacture for export called No. 5 Fuji silk was entirely overcome by those imitations and its exportation declined, while there are now so many exports of imitations that consumers in foreign countries are quite at a loss which to select as the better quality. As for the export of pongee, it has lapsed only six or seven years since it became lively. Soon after the export of genuine pongee began to flourish, however, an imitation with cotton yarn for its warp began to be exported to America in large quantity, and the result was that the demand for Japanese pongee has recently decreased to a large extent, on account of American consumers being unable to know what to buy. I, on my own part, strongly opposed from the very beginning the export of such imitations of inferior quality to the United States, but the Japanese exporters set at naught my earnest advice. Sure enough, now they have lost the confidence of the American market, to the detriment of both genuine pongee and imitations.

In short, Japanese industry is now carried on under the principle of laissez-faire as it was in Great Britain in the

nineteenth century. The legal restriction placed on it is very weak, and the market for goods which promise to gain the confidence of consumers abroad is before long closed by interruptive competition of imitations, which at length overthrow the original excellent goods by means of a lower price and drive them out of market, to the ultimate loss of the country. All this is due to Japanese merchants and men of industry being cold-blood and selfish enough to be only aiming at defeating their rivals and profiting themselves with whatever means they can make use of. No high moral sense can be expected in them.

As I have already stated, some among the Japanese are now very anxious about the future of Japan's raw silk trade on account of the marked development of the artificial silk industry. In fact the artificial silk manufacture has recently made marvellous progress; by means of some chemical process they are now able to put on cotton a lustre which makes it look just like genuine silk. At first this kind of cotton article was called Marcelized cotton after the name of the original inventor of this process, John Marcel. But recently this kind of imitation silk has begun to take up the name "silk." It not being reasonable to call a cotton textile silk, the name has been altered to "broad cloth." The words "broad cloth" originally signified textile wide in breadth, and it seems as if there can be made no distinction between this imitation silk and other lustreless cotton goods by so naming it. But the sole reason for putting such a name not meaning silk lies in the fact that the product is in reality not silk. Although artificial silk seems to be continued to be so named in Europe, people found the necessity of giving it some other name so as to distinguish it

from genuine natural silk, and the American Silk Association adopted the name "rayon" for this artificial silk. "Rayon" means in French a brilliant lustre, and is suitable to distinguish this kind of goods. Later it was again renamed "gros," by which it now passes. The origin of that name is not exactly known, but it is presumed that it was derived from the Italian "Gros." Since olden times there has been in Naples a kind of coarse silk textile called "Gros de Naples." The present name for artificial silk may most likely have been adopted from this Italian name.

In short, we cannot but be surprised at the care with which industrial products are named in Europe and America. It was only from the motive of not impairing natural raw silk that the Americans selected the name "gros" for artificial silk.

Some people may ask me if I do not fear at all an invasion by this artificial silk of the World's market for Japanese raw silk. I must reply in the negative. The United States, known as the foremost country in the World which is in need of Japanese silk, has remarkably increased its wealth these years; it is said that she has added to her national treasure some 170,000,000,000 dollars within the last decade. People with such enormous wealth are always in need of raw silk. How can we Japanese be afraid of the decrease of our export trade of silk? When we consider that the power of consumption in America will far exceed that of the production of raw silk in Japan, is there any reason for worrying about the future of Japan's silk trade with America? Do not entertain any such a bogey, and be courageous and at ease in this important trade in one of the principal Japanese staple products.

A Side-Light on the Japan-American Question

By Naoshi Kato, on the Staff of the "Osaka Mainichi."

THE Japan-American question has now entered its main stage, far from being solved. It is considered so at least by the Japanese people. Mere demonstrations against America contribute nothing toward the solution of the problem; if the Japanese nation soon forgets the national movement it started it will end like a lamb, although it began like a lion.

According to my personal view, the Japan-American question is, whether fortunately or unfortunately, not a mere question of material interest but it is a racial question in its first stage, in the meantime, assuming the nature of a question of national dignity. As has often been pointed out, even if the Japanese demand that America treat our immigrants equally with those from other country were accepted by America just a very few Japanese immigrants could enter the United States under the new immigration law. Or taking it for granted that the Gentleman's Agreement remained in force, only 500 or 600 of our brethren, all relatives of those already there, would be admitted.

The Alien Land Law, deprivation of leasehold and right of wardship from immigrants from the Orient, prohibition of tillage with division of crops, and what not, are all a great blow to the Japanese people. But these were all established before the New Immigration Law took effect. Neither the Japanese government nor people can lodge any protest against them, because they did not resort to such a step on the occasion of the promulgation of those laws. All the more so, for the

Japanese government tacitly acquiesced in the policy of the restriction of alien immigrants or rather the absolute prohibition of the entry of Oriental immigrants by concluding with the American government the so-called Gentleman's Agreement in 1907. By that Japan helped America in her immigration policy, reserving for herself nominal national dignity.

So far as the national dignity is concerned there is a big difference between obligation by law and voluntary cooperation, but in substance there is no difference. No wonder that America stated in her reply to our protest that there was no great difference between the new Immigration Law and the Gentleman's Agreement. It is quite reasonable, when the immigration question is simply considered as one of material interest. In short, as a mere question of economic interest the American-Japanese problem is a very minor one.

Then the next thing to be considered is what importance has the question in connexion with the national dignity. Even as a question of our national dignity it is not worth while for the Japanese people to get so indignant. Honour or dignity, whether nationally or individually speaking, is a substantive or introspective question, and not a formal or exterior one. For instance, when a gentleman is struck on the head by a ruffian without any justifiable reason and he bows to the villain, it clearly proves that this gentleman justified the action of the knave, so

his personal dignity would be entirely violated. On the contrary, suppose that this gentleman indignantly fought with the ruffian and wounded the latter with his cane. He might elude juridical responsibility, because it was for the purpose of self-defence that he resorted to thrashing his enemy. But would his personal honour or dignity be maintained by such a means of retaliation? No, it means merely force against force, and people would laugh at his action. However, suppose that he delivered the villain to the police for legal punishment, then the gentleman's dignity would be maintained quite rationally. Honour or dignity, properly speaking, can never be injured from the outside, unless one destroys them by oneself.

This is the case with the American-Japanese relations. It may appear that Japan has had her national dignity lost as a result of international humiliation at the hands of America (at least the Japanese people believe so) and her honour as a member of the civilized international family entirely destroyed. In the event of both the Japanese government and people upholding to the last moment their protest against such an irrational action of the United States, Japan's dignity as one of the civilised countries will have a brighter glow, far from being materially impaired. From the viewpoint of justice and humanity the national honour of Japan will be promoted still higher. The point is how shall Japan deal with America's unlawful conduct.

Fortunately the Japanese people have up to the present continued their national protest against the United States by quite reasonable actions with patience and self-respect; even while the national indignation was at its height the people were

scrupulous enough not to resort to any heedless and rash attempt.

Considering these matters, we must come to the conclusion that the Japan-American question regarded as one of national dignity, it is not worth while to sacrifice anything to its solution.

It may seem that the American-Japanese problem is so trifling that there is no need of arousing a national movement for its solution, but my own observation is quite to the contrary, because it should be recalled that a question of race, much graver than that of national dignity, lies in it. The process of the anti-Japanese movements in America up to today proves it.

In reviewing it, we cannot but recognize the fact that while the Japanese immigration question was at first economic it has gradually begun to assume the character of racial prejudice. A judgment given by the Supreme Court two years ago most frankly stated that the question was now treated as a purely racial matter. And it has at length culminated in the rejection of the Japanese immigrants because they are of an entirely strange race, quite unassimilable and without any right of naturalization. There has been no reference to any economic reason. In other words, the anti-Japanese movement in the United States has now been transformed into a purely racial movement. Americans have been unlawful enough to treat the Japanese with racial discrimination. I think it is not my own dogmatic opinion alone that there lies the question of racial distinction at the bottom of the America-Japanese relations.

The solution of the question of racial discrimination is what the Japanese people desire to achieve. This ideal has been cultivated in our nation by the theory of

“equality” in Buddhism and was strengthened by the doctrine of “brotherhood of all races” of Christianity since the introduction of that religion into our country.

Now the conception of the equality of all human races is not a mere ideal but a reality. It goes without saying that by virtue of the propagation of education and culture all over the country and the progress of political theory the national awakening to the idea of equality of races has become more and more strongly rooted in the people’s mind. All the more so, now that the other Oriental peoples have awakened to the conception of racial equality under the impetus of Japan through her national development and prosperity.

It is an undeniable fact that all those Asiatic peoples are inclined to regard Japan as leader of the Pan-Asiatic League. At least 300,000,000 men of India believe so, and even the Chinese people recognise the urgent necessity of co-existence and mutual prosperity with the Japanese nation in the economic field in the Orient. They have now arrived at the conclusion that it is the Japanese mission to raise all the Asiatic races to the level entirely the same as that of the Western peoples. In short, the experience of Japan and various circumstances in her environment have accelerated her national and racial awakening.

At this very moment the anti-Japanese movement and legislation have irritated Japanese sentiment to its culmination. Heretofore there took place a lot of anti-Japanese movements in the United States, but they were all local or in such a degree as respecting the national dignity of Japan. But this time it was performed in broad daylight too frankly and audaciously in the face of Japan’s ideal of racial non-discrimination. It is only rational that the Japanese people should be indignant at this attitude of America.

At the Versailles Peace Conference six years ago Japan boldly introduced a resolution for racial non-discrimination, regardless of its success or failure, and maintained that it should be added to the preamble of the Covenant of the League of Nations. On it being rejected by the Conference the Japanese delegates had the proposition reserved. On that occasion I witnessed the strong resolution of the Japanese delegates and the strained atmosphere among all the foreign representatives present on the rejection of the proposal. If Japan does not arouse any large national movement in support of this grave question of racial non-discrimination it would mean that we have voluntarily given up our public promise. Silence is a crime. Resistance is an act of justice.

In Clause C of Article 10 of the New Immigration Law “aliens ineligible to American citizenship” is expressly mentioned. By “aliens ineligible to American citizenship” it is clearly understood that it refers to the Oriental races, particularly the Japanese. In other words, the principal motive of the rejection of foreign immigrants is expressly that of racial prejudice. The Japanese Government protest against such legislation may be grounded superficially on international etiquette or the spirit of international treaties, but in reality it must be based upon the great principle of racial non-discrimination. It is inadvisable, so far as any diplomatic document is concerned, to make the sphere of the discussion wider at once, so the Japanese government was, it seems, cautious enough to limit the point of argument to that of national right.

It seems, therefore, quite reasonable and advisable to maintain more and more explicitly the right of Japan from the still higher viewpoint of racial equality when the Japanese government repeats its protest for the second and third times. The Japanese diplomatic authorities may argue that it will rather end in falling into

America's stratagem to raise the question of racial non-discrimination in their protest. Why, then, did the Japanese Government introduce so boldly the resolution for racial equality at the Versailles Peace Conference and had it reserved for the future? Furthermore, the controversy this time between Japan and America is rather that of national dignity than that of material interest; nay, it is that of principle rather than that of national dignity.

The principal object of Japan's protest, then, must lie in accomplishing the ultimate end in the remote future rather than recovering the national right under our nose. In other words, it is a grave question of international justice rather than that of trifling national interest.

In concluding this article, let me state my personal view on the future of the principle of racial non-discrimination. The argument of racial equality should not be confused with that of racial similarity. If all races were similar, there would not have occurred any question regarding their equality. That human races which are not similar originally should be treated as equal must be considered from the religious and humane points of view, on one hand, and from the political as well as judicial viewpoint on the other. When viewed from the standpoint of humanity and religion, all human races are equal before God or in the presence of reason and justice. The view of the "brotherhood of all human races" is to be maintained. However strong and obstinate the advocates of anti-Japanese sentiment may be they can not be opposed to the principle of equality of races, from the religious viewpoint, if they recognise humanity at all.

However, from the standpoint of internal as well as international politics, the principle of racial non-discrimination can not be treated so simply as from the religious or humane viewpoint. Today it is the age of one state being opposed to another state.

As we are well aware, in the United States where a variety of races are in a chaotic condition the policy of Americanization is being strongly enforced in these

days. This is indeed justifiable in view of the condition of the country. And the new immigration law is nothing but a result of this policy of Americanization. In other words, America has now set about to reconstruct the national structure. This is the reason why she has declared the right of freely restricting alien immigrants. We have no reason to make any objection to this.

The question is if America has any right to refuse to one race the legal treatment which she gives to another race. It goes without saying that it is contrary to international justice to make any discrimination in the treatment of certain races only from some racial prejudice.

What we advocate is equal treatment of races under the law, and not equality of races in an ordinary sense. For the sake of the welfare and peace of all the human races in order to let them live a cooperative life we support this principle of racial equality. This view is supported by the 800,000,000 people of the coloured races all over the world. A grand league of all the Asiatic races will soon be realized in the event of Japan trying her best to achieve the realisation of racial non-discrimination, taking the lead of all the Asiatic peoples, as their mouthpiece.

I can on no account justify the legislative action of the United States with reference to the immigration question. In the meanwhile I find the necessity of forming a Pan-Asiatic League based upon this claim of racial equality. However, in supporting this I never mean to imagine a war waged upon the European and American races by the federated Asiatic races, because such a war will be of no fruitful result for Japan even in the fairly remote future, while a war of race against race should be avoided at any cost, as it will end in the destruction of all human races in the long run.

The only thing we desire is to make Japan a melting-pot of Western and Eastern cultures and an intermediary for accord and harmony between the two great races of the East and West. This is one of the most important missions of the Japanese people.

New Style Japanese Poems 800 Years Ago

JAPANESE poems in olden times were all *ka-yo* or oral poems. By *ka-yoö* we mean not poems written in letters and read, but poems recited on the spot and appreciated by the ear. But, as civilisation advanced, Japanese poems were divided into two different forms: *uta* and *ka-yoo*. *Uta* means a poem written in letters to be read and appreciated. It includes *naga-uta* or long poems, and *tanka* or short poems each composed of thirty-one letters. Many collections of poems compiled at the Imperial command were published as the Court literature, which proved the flourishing development of *tan-kan* literature.

Ka-yoo, on the contrary, made hardly any remarkable development, except *Kagura-uta*, a musical poem to be recited to the Gods, and *Saibara*, a refined folk-song evolved into a musical poem in harmony with the Court symphony, at the beginning of the Heian Period. In the practical life of the nation at large, it is quite possible that *ka-yoo* made development to some extent in those days, because there was no one among the people who did not like music. But, in comparison with the development of *waka* or poem written in letters, it seems that it was quite backward, and there is hardly any literature today recording the *ka-yoö* of those days. That master-poets of *ka-yoö* did not make their appearance in that field of literature was a principal cause why *ka-yoö* literature did not flourish at first.

In the reign of the Emperor Gotoba (1108-1123 A.D.), however, *ka-yoo* literature began to flourish, partly because

of the fortunes of the time smiling on it and partly because of the interest taken in it by the Emperor himself. The Emperor Goshirakawa (1156-59), son of Gotoba, who ascended the throne after an interval of two sovereigns, specially like *ka-yoo* and took keener interest in it than the Emperor Gotoba. It is said that he would invite to the Imperial Court, from amongst the people, *Shirabyoshi* somewhat resembling the *Geisha* of today but much more refined, whose songs of *ka-yoo* he eagerly listened to and had his courtiers comment to memory. No wonder that the people took great interest in *ka-yoö* at this time.

The introduction of *Kan-san* during the Heian Period accelerated the development of *ka-yoo*. *Kan-san* is a Buddhist hymn written in Chinese, which was in those days transliterated into Japanese by an author, whose name is not known. Then original Buddhist hymns in Japanese began to be composed, which were called *Wa-san* or Buddhist hymns in Japanese. This kind of hymns was not for reading but for reciting so as to appeal to the ear. *Wa-san* was a kind of *ka-yoo*. By the stimulation of the advance of *Wa-san* literature a new poetic style of *ka-yoo* commenced its development towards the later part of the Heian Period. It must of course be remembered that the rapid propagation of Buddhist thought in the Japanese nation at this time accentuated the progress of *ka-yoo* literature.

That form of poetry was called *Ima-yo* in the period. *Ima-yo* was meant that the style was "modern" or "up-to-date." Thus *ka-yoo* in the new form was con-

sidered in those days as of the latest style. There was no strict rule in the composition of this poem, but a kind of model was produced and followed by *ka-yoo* poets in general. Seven letters, first, and then five letters both combined made one stanza, this arrangement of letters being called *shichi-go-cho* (seven-and-five euphony). It was common that a *ka-yoo* poem consisted of eight of such stanzas, some longer *ka-yoo* being composed of twelve stanzas.

With reference to the contents of this kind of poem, those expressing praise of Buddhism were very common, as a natural result of *wa-san*, Buddhist hymns, having stimulated the advance of this literature. Next to the praise of Buddhism came innate and spontaneous expression of the national sentiment, in the shape of eulogy of Shintoism. Besides, there were themes such as love, felicitation upon the long life of the reigning emperor, descriptions of the national customs and habits, etc. The striking feature of *Imayo* consisted in being composed extemporaneously and recited on the spot. It may be compared with the impromptu composition of verses said to be still in vogue in France and Italy, but in Japan there was no such an example of poems except the *ka-yoo* in ancient times. Let us cite a few examples of *ka-yoo*.

Taira-no-Kiyomori chose Gi-o, a rare beauty, as his favourite mistress. One day a young shirabyoshi or geisha named Hotoké-gozen came to his residence. Kiyomori, however, refused to see her, on the ground that he had already the lovely Gi-o at his side. In disappointment Hotoke-gozen was about to depart, when Gi-o sympathized with her and managed to let Kiyomori receive her. Soon Hotoke-gozen found herself facing

Kiyomori. The old statesman asked her to sing a verse of *Imayo* for him. She directly acceded and sang, dancing elegantly meanwhile. The *Imayo* was:—

“Kimi wo hajimete miru toki wa
Chiyo wo henubeshi hime-komatsu
O-maye no ike naru Kame-oka ni
Tsuru koso mure ite asobumere.”

(Meaning of Above):—

“Being allowed the opportunity of interviewing you, so virtuous and gracious, for the first time, I shall be able to live one thousand years, under the influence of such virtue and grace as yours, even though I am a poor and insignificant woman. There on the rock in the pond in front, tortoises play together while cranes also flock.” (Cranes and tortoises are respected by the Japanese as auspicious creatures, because their lives are long.)

Kiyomori, who was fascinated with the talent and skilful dancing of Hotoke-gozen, dismissed Giwo, and it is said that from then his favour to her grew ever stronger. With a view to improving the people's minds Kiyomori transferred the seat of government to Fukuhara (south of Kobe of to-day) where he accompanied the Emperor Antoku. The whole Court followed him. However, the courtiers soon tired of the new capital and pined after the old city of Kyoto where they had been long accustomed to live.

One of them, Tokudaiji Sanesada, on August 10th, secretly escaped from Fukuhara and returned to Kyoto, as he was anxious to see the moon in his native place. He paid a visit to Fujiwara Masuko, Empress-Dowager and his younger sister, at her residence at Konoye-kawara. It was in the middle of autumn. The houses in the old capital were all in ruins and devastation covered with weeds. Insects' melancholy notes in dewy thickets

were heard here and there, as if voicing a grudge against life. Tokudaiji was strongly moved and composed an impromptu verse of *Imayo*:—

“Furuki miyako wo kite mireba
Asaji-ga-hara tozo arenikeru
Tsuki no hikari wa kuma nakute
Aki-kaze nomi zo mi ni wa shimu.”

(Meaning of Above):—

“Now I visit the old capital, I find it utterly devastated and a wilderness where miscanthus grows everywhere. But the moon is utterly cloudless, and the chilly wind of autumn bites my skin.”

He sang this poem to himself three times. It is said that the Empress-dowager as well as all the court ladies who attended her burst into tears at heart sickness and sorrow.

Imayo appeared in various books, but not in the form of poem-collection. There was only one collection of *Imayo* poems; it was an anthology compiled by the Emperor Goshirakawa himself. The work was entitled “Ryojin-hisho.” By *ryo* is meant “beam” and *jin* signifies “dust.” “Melodious poems of elegant tone even make the dust in the lightbeams dance in ecstasy,” is an old Chinese saying, and after this the collection was named. Although it can be believed that this anthology was circulated more or less widely, it is probable that the original copy personally hand-written by the Emperor himself was lost in a fire in the palace. The original work failed to be handed down to later ages and the name of the book only remained, it was thought.

It was in 1909 that Mr. Hidematsu Wada, *Bungaku-hakushi*, happened to come across a copy of this manuscript book at a second-hand book seller's, and, on showing it to Mr. Nobutsuna Sagaki, *Bungaku-*

hakushi, expert in this sphere of literature, ascertained that it was a genuine copy, a part of the original book. Thus was resurrected the precious work, “Ryojin-hisho,” and it has enabled us to read many of the *Imayo* poems which flourished in the Heian Period.

The first person who introduced this “Ryojin-hisho” abroad was Mr. A. D. Waley, who wrote an article under the headline “Some Poems from the Ryojin Hisho” in the April number of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1921. In that article Mr. Waley cited fourteen interesting poems from the Ryojin-hisho. It seems that he is mainly interested in min-yo (folk-poems,) because he wrote of only those folk-poems and no hymns of Shintoism. Let us quote here a few of the poems he translated:

Binjo unchimireba Hitomoto
Katsura narinahaya to omou
Moto yori suye made yorarebaya!
Kiru tomo kizamu tomo
Hanaregataki waga sukuse
(Translated:)

When I look at my lovely lady,
O, that I might become a clinging
vine,
I yearn,
That from tip to toe I might be
twined about her.
Then though they should cut, though
they should carve
Inseparable our lots!

Yama-osa ga koshi ni saitaru tsudzura-
fuji
Omowan hito no koshi-ni sasasen

(Mr. Waley's translation):—

Like the rattan-whip
That the headsman of the mountain
wears fastened at his thigh,

To the limbs of one that should love me
Would that I wear pressed!

Asobi sento ya umareken
Tawamure sento ya umareken
Asobu kodomo no koye kikeba
Waga mi saye koso yurugarure

(Mr. Waley's translation):—

For sport and play
I think we are born;
For jesting and laughter
I doubt not we are born.
For when I hear
The voices of children at play,
My limbs, even my stiff limbs, are
stirred.

This last verse may be a folk-poem recomposed into *imayo*. It is considered one of the finest of all *imayo*.

There are 544 verses in the newly discovered copy of the "Ryojin-hisho," and they can be classified into Buddhist hymns, Shintoist hymns and folk-poems.

The following are *imayo* other than those translated by Mr. Waley:—

Warera wa nani shite oinuran.
Omoyeba ito koso aware nare
Ima wa saiho Gokuraku no
Mida no chikai wo nenzubeshi

(Meaning of Above):—

What can we contribute to the world, while we grow older and older? When we think of it, sad and wretched we feel. No other means we find but to invoke the aid of Amida-nyorai in the Western Paradise, as He made an oath that He would redeem all fellow creatures." (Does not the poem express the sentiment of a feeble old man who depends only upon salvation through the benevolence of Amida Buddha?)

Akatsuki shidzuka ni nezameshite
Omoyeba namida zo osaye-ayenu

Hakanaku kono yo wo sugoshitemo
Itsuka wa Jodo ye maerubeki

(Meaning of Above):—

"At daybreak, I awaken quietly and meditate on life. The tears on my cheeks cannot be stopped. The mutable life I live and shall die, that I can put up with, but when shall I arrive at Sukhavati."?

(The idea of life and death preys on the singer's mind, whose fear of life in the future world is frankly confessed and delicately depicted):—

Shiba no iworu ni hijiri owasu
Temma samazama ni nayamasedo
Myojo yô-yô izuru hodo
Tsui ni wa shitagai tatematsuru

(Meaning of Above):—

A Sageliving in a brushwood hut is Buddha, leading penitential life in the mountains. Although heavenly demons try to persecute and oppress Him, after all they will be subdued by Him, when the bright stars appear in the serene sky.

(The scene might well be adopted for an opera):—

Hotoke wa tsune ni imasedomo
Utsutsu naranu zo awarenaru
Hito no oto senu akatsuki ni
Honokani yume ni miye tamou

(Meaning of Above):—

Despite that Buddha does always exist, how regrettable He is not a reality. In the silence of dawn He makes His dim appearance before us while we dream. (How mystic and occult a poem this is, expressing the human desire to see Buddha with the naked eye and the feeling of being able to catch a dim image of Him in a dream!)

Yorozu no hotoke no gwan yori mo
Senju no chikai zo tanomoshiki
Karetaru kusa-ki mo tachimachi ni
Hana saki mi naru to toi tamou

(Meaning of Above):—

Better depend upon salvation by Senju Avalokitesvara, the Goddess who swore to rescue human creatures from the depths of privation and hardship by transforming herself thirty-three times, than to pray to the tens of thousands of other Hotoke. Senju told us that by her sacred power even faded plants bloom and bear fruit.

Amida Hotoke no seigwan zo
kayesu-gayesu mo tanomoshiki
Hitotabi mi-na wo tonoureba
Hotoke ni naru to zo toi tamou

(Meaning of Above):—

Have faith in the Sacred Vow of Buddha. Did He not tell us that once His name is called we all will be Hotoke.

All those poems we have cited are Buddhist hymns. Now let us quote some poems in praise of Shintoism:—

Kumano ye mairan to omoye domo
Kachi yori maireba michi toshi
Sugurete yama kibishi
Uma nite maireba kugyo narazu
Sora yori mairan hane tabe Nyakuwoji

(Meaning of Above):—

Though eager to worship at the Kumano Shrine, it is too far if I go a foot. If I go on horse there will be no virtue in it. Let me go through the air. O! Nyakuwoji, give me wings!

(Note:—Nyakuwoji is a branch shrine of Kumano):—

Yawata ye mairan to omoye domo
Kamo-gawa Katsura-gawa ito hayashi
Ana! hayashina
Yodo no watari ni fune ukete
Mukaye tamaye Dai-bosatsu.

(Meaning of Above):—

Though I long to worship at the Yawata Shrine, the Kamo and the Katsura flow too swiftly.—Oh, how swiftly?

Grant me a boat at the ferry of Yodo and receive me there, O divine Bosatsu!

(Notes:—By “Yawata” is meant the Great Shrine of Hachiman at Otoko-yama. The word “Bosatsu” derived from the Sanscript “Boddhisattva” which means a Buddha-Elect, and is a Buddhist term. But in this case it is indiscriminately used in Shintoism and signifies the honorific title of the Emperor Ojin.)

In these two poems the national sentiment of the Japanese people respecting the Gods is straightforwardly expressed.

Kumano ye mairu niwa Kiji to Iseji to
Dore chikashi, Dore Toshi
Kodai jihi no michi nareba
Kiji mo Iseji mo tokarazu

(Meaning of Above):—

To go to Kumano, which road is the shorter or longer, that of Kii or Ise? As it a road vast and benevolent, neither Kii Road nor Ise Road seems long.

(Note:—This poem shows how highly esteemed the Kumano Shrine was in those days. The Kumano Shrine is dedicated to the God Izanagi and the Goddess Izanami, to whom is added Susano-no-mikoto. Particularly as Taira-no-Kiyomori, the most powerful statesman in that age, devoutly worshipped this shrine, all the populace followed his example. The main shrine is in Kumano in Kii Province.

Now let us cite a few folk-poems in *imayo*. The innocence of the people is straight forwardly, nonchalantly and light-heartedly expressed in those verses.

Kogane no Nakayama ni, Tsuru to
Kame to wa mono-gatari
Sennin warawa no misokani tachi-
kikeba
“Tomo wa dzuryo ni nari tamou”

(Meaning of Above):—

“Once upon a time, a crane and tortoise, auspicious creatures, were talking in the mountains of Nakayama, which produces much gold. A demi-god’s page secretly listened to their dialogue, which was, My master is now appointed Governor of the Province. This indicates how highly esteemed a provincial governor was in that period.

Kokoro no sumu mono wa

Kasumi, hana-zono, yowa no tsuki

Aki no nobe, kami shimo wakanu wa

Koi no michi, Iwa-ma mori kuru
taki no mizu

(Meaning of Above):—

One’s mind is refreshed and made pure by have a flower-garden and the moon at midnight, and a field in autumn. What makes no distinction between the upper and lower levels is love and the waterfall.

The taste of the Japanese people in the Hein Period for Nature is well exhibited in this short poem.

Karasu wa miru yoni iro kuroshi

Sagi wa toshi wa furedomo nao
shiroshi

Kamo no kubi wa mijikashi tote tsugu
mono ka

Tsuru no ashi wo ba nagashi tote
kiru mono ka

(Meaning of Above):—

The crow is always black, while the heron is snowy white, however old it grows. Who can lengthen the neck of a duck, short though it is. Who can cut the leg of a crane, however long it is!

What an innocent expression of ideas! We cannot help smiling as we transcribe it.

Onna no sakari naru wa

Ju-shi go roku sai

Niju-san to ka

Sanju-shi go ni narinureba

Momiji no shitaba ni kotonarazu

(Meaning of Above):—

The prime age women is fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, then twenty-three and four. Once they reach thirty-four or five they are not different from the under-leaves of the maple.

In those days as now it was generally deemed that the younger a woman is the better she is.

Kokoro sugoki mono, Yomichi, Funamichi, Tabi-no-sora

Tabi-no-yado, Kogoshiki yama-dera
no kyo no koyo

Omou ya nakarai no akade noshi

(Meaning of Above):—

Uneasy are the lonely path at night, travelling by boat, the weather on a journey, a night in a country inn, the sound of the Buddhist Scriptures in a temple on a precipice, and not least, the partner from whom one is separated but still loves.

(The final line is the essence of the verse.)

Matsu no kokage ni tachi-yori

Iwa moru mizu wo musubu ma ni

Ogi no kaze mo wasurarete

Natsu naki toshi to zo, omoinuru

(Meaning of Above):—

Resting under a pine and drinking from my hands clear water flowing from the rocks, I forget the coolness of my fan and that it is summer.

Tsukushi no Moji-no-seki

Seki no sekimori oinikeri

Bin shiroshi, nan tote suyetaru seki no
seki mori nareba

Toshi no yuku oba todomezaruran

(Meaning of Above):—

In olden times there was a barrier at Moji in Kyushu. The barrier-keeper became old his side-locks grew white. Why could he not prevent Age from passing through the barrier-gate, though his duty was to guard it?

Waga ko wa hatachi ni narinuran

Bakuchi shite koso arikunare

Kuni-guni no bakuto ni, sasuga ni ko
nareba Nikukanashi

Makai tamouna, Oji no Sumiyoshi
Nishinomiya

(Meaning of Above):—

The more undutiful the child the more his parents love him. This is a common

Japanese saying. Here a father says:
 "My son has reached twenty years of age. He is roaming about, gambling everywhere. He travels round the country gambling, but my child as he is, I cannot hate him. Oh, Gods of Sumiyoshi, Oji, and Nishinomiya, let him not lose the game!"

(Although the father knows too well the evil of gambling, still in his paternal sentiment he prays for his son to win the game):—

Kore yori kita ni wa Koshi no kuni
 Natsu fuyu ton naki yuki zo furu
 Suruga no kuni naru Fuji no takane ni
 koso

Yoru hiru to naku kemuri tate

(Meaning of Above):—

To the north extend Etchu Province.
 It snows there, summer or winter.
 From the summit of Mt. Fuji smoke
 pours out, day or night.

(From this poem it is evident that in those days Mt. Fuji was still an active volcano):—

Ame wa furu, Ine to wa notamou, kasa
 wa nashi

Mino totemo motaranu ni
 Yuyushikarikeru sato no hito kana
 Yado kasazu

(Meaning of Above):—

It has begun to rain, and he tells me to go away.

I have neither bamboo-hat nor straw rain-coat.

How cruel that rustic is to turn me away though I can not face the rain.

Adzuma yori kino kitareba

Me mo motazu

Kono kitaru konno kariao ni

Musume kaye tabe

(Meaning of Above):—

"I have just come here from Eastern Japan. I am not yet married. Please give me a lady in exchange for this hunting garment I now wear."

(Note:— *Kariao* was a hunting garment worn by *Samurai*. The naivete of the *Samurai* of Eastern Japan is expressed by this poem):—

Fuku kaze ni, Tayori wo dani

Tsutaye baya to omoye domo

Yoshi naki nobe ni, Ochi mo koso sure

(Meaning of Above):—

Anxious to send her tidings of myself by the blowing wind, I fear the wind, insensible, may let my letter of love fall by the way.

(This poem illustrates how inconvenient the means of communication were in the Heian Period):—

Generally speaking, *Imayo* is of the same type as *waka* in respect of contents, while it has a free style, not adhering to strict regulations regarding the form, as is the case with ordinary poems. Besides, expression of thought is quite free in this kind of poem. An *waka* were mainly composed by the aristocracy, so were *Imayo* by the proletariat; it is of high value to those who wish to study things Japanese, because it supplies them with good material for research with reference to the customs and habits of the Japanese. Indeed, *Imayo* depict the inner life not merely of Buddhist monks and Shinto priests but of the general populace of the lower class. Everyday life was poeticized in the *Imayo*, yet how interesting that the very person who took the greatest interest in these verses and painstakingly compiled them was the Emperor himself.

Let us add an *Imayo* which is not found in the "Ryojin-hisho":

Kino mishi hito kyo wa nashi

Kyo miru hito mo asu wa araji

Asu tomo shiranu mi ware naredo

Kyo wa hito koso kanashikere

(Meaning of Above):—

"The man I saw but yesterday is today no more!

He whom I now see may disappear tomorrow.

I know not if I myself shall live tomorrow,

But today's sadness is for the loss of my friend."

(Though no one can tell how long he will live, still he has time to grieve for the friend who has gone):—

Popular Dances of Japan

THE Japanese people are fond of dancing no less than any other race. In town and country they enjoy themselves by dancing and seeing others to dance.

The Japanese popular dances can be divided into three kinds:—

- (1) Religious Dances of Shrines and Temples.
- (2) Dances as annual functions.
- (3) Dances for the people's amusement.

The first has existed in Japan since time immemorial, and it is danced at once for entertaining the Gods and for the people's own amusement. This has remained until the present in the form of *Kagura* danced at shrines.

Kagura is of two kinds: one performed by Shinto priests in the service of shrines and the other dedicated to tutelary deities by local folk. As to the former, first importance is placed on the motive of prayers to the God, artistic considerations being of secondary import. Formality is stressed so as to promote the faith of the people by impressing them with sentiments of sublimity. In these circumstances, the dances performed by Shinto priests have little artistic value, and consequently lack interest. However they furnish excellent material for the study of the ancient customs and habits of Japan.

To cite an example, there is a dance peculiar to the Rokusho Shrine situated in Fuchu, Musashi Province. This dance is called a "Shintoist Dance for Felicitations on the Peace of the World." This dance is performed at nine o'clock on the night of July 12th every year. The dancer dances quite alone on the stage of the Worship Hall. He wears a blue *Kariginu* (a warrior's costume worn since the Heian Period), and has a bell in his left hand and a branch of the "Sacred Tree" (*Eurya Ochnacea*) in the right.

As the dance goes on, he takes up a sword with his right hand, and then a *Gohei* (Cut-paper hung at the tip of a stick). It is more formed to hold a bough of cryptomeria in the last instance.

Formerly it was usual that representatives of all the Shinto priests in Musahi Province gathered in this shrine and danced from late at night on the 12th July until dawn the next morning. But now-a-days the dance is stopped when the night advances and it is customary to begin it again early next morning. The music for this dance is played on venerable-looking flutes and drums and nothing more. As the music is played at night, it is not of much interest, though it may be sublime and mysterious.

Dances dedicated to the tutelary deity by local folk are, on the contrary, not only full of interest but also are artistic, because there is no restraint upon them, as they are performed for the purpose of amusing the people themselves as well.

A typical example of this kind of dance is the Hana-shidzume festival on June 15th every year at Kasuga, Harima Province. On the occasion of this fete all the villagers of Kasuga, young and old, men and women, dance together, with artificial wisteria in their hands. *Hana* means "flowers" and *Shidzume* means "to stamp out." It was superstitiously believed by the local people that in the season of flowers various epidemic became rampant, and that the epidemics were to be ascribed to the God of Plague (*Yeyami-no-kami*) propagating bacilli. And it was with a view to subduing the activities of this God of Plague that the dance of Hana-Shidzume was performed by the villagers. By subduing the flowers the people meant in fact to check the God of Epidemic.

At Arima-mura in Kii Province, too, a dance called "Hana-matsuri (Flower

Festival) was formerly performed on April 8th every year by the young and old of the locality. This was the result of the coincidence of the Buddhist celebration of the birthday of Buddha, April 8th, on which it is traditionally said that flowers fell from Heaven, with the Japanese indigenous idea of calming the minds of the Gods.

Dances thus dedicated to the titular deities by the villagers still preserve even today their primitive forms in the country regions, while in town popular dances have evolved into performances for the people's own amusement and relaxation, and indeed into luxurious ones under the influence of the theater.

Representative festivals of the city life of Japan since ancient times are the Sanno Festival in the Yedo period, that of the Myojin Shrine of Kanda, Yedo, also during the same period, and the Festival of the Three Shrines of Asakusa, Yedo. These festivals are still performed regularly every year in Tokyo. On the occasion of these festivals, dancing-cars are hauled by young men of the district through the streets.

The dancing-car consists of four columns at the corners of a square stage-floor, which is surrounded by hand-rails. At the front of the stage the dancers are seated. As soon as the car stops at a busy corner of the street, the dancers begin. When a tune is finished the dance comes to a stop and the car moves on to the next corner of the street, where the dance is resumed. In streets which cannot afford to subscribe for dancing-cars *Dzibashiri* or Dancers on the Ground are selected to perform dances on the street. These dancers dance as they walk along the street, when they come to busy corners. They are followed by a stage-car without any floor. This car is made of four columns and a roof, but with no stage-floor, and carried about the street by boys. The music players walk along under the canopy while playing music.

The popular dances most developed from the artistic viewpoint are those played on the occasion of festivals in Yedo, or Tokyo. They are regarded as represent-

ing the essence of national culture. Besides, there is *Sasara* Dancing of the Katori Shrine in Shimosa Province, idyllic and primitive. By *sasara* is meant a sort of bamboo whisk, a bamboo stick the tip of which is finely slivered. This stick was formerly used for hunting animals or thrashing criminals. On the occasion of the Festival of the God of War at the Katori Shrine, the villagers of Tadamura, the proteges of this tutelary deity, used to attend it and dedicate the *sasara* Dance to the God. In this festival, while the dancers dance about imitating lions, the orchestra sing in chorus rubbing their whisks.

As for dances of Buddhist temples, a typical one is the Go-eika Dance of the Chuzanji Temple in Settsu Province. This dance is performed for five days in the month of May every year, the dancers all being small girls who sing the Go-eika or poems composed by Kobo-Daishi on the Thirty-three Temples in Western Japan, as they dance. The Go-eika have been already described to the readers of this Magazine. Those who are present at the temple for worship request the girls to dance to the accompaniment of the tune of the Go-eika odes they themselves have chosen, paying from two or three sen to fifty sen each as a present to the dancers.

A dance performed at the Shingyoji Temple in the town of Itohagi, Sanuki Province, has some interesting characteristics. This dance is performed by the inhabitants of a small isle in the Inland Sea, named Meki-no-Shima, on July 16th every year. On this day they arrive on the shore of Itohagi by boat, and after worshipping at the temple they begin to sing and dance, while walking in a circle round the nave, for many hours.

Dances as annual functions since the olden times have been popular as the people are inspired by the changes of the features of the seasons, on account of the regularity of climatic changes in Japan.

A dance peculiar to Kyoto called the *Tanabata* Dance, was performed on the occasion of the Star Festival, one of Japan's annual functions, on the night of July 7th.

According to a Chinese tradition Aquila and Vega, two stars who were in love with each other, on this night of July 7th met once every year in the Milky Way. The Japanese have been accustomed to celebrate this night by the Star Festival. In Kyoto small girls, most of them less than fifteen years of age, go out in the street in beautiful attire and dance and sing along the street, call on their intimate friends and return home late at night. This *Tanabata* Dance is said to have been derived from the parental wish to seek suitable matches for the daughters, for which they prayed on this night of the two star lovers.

This *Tanabata* Dance has been developed and professionalised as the *Ayame* Dance in Itako, Hitachi Province. Itako is a landing-place for boats carrying worshippers of the Katori and Kashima Shrines in Hitachi Province. The *Ayame* Dance as we see it now took its origin in the villagers of Itako endeavouring to entertain and amuse travelers from remote places by dancing. The song is:—

Itako Deshima no makomo no naka ni
Ayame saku to wa, shiorashi ya.

(Meaning of Above):—

How tender and touching
 The flowers of the iris (*ayame*)
 Blooming amid the rush-mats dotting
 Deshima Island of Itako.

The name *Ayame* Dance originated in this song. In the gay quarters of Itako there was a beautiful courtesan named *Ayame*, and the islanders compared her to an iris flower blooming amidst rush-mats. It is usual that geisha and courtesans alternatively sing, while others dance.

Below is another *Ayame* song:—

Koko wa Kato-zu no Juni no hashi yo
 (Arya sa!)
 Yuko ka, kairo ka, shian-bashi,
 (Chorus) Shian-bashi, Yuko ka, kairo
 ka, Shian-bashi (Shongai!)

In the song "Arya sa!" and "Shongai!" are a sort of chant.

The folk-song *Torioi* sung by strolling musicians at the New Year in the streets

of Tokyo in the Yedo Period and the *Manzai* Dance, which is still performed in Tokyo at the New Year, are annual dances. The former is rather a song than a dance.

As typical dances performed simply for the purpose of amusing the people we can cite the *Dengakumai* and *Bon-odori*. Both took their origin in dances that were national annual functions, as the former was danced by peasants in the rice transplanting season, as a relaxation after their labor, or after the season was over, for enjoying themselves after the successful transplantation. But this dance has gradually deviated from such a practical use and been transformed into a dance merely for amusement. Now it is danced whether in the rice transplanting season or not.

The *Bon-odori* was originally danced every year by the Japanese country folk between July 13th and 17th, when it was religiously believed that the souls of deceased relatives returned to their respective family Buddhist altars. And in order to console these returning souls this dance was performed. So it is to be regarded as an annual function, on the one hand, and as a Buddhist dance, on the other, as it has enamored from Buddhist tenets. However, it has gradually developed into a popular dance of the summer.

However, it still preserves Buddhist traces in the country. For instance, in the neighbourhood of the Yabakei Glen in Kyushu, the *Bon*-dancers dance at first in front of the house one of the family members of which has lately died and returned to his family altar in spirit, and then at the temple. Warm sympathy is shown by the villagers to the bereaved family, as if the whole village were one large family. In Awaji Province it is customary that the villagers dance the *Bon-odori* with the cemetery as the centre, in which fact traces of Buddhist influence are to be found.

In some provinces the *Bon* Dance is entirely confused with the *Honen* Dance, performed in thankfulness for good crops. The manners of waving hands and the tunes in this *Honen* Dance are now exact-

ly the same as those in the *Bon-odori* in those districts.

One of the characteristic popular dances is the *Toro-odori* or Lantern Dance in the northern suburbs of Kyoto. People place lighted lanterns on their heads and dance. These lanterns are made secretly among the young villagers, men and women, from about the spring, and are shown to the public for the first time on the day of dancing. They enjoy themselves, therefore, not merely with dancing, but in making the lanterns. Some are very gay, some are suggestive, in color as well as in design, so as to dazzle the eyes of the sight sighters. In dancing the men wear women's clothes while the women put on men's costumes. This due to an abnormal psychological curiosity and taste in disguises.

In Uyeno, Iga Province, there is a peculiar dance called *Yatchoko*. People make a circle and dance, while one of the dancers goes in and out of the circle, flapping his fan and beating time, crying "Yatchoko reno reno, Yatchoko reno sa." To the accompaniment of this leader all the other dancers go forward or backward, which makes the circles sometimes larger and sometimes smaller. By so changing the size of the circle, they are relieved of getting tired of the dance, bringing new interest into it.

In Yamada district in Ise Province a chanter stands on an elevated stage and begins to sing the song of *Bon-odori*, while the dancers dance in a circle around the stage. If the chanter is poor in singing so that the dancers can hardly dance to the accompaniment of his tunes, he is forced down from the stage and replaced by a more skilful singer. In Kawakita-gun in Kaga Province a strict examination of the skill of the singers is made, in accordance with which a list is made. In a competition among these candidates a prize is conferred on the winner. Therefore, not only within the province of Kaga but from the remote provinces of Note and Etchu competitors come to take part in the examination and to let the people listen to their tunes.

The *Bon-odori* is danced by men and women promiscuously intermingled. The result is that affaires d'amour take place everywhere on the dancing grounds. The dance performed in the grounds of the Rokusho Shrine in Fuchu, Musashi Province, on the night of May 5th and the *Bon-odori* on Mt. Gokayama in Etchu Province are typical examples of the dance of this kind reaching its extremity. At the Rokusho Shrine even a single light is prohibited in the grounds on that night and the dance is performed in the darkness of the dead of night. The *Bon Dance* on Mt. Gokayama is performed from the close of the day up to the next morning, during which time the young girls change their clothes several times so as to show their pride in the many fine garments in their possession. It goes without saying that dancing in the dark for such long hours, gives opportunity for immoral sexual relations. So nowadays the police do not allow the people to go to such extremes on the ground that it is injurious to public morals.

Typical *Bon-odori* songs in vogue in Japan illustrate the conditions and manners of Japan rural life and idyllic sentiments.

Some of these songs are as follow:—

"Yamaga naredomo waga furusato wa
Shiba no iori mo natsukashiya"

"Ondo toru hito hashi kara ochiru
Hashi no shita demo ondo toru"

Note:—It is shown by this song how the chanter is in earnest when he leads the dance.

"Odori odotte yome no kuchi nakerya
Issho goke demo washa kamayasenu"

Note:—This expresses the thoughts of a girl who is extremely fond of dancing.

"Bon ga kite ureshi, Kawai tonosa to
kata narabe
Suye ni sou yara sowanu yara"

Note:—How glad I am to dance with the youth I love so much, now the dancing season of summer has arrived. But I meditate if I really can marry him or not. How hopeless my love!

In Yamada, Ise Province, there is a celebrated local dance named *Ise-ondo* which originated in a dance performed by the courtesans of Furuichi in olden times. This dance is nothing but a *Bon* Dance a little transformed and professionalised.

The greater part of the dances belonging to the first category first mentioned are ballets, while those of the second and third categories are dances in their strict sense. The Japanese dance consists in expressing graceful motions of the hands, arms and legs and the curves of beauty the product of Japanese garments, but not in showing the lines of beauty of the whole body.

One more characteristic dance which is worth while mentioning is the *Hakata Niwaka*, popular in Hakata in Kyushu. The Japanese word "*Niwaka*" means "sudden" or "impromptu," and this dance is performed improvisely on the spot. In the Tokugawa age there was an able administrator in the service of Lord Kuroda who then governed the

Hakata District. He was clever enough to make the most of the peculiar local dance and permitted the people to dramatise without reserve whatever was entertained by them into a *Niwaka* dance. The people were greatly pleased at this generous permission, and every summer they performed *Niwaka* dances in which were dramatised such complaints and dissatisfaction as they had in connection with the authorities' policy in governing them, against the attitude of the samurai class towards the citizens in general etc. These were portrayed in comedies full of irony. The authorities were able to learn the people's will and the public opinion through these dances, and thus could reform the government. Traces of this are still found in the present day *Niwaka* which are based principally on satire and raillery. The *Niwaka* may not be defined as a purely popular dance, but it may be properly mentioned here as a rare case of expressing the popular will in this production in the Tokugawa Era when the people were generally quite powerless.



A Fate-Day Street-Stall Selling Tiny Banners

Tradition of Sunken Bells in Japan

TRADITIONS of the sinking of an object or land are those which describe accidents happening to a given tract of land, residence, capital or temple and shrine grounds, etc. in the form of depression or sinking as a result of an offense against heaven imprecation or some other cause. Of these traditions there are some which refer to object sinking in the water, their rising to the surface again or being refloated owing to some causes. These are of a somewhat complicated kind, and we call them traditions of sunken bells.

Traditions regarding sunken bells are universal and worldwide; there is no country on earth without such a tradition about bells sinking in the water. The famous drama of Gerhart Hauptmann, the renowned German poet, "Die Versunkene Glocke," is also based upon a tradition of sunken bells.

In Japan there are not a few traditions in connexion with sunken bells. Their peculiarity, however, in contrast with those of a similar character in Europe or America, lies in this: the causes of the bells having sunk were not men's crimes against Heaven's will, or blasphemy, but they are ascribed, in most cases, seemingly to the curiosity of the God of Water or the Sea, a Naiad or a Neptune, who cast covetous eyes upon precious or priceless treasures. So it is generally believed that it will offend the susceptibilities of the God of Water and irritate him to carry such sunken treasures away again to the land.

Particularly, as for sunken bells of temples, in most cases it is understood that the very god who always casts covetous eyes on them is the Dragon, since, according to Indian traditions the Dragon

is believed to be a god governing water, as is often described in the Holy Buddhist Scriptures. For this reason, the temple bell, which has close relation to Buddhism, is considered as closely related also to the God of water or the Dragon.

Here are some typical traditions in Japan concerning sunken bells:—

THE POOL UNDER KANZAKI-MORI

Kanzaki in Katori-gun, Shimôsa Province, is on the shore of the Tone River. In that place there is a noted densely wooded forest called Kanzaki-mori which throws thick shadows on to the river. Those who sail on the Tone River never fail to hear, while passing this place, a folksong sung by the local people. The song is:—

"Koko wa Kanzaki
Mori-no-shita,
Kaji wo tanomu yo,
Sendo-san."

(Translation):—

"Here we are just under the thick forest of Kanzaki.

Be careful in steering, my Boatman!"

And the traveller will ask his boatman how this place is named and what was the origin of the naive popular song. Then the boatman will point to the mysterious thickly wooded Kanzaki-mori yonder and narrate to you the history of the forest, the reason for which that popular song was first sung by the villagers; then he will tell you the following tradition in connection with sunken bells:—

The Tone River makes a deep, dark green pool at this very spot where this dense forest of Kanzaki-mori looks out upon it. For what reason we don't

know, but one bell after another falls into the abyss, most likely because the place is the abode of a God who is madly fond of bells. Once a boat carrying a bell exposed to the air passes by the forest and the form of that bell is reflected on the dark green water of the pool, the ship with the bell on board is soon submerged, as if it were pulled down by some mysterious power, and hauled to the very bottom of the depths.

Therefore, whenever a boat with bells on board sails along this shore, it is absolutely necessary that the bells be well packed in cases on which are placed mats of straw or rush to carefully conceal them.

The tradition is told that once upon a time a boatman who denied the mystery in relation to the forest of Kanzaki-mori passed by the place with a load of bells on board, without packing and covering them, when his boat all of a sudden sank to the bottom of the pool with the man and the load.

Not only is this the case with a boat with bells on board, but even a boat without such a load sometimes is doomed to the same fate, if it sails over the part where many bells had already sunk and lie on the bottom. The boat stands on its end in an instant and is pulled down into the whirling abyss.

At the very moment the bells are submerged they make various sounds. Strange to tell, the sounds are quick or slow in accordance with the speed with which the vessel goes down to the bottom. Consequently travellers as well as boatmen who sail along this shore are all afraid of it as a very unlucky and doomed place.

This is the reason why the popular song already quoted began to be sung, by whom it is unknown.

THE NAKATSUNA TEMPLE

There is a place called Nakatsuna in Taira-mura, Kita-Azumi-gun, Shinano Province. At Nakatsuna you can find a

small lake, which is named the Nakatsuna Lake after the name of the place. To the south is situated the Kizaki Lake and to the north, the Aoki Lake. The Nakatsuna Lake is a very small one, only about one mile and a half in circumference, lying between the two larger lakes.

In former days there was no such a lake; instead of the lake there stood a Buddhist temple named the Nakatsuna Temple. One summer night the ground sank all of a sudden and the site of the temple was transformed into a lake. In the meantime, a mountain called Mt. Ariake arose in the neighbourhood. As the mountain much resembles Mt. Fuji in form, the local inhabitants call it the Fuji of Shinano.

Needless to say, the Nakatsuna Temple was submerged at the bottom of the lake. However, it is said that the central pillar of the old nave still remains, with no sign of decay, about one hundred and twenty feet away from the north-western corner of the lake, and that the temple bell is submerged in the depths of the lake, about one hundred and eighty feet away from this pillar. When the weather is fine and there blows no wind, sail on the lake in a boat, and you will be able to see the bell at the bottom of the water, brilliantly glittering and radiating golden beams, it is said.

Curious as it may seem, the small alarm-bell alone is said to have survived, without meeting the fate of the larger temple bell. It still remains on the bank of the lake. When there is a spell of drought and rain is urgently needed by the villagers, they tie rope to this alarm-bell and attach it also to the temple bell in the water. Then heavy rain falls. It is also said that when they cut the rope, the rain stops in an instant.

One day one of the inhabitants tried to pull up the sunken bell. Fastening a rope to it, he succeeded in hauling it up to about three feet from the surface of the

lake, when the rope was suddenly cut and the bell again sank to the depths as formerly. The man who contrived the plan was soon taken ill and died. It is generally believed that the Dragon would not part with the invaluable treasure in his possession and punished the man for having tried to deprive him of it.

KANE-GA-FUCHI

In Japan there are many places whose name is Kane-ga-fuchi or Kane-ga-saki. These are all places deriving their names from traditions regarding sunken bells.

The Mitsumata Offing of the lagoon Kasumi-ga-ura in Hitachi Province has another name, Kane-ga-fuchi. Traditions say that a very pathetic and melancholy melody floating on the air reaches the ears from the bottom of the lake, especially at dusk when it is windy and stormy. The voice says: "Fuchu koishi ya, Kokubun-ji." ("Oh, how I pine for the town of Fuchu and the Kokubun-ji Temple.") The reason is this: in former times there was situated in the town of Fuchu a Buddhist temple named Kokubun-ji. The temple is at present renamed Senju-in. There were a pair of bells formerly, male and female. Once upon a time a ruffian who cherished some grudge against the temple stole the female bell, which he threw into the water in this offing of Mitsumata. The female bell thus thrown to the bottom of the lake has pined ever since for the male bell still remaining in the temple and keeps weeping. Its voice is the melody which attracts the attention of boatmen.

To the west of Kashiwazaki in Echigo Province there flows a stream called Ukawa. On a hill commanding a view of the river stands a temple named Saiko-ji. The stream is particularly called Kane-ga-fuchi at the spot where it flows beside the temple. In former days the bell of the Saiko-ji Temple used to ring night after night as if saying: "Which shall I take? Shall I go to the sea or to the river?" As regularly every night the bell tolled like that, the superior of the temple at length became annoyed and embarrassed. "What a nuisance you

are!" murmured he, and suggested to the bell: "As you like, go either to the sea or to the river." No sooner had he uttered these words than the bell was broken at its dragon-shaped joint, fell upon the ground, rolled about on the slope of the hill and fell into the depths of the pool below. Ever since then the river has been known as Kane-ga-fuchi at that spot.

A small and lonely fishing village, Kaneyose, is found on the shore of Takahama-mura, Oi-gun, in Wakasa Province. Not very far off the coast there is a bell sunk in the water. It is a beautiful stretch of white sandy seashore in beautiful contrast with the clear blue water. When it is fine and the waves are calm, one can see through the water to the bottom, and it would seem natural that one could locate the sunken temple bell. However when one sails to the spot on purpose to see the bell, it is concealed by the sepia thrown out by inkfishes. On the contrary, if one passes the spot unintentionally, he is sometimes lucky enough to have a sight of the bell being on the bottom.

In Chikuzen Province in Kyushu there is a place named Kane-ga-fuchi. It is told that in Kane-ga-fuchi a very precious and rare bell which had just been imported from China fell overboard from the ship on which it was being carried into the depths of the sea. Tradition says it was due to the Dragon who snatched the bell away from the men's hands. As it has since olden days been known as a priceless treasure, men have not infrequently tried to haul it up to the surface. But whenever this has been tried, it would become stormy and the waves would begin to get rough so as almost to swallow the vessel, or the rope would be cut while hauling up the bell, thus always ending in failure. There was an actual instance known in the Meiji Era. At the very moment when the bell was on the point of reaching the surface of the sea the rope with which it was fastened was cut, leaving those who had undertaken the work to lose considerable amount of money.

On the upper reaches of the River Sumida, which flows through Tokyo there

is a place named Kane-ga-fuchi, near Mukojima known for its cherry-blossoms, in connexion with which there is a tradition that a bell sank at that spot. One of Japan's largest cotton spinning mills, which is situated there, takes the name of the place.

KAMA-GA-FUCHI

There is a place of the name of Kama-ga-fuchi-mura in Naka-Shinkawa-gun, Etchu Province. In the village is situated a shrine called the Iwasaki-ji Shrine. In olden times a large pair of cauldrons were placed at the entrance of the shrine. It is said that they may have been used on the occasion of *Kugadachi*. The *Kugadachi* ceremony consists in passing judgment in a dispute, in accordance with the God's will. When a dispute takes place between two persons and the case is brought before the court to decide which is right, the shrine priests hold a Shinto ceremony for the purpose of passing judgment based upon the God's decision. A large cauldron is brought before the disputing parties. The kettle is full of boiling water. The two persons are commanded to put their hands into the water. It is said that he who is in the right is not scalded, while he who is wrong immediately has his hand scalded. This is a ceremony which has been handed down since time immemorial.

Several years ago one of these two cauldrons rolled on to the ground and into the Joganji River, which flows in the neighbourhood of the shrine, as if it were animated. May be it had been listening to the melodious whisperings of the stream, or the God of the River may have called it to his side. Thus, only one of the sacred cauldrons remains today in front of the shrine. In former days it was said that the cauldron in the depths of the river emitted noises. This tradition has been handed down in that locality from long ago and the place was named Kama-ga-fuchi or the Pool of the Cauldron.

It was because of this tradition is in the centre of the recollections of the villagers and has such a strong hold on them that

when the minor villages in this neighbourhood were amalgamated into one single larger village in the Meiji Era the newly created village adopted the name Kama-ga-fuchi-mura.

SURIBACHI-IKE

A Buddhist temple named Toko-in stands in Yatsushiromura, Kita-Katsushika-gun, Shimôsa Province. A small stream running, past the rear of the temple has a widened part taking the form of a pond. This pond-like part was formerly a part of the Yedo River Valley, which has been transformed into a pond, as time passed. In other words, in olden times the River Yedo passed just in the rear of the temple and it was pretty wide in that neighbourhood. There lived a big snake which was regarded as the patron spirit of the river.

During those days nine stone tablets were conveyed from the city of Yedo by a boat to this village so that they might be erected on the premises of a certain temple afar, other than the Toko-in above referred to. When the boat reached the rear of the Toko-in Temple, it came to a standstill and could not be moved even an inch. However hard the boatman endeavoured to move the vessel for several days, it was in vain. Then the consignor began to think. This must be due to the covetousness of the patron spirit of the river in the person of the large snake for the stone tablets. And quicker than thought he threw one of the stones into the river as an offering to it. Sure enough, the vessel immediately began to draw less water and to move on. Thus the shipper was at length able to deliver the remaining eight tablets to the temple for which they were intended. However, the one tablet was wanting, and it is said that even today there are only eight stone tablets erected in the premises of the temple.

Time fled and the valley of the River Yedo was transformed so that there now runs only a small stream where it flowed in former days. However, at that part where the patron spirit of the river is believed to have lived and where the stone

tablet was thrown as a present to him still remains the large round pond. The local people named the pond "Suribachi-ike" after the shape of the pool, *suribachi* meaning in Japanese an earthenware mortar. They say that whatever drought may occur the water in this pond never falls. People believe the place to be the abode of the patron spirit of the River, the dwelling place of the God of Water. One day some villagers discovered a cave in the bank, and, thrusting a long bamboo pole into it, they found that it was fathomless, while the water was seen flowing out of the cave in surprising abundance. This cave is believed to be the dwelling place of the spirit.

KURAKAKE-NUMA

There is a place named Numakura in Kurikoma-mura, Kuribara-gun, in Rikuzen Province. This is a solitary village surrounded by mountain after mountain which stand precipitously like walls. Far off from the village there is a swamp called Kurakake-numa. The swamp is about two miles round, adjoining a dense forest, on one side, and a grassy plain on the other. In olden times Numakura Hida-no-kami was lord of the manor of the village, with his castle standing about two miles to the south of this swamp. As he was too despotic and arrogant, playing the tyrant over the local people and setting the Central Court at naught, Sakanouye-no-Tamuramaro despatched an expeditionary force against him and he was utterly defeated and fled in the direction of Akita. On his way to refuge he came across the site of this swamp, with his three retainers. In those days the swamp as we see it now was not created, being simply a damp valley. Immediately on stepping into the valley, their horses were caught into the quagmire and struggled and fouled themselves more and more. In the meanwhile Sakanouye's troop were giving chase to them. All four, the commander and retainers, were compelled to leave their horses there, escaping afoot in the direction of Akita. The animals were doomed to be buried alive in the mire. As time passed water poured into the

muddy valley and made it a swamp, as we see it now.

Still today, a tradition tells us, the saddles of those steeds are seen floating on the surface of the swamp on July 7th, according to the lunar calendar, (this is believed to be the day on which the horses were abandoned by their masters,) and it is also said that one who sees those saddles floating on the swamp will die within three years from that date.

Of these traditions, the last three, that is: Kama-ga-fuchi, Suribachi-ike, and Kurakake-numa, are not mentioned as pure sunken-bell traditions in the strict sense, but they can be put into the same category, because they are so similar to those pertaining to sunken bells in form. They may be said to be abnormal forms of sunken-bell traditions. Especially, as to the last mentioned, Kurakake-numa, what is the reason of its curse? Is it due to the horses' ire? It is quite unknown.

There is another tradition in Kaga resembling this. Mt. Kura-gatake in Kaga Province has a pond. The tradition about this pond concerns the curse of the feudal lord who fell into the pond and was killed making its appearance in the shape of a saddle.

THE TEMPLE BELL OF THE TAISO-JI

There is a famous temple called Taiso-ji in Minami-Kawachi-gun, Kawachi Province. When it was found very hard to maintain the temple, as the superior had retired, the villagers conferred and sold the temple bell to a certain founder in Osaka, with the intention of pulling down the temple building. The caster came in response to their call. When he was on the point of sailing to Osaka in a boat carrying this bell, the vessel capsized and submerged with the bell on board. It is generally believed that the bell of the Taiso-ji still remains in the depths of the sea off Kawachi Province.

Although no explanation accompanies this tradition, we can safely assume that the covetousness of the Dragon or the God of the Sea for the bell is the origin.

Around the Hibachi

A Clear-Sighted Emperor

THE Emperor Daigo summoned a *kurando* (his secretary) on duty from his bedchamber one night of the Engi era, and commanded him to seize and bring to him a woman, whose cries in the southeastern direction reached his ears. The *kurando* searched in that direction with the warriors on duty, but could not find a woman nor even hear her cries. He returned to the Emperor and told him so. The Emperor wished him to make another and more careful search. Every nook and corner of the palace were looked into then, but nothing was found. The Emperor was advised of the result, when he ordered him to extend the search to the whole city.

For the third time did the *kurando* look for the woman, this time in the southeastern district of the capital. At Hori-kawa, Kujo, far away from the Imperial palace, he found a woman in a cottage, weeping very sorrowfully. One of his comrades at once returned to the palace and told the Emperor, who ordered him to arrest the woman, who was weeping purposely and not from her heart. The *kurando* arrested her, despite her strong refusal and cries, saying that her husband had been killed by a robber and lay dead in the house.

The Emperor called a *kepiishi* (a police official), and gave an order to strictly examine the woman, who was a liar. The official doubted if the Emperor was quite right, while he examined closely the woman. He searched her house and found her husband dieing a miserable death lying in the inner part of the house. He inquired about her behaviour of her neighbours and got positive proof of her

crime and prosecuted her. She could not conceal the truth longer, and confessed. She had committed adultery and killed her husband, aided by her paramour, as apparently the husband had become aware of it. She pretended her husband had been killed by a robber and feigned extreme sorrow over it.

Soon, the paramour was arrested and both were condemned to death.

The people looked in wonder on the Emperor, who had heard the woman's cries at a distance, too far from the palace to be audible to the common people and knew the cries to be false.

The Old Melon-Maker

A horse-load of melons was taken from the Province of Yamato to Kyoto, by servants of the sender. When they reached north of Uji, they took a short rest under a big persimmon-tree at the road side, as they fatigued with the intense heat. They unloaded the melons from the horse and watered it, after which they began to eat some of the melons.

An old man passed by. He wore high clogs and walked with a cane. He rested under the shade of the same tree. He fanned himself feebly, and gazed enviously at the melons being eaten by the men beside him. He could not control his desire and asked the men if they could spare one piece of melon for him, as he was dying of thirst. The men declined the request coolly, saying that the melons were not their own, but their master's, for whom they were to be carried to Kyoto. The old man was not indignant at the heartlessness of the men, who were eating the master's fruit, while they refused it to him. For a while, he was silent, and then said to them, "If you do not feel

pity for me, I'll make myself some melons and eat them."

The men ridiculed the absurdity of the words. The old man stood up and picked up the seeds of the fruit eaten by the men. Then, he levelled the ground with his cane and sowed the seeds in it. Presently, the seeds sprouted, and became vines, which grew thick and bloomed. Soon, many melons appeared. The old man ate the fruit to his heart's content and gave it to the men, who looked at him and the ground in great wonder. He also gave it to passers-by, who received it with thanks. Many people gathered and they were given the wonderful fruit, until none remained on the vines.

The old man bowed and left the place. The men were dumb with astonishment. They were again surprised at the passing of so much time and began to get ready for their journey by loading the packages of melons on the horse, when they found to their amazement nothing of the fruit remained. They supposed that the old man had taken it out by magic. They went back to Yamato.

People spoke of the old man as a hermit, who performed the miracle to give the heartless and selfish men a lesson.

The Ghost of Bando Hikosaburo

Hikosaburo Bando was a famous actor in the early days of the Meiji era. He was a senior of Ichikawa Danjuro the Ninth and Onoye Kikugoro the Fifth, and was the predecessor of the present young actor of the same name in Tokyo. While in Osaka, he contracted a disease. As he grew worse, he longed to go back to Tokyo, his native place, and die there. He did not wish to die on his journey. He often so told his attendants. But his desire could not be accomplished, for he at last succumbed to the disease in Osaka October, 1877 after repeated curses against death.

Before his death was made public, a wealthy man at Dojima, Osaka, one of his patrons, having heard of his being critically ill, intended to visit him the next day. Just at the time he intended to do

so, he was told by his maid that Master Banhiko (Hikosaburo Bando) had come to see him and take leave of him, as he was leaving for Tokyo. He wondered at the visit by the sick man, but met him in the parlour. "Are you better, Oyakata?" (master)?", he inquired. "Thank you, Sir", the actor replied, "I have recovered and am leaving for Tokyo tomorrow. I shall come here again early next year". He spoke distinctly. The master thought the talk of his serious illness was unfounded, for if he was actually in so critical a condition, he could not recover so soon and visit him. He rejoiced to see him.

Next morning the rich man was startled by the news of the death of the actor the previous evening. At first he did not believe the news, for he saw the actor just at the time, when he was alleged to have died. The messenger felt nervous at being told so by the master, and assured him of the death of the actor. Being so assured, the master shuddered at the thought of the ghost's visit.

It was not only this man that the deceased actor visited, but nearly all his patrons. This rumour soon spread in Osaka.

The deceased's wife, accompanied by her three servants, started for Tokyo, carrying the ashes of her husband. There was of course no railway between Osaka and Tokyo, and they had to go up the Tokaido on foot or by rikishas.

Very strange to say, they found five cushions brought by the maid into their room to sit on and five meal sets arranged before them at each hotel, in which they stayed, while they numbered only four. One of the servants used to tell the maids that they wanted only four sets. Every time she was told so, she re-counted the number of persons with a look of wonder and took away one meal set.

At first, the party took no notice of the matter, as they concluded it to be mistakes of the maids. Later, they took lunch at a restaurant and found five meal sets prepared for them. Seeing this, they began to feel strange, but could not conceive the reason. At Shizuoka, one servant separated from

the three. That evening there were four meal sets arranged before them in the hotel. Not only that, but the maid began to make four beds. Tomekichi, one of the servants, could no longer bear it. He questioned why she was laying four beds for three. She, in wonder, looked round the room and then took away one bed. The two servants looked at each other, thinking the matter a marvel.

The party was to go over the steep Hakone Mountains from Mishima. The wife of the deceased actor took a palanquin. She put the urn containing her husband's ashes on her knees in the palanquin. Soon, the palanquin-bearers felt the load too heavy for a slender woman. They wondered at it, when they looked into the palanquin and found no one but a woman in it, while it was as heavy as if they were carrying two persons.

One of the servants heard the palanquin-bearers, conversation and whispered to the other how strange it was to see one extra meal set and bed provided for them in the hotels and to hear of the extraordinary heaviness of the palanquin. The other concluded it to be because of the actor's ghost travelling with them, seeing his ardent desire to go back to Tokyo, which he expressed up to the moment of his death. They refrained from telling it to the wife and prayed to Buddha as they walked after the palanquin. The party safely reached Tokyo.

Tomekichi often spoke of these marvelous occurrences to his friends, who agreed that the ghost of Hikosabur Bando travelled in company with his wife and servants as far as Tokyo. This mysterious event took place only about fifty years ago.

Juvenile Red Cross of Japan

IN accordance with the decision of the League of Red Cross Societies in 1921, the Japan Red Cross began organizing Juvenile Red Cross Corps in different parts of the country towards the end of that year.

The work has been successfully achieved and at present there are about 1,000 corps with about 220,000 members throughout Japan. The members are limited to school children of 10 to 14 years old and they are organized in school units.

The chief business of the corps is to speak of Red Cross work, and sanitation, to console sufferers from calamities or diseases and contribute manual works, to exchange communications with children here and abroad, to hold lecture, cinematograph and athletic meetings and bazaars, to distribute circulars and publications, and to inspect and study Red Cross and other works.

The object is to cultivate ideas of humanity, the mutual relief of human beings, sanitation and health among school

children in the cause of the world's peace and for the happiness of individuals, families and nations. It is hoped by the organizer of the corps that national efforts thus made for the promotion of the fundamental principle of peace will assuredly promote the world's peace.

The Juvenile Red Cross Department of the Japan Red Cross is directed by Mr. E. Inouye, the Chief of the Investigation Bureau of the society, who came back from a tour of inspection in Europe and America at the end of last year. Connections have been established with similar organizations throughout the world. This department has published some books regarding the Juvenile Red Cross and intends issuing a monthly organ. Communications with foreign Red Cross children are increasing and letters from Austria, Belgium and Poland are being answered by Japanese children, who have sent drawings and other articles to those countries and to England, America, France and Switzerland, from which interesting letters and articles are expected soon in exchange.

From the Japanese Press

England and
America and
Wu Pei-Fu

The rumour is that England and America are backing Wu Pei-fu, and this may not be considered as a mere rumour, says the *Hochi* on October 1st, although there is so far no material evidence that the two Powers are helping by loans or the supply of arms. However, we can find no justification for the Japanese Foreign Office overlooking such help by the two Powers simply on account of the latter mentioned fact. Though the Foreign Office makes its policy of non-intervention widely known, it will suffice to clarify that point only. What necessity is there of being the mouthpiece to defend England and America? It is undeniable that there were a series of secret communications between the American Government and Mr. Wellington Koo, not Mr. Wu Pei-fu about the time of the outbreak of the Kiangsu-Chekiang War, on the one hand, and a demonstration took place in Moscow under the auspices of the associated Communist Universities, regarding Mr. Hughes, the American Secretary of State, as ringleader of the Chinese imbroglio, on the other hand, which enabled us to discover that it is not merely suspected by some Chinese and Japanese but in Russia also that America is backing Wu Pei-fu, the central figure of the disturbances in China, who intends to unify the whole of China by force of arms. In fact, it seems that American and England residents in China generally show good will to Wu Pei-fu, whom not a few of them believe to be the only Chinese capable enough to unify the Chinese republic. In the meantime, they rather show hostility to Chang Tso-lin, the avowed political foe of Wu. Furthermore, they entertain the perverted view that back of Chang Tso-lin lies Japan, and anticipate that Chang's downfall will bring about the unification of the Chinese republic by Wu Pei-fu and, consequently Japan's loss of her privileged position in China, in the place of which Anglo-American influence

there will be strengthened. This is the entirely mistaken opinion entertained by some Americans and Englishmen in China. As to America, despite her having treated China as a soundly developing liberal state in the past, she has begun to look upon China as a disturbing country since the Linchang Affair and found the necessity of making somebody carry out the work of unifying it. In consequence



The Airin-kai, a New Work of the Ladies' Patriotic Society, at Honjo, Tokyo

she now sympathises with Wu Pei-fu's scheme of the mailed fist. However, that the mailed fist policy for the unification of China always ends in failure has been fully proved by the undertakings of Yuan Shi-kai and Tuan Chi-jui. In Japan the opinion that the unification of the Chinese republic by the bayonet is very difficult. America is trying to assist the fighting policy of Wu Peifu, despite

the bitter experiences Japan has repeatedly had. It is, however, absurd to conclude that it is necessary to help Chang Tso-lin positively by Japan in opposition to America's assistance to Wu Pei-fu. The point is whether the Japanese government is firmly resolved to uphold Japan's privileged position in Manchuria and protect the Japanese residents in China.

Gold Embargo
Must be
Lifted

The *Jiji* on October 3rd says that since the Yokohama Specie Bank raised by half its exchange quotation for American trade the market has been weakened more and more and there is a tendency to get weaker which has obliged the Finance authorities to negotiate with the Bank of Japan and the above bank with reference to remedial measures. What policy the Finance Department will take, we do not know, but there seems to be no alternative to lifting the ban on the export of gold or taking some artificial measures to check the decline in the exchange for the resumption of normal conditions in international finance. As for artificial measure, they are principally administrative interference such as ameliorating payments in the specie deposited abroad for special imports and controlling speculations in international exchange. But successive administrations have hitherto failed in these measures. Then what step is the present government going to take for the fundamental solution of the question?

Although opinions vary regarding the causes of the weakness of the exchange and its course in the future, they are in accord at least in enumerating, as the causes, anticipation of the depression of trade with China as a result of the Chinese imbroglio, the temporary conclusion of foreign as well as domestic loans, the depression in the marine transportation business, anticipation of there being no hope of getting payments except in foreign trade, etc. In a word, it is more evident than ever what little hope there is in favour of the settlement of accounts with foreign countries in the second half-year. So long as the interest rate, prices of commodities and other economic condi-

tions continue in this way, the promotion of the Japanese export trade will be far from possible, because of the demand for imports related to public and private rehabilitation after last year's catastrophe, not to speak of materials for restoration work, while there is a certain limit to the production and export of goods, although there may be some prospect of activity in the American market which will be followed by a turn to the better in the export of raw silk and sundries to America. As the facts show that there are no particular circumstances promoting the Japanese position in international finance, it is obvious that such methods as mitigation of payments in the specie deposited abroad and other artificial measures will end in failure. That a lower margin, by 20 percent under the yen, in the settlement of accounts with America is inevitable should be considered as reflecting the decline of Japan's national economic power vis-à-vis foreign countries, which is a natural consequence of the reaction accompanying the material demoralisation of Japanese finance and economics left inert since the World War, together with the considerable blow sustained by Japan as a result of the earthquake. Then, admitting that it is urgently required to materially ameliorate the economic condition of the Japanese people, it is most advisable to bring back Japan's foreign finance to its normal condition and strive to make finance transactions smooth. For this there is no means other than lifting the ban on the export of gold.

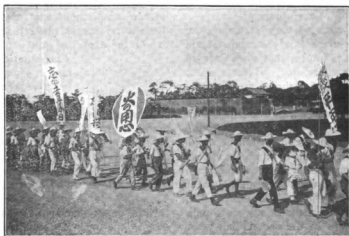
Decline of Ame-
rican Exchange
Rate in Japan

The American exchange rate in Japan which has been weakened since last month dropped under 40 dollars on the 3rd inst. and since then there is no sign of recovery. The Yokohama Specie Bank lowered the rate at once by $\frac{3}{4}$ on the 6th inst., announcing the quotation of 40 dollars, which caused the market rate to be lowered to from $39\frac{5}{8}$ to $39\frac{1}{2}$ dollars. The causes of such a depreciation of the Japanese yen despite the export period seem to be as follows in the main, says the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* on October 7th. (1) Abrupt

purchases of American cotton owing to the decline of the price of cotton, (2) decrease in the export of raw silk, (3) decrease of general exports in anticipation of further drops in prices as a consequence of the decline of exchange, (4) increase of speculations in the exchange rate, (5) increase of yen exchanges on the Shanghai market as a result of the Chinese disturbances, (6) increase of overbought bills to prepare for the settlement of accounts in the import period, (7) abundance of abnormal funds at home. Of these, (5) is a temporary phenomenon, while (2), (3) and (4) are limited. Setting aside, then, these special causes, especially (3) and (4) which tend to show an entirely opposite phenomenon as a result of further change in the exchange rate, (1) and (6) are the principal causes of the recent depreciation of the yen. We have to take particular heed to those two causes, as they will have a close relation with Japan's finance in future. As for the purchase of cotton, future contracts have already been concluded for the purchase of 300,000 bales of American cotton and 250,000 bales of Indian cotton, which amount to over 100,000,000 yen in value. The exchange market of Japan is thus menaced by the import of cotton. As for the cause (6), which is a serious cause of the latest drop in the American exchange rate, the more overbought bills are

held the more the exchange market in future will improve. Therefore, this will be no cause of further depreciation in the import period. Finally the cause (7), the relation of funds at home to the country's finance, is generally overlooked despite its importance. In such a period as the present when the money market is so slack, abnormal as it is, it is inevitable that purchases of funds increase. However, in comparison with the cause (1), it affects the exchange rate less. From this we must come to the conclusion that the purchase of American and Indian cotton is the principal cause of the decline of the American exchange rate in this country.

The depreciation has been caused by many circumstances in various directions, and the authorities are thoughtless enough to consider steps to be taken to remedy it now. It is rather too late. It seems that the authorities have failed to reach a satisfactory result, with all their consultations. If the present cabinet had any thorough-going exchange policy at all, it would not have resorted to such an absurd step as leaving the Yokohama Specie Bank to be dragged about by the market rate, despite its having struggled to maintain the rate to a certain extent. Notwithstanding the market rate dropped to lower than 40 dollars, the Bank stuck to the quotation of 40 and $\frac{3}{4}$ dollars, a



A Demonstration at the First Anniversary of the
Disastrous Earthquake

margin of one dollar, and then it was compelled to lower the quotation by $\frac{3}{4}$. In the meanwhile however, the export of raw silk increased a little while transactions in American cotton have decreased. These facts together with the increase of overbought bills will tend to check any further decline in the American exchange rate. But when the period in which negotiations for imports are active arrives, a further drop in the exchange rate will be unavoidable. This will cause fluctuations in various markets in the country to a considerable degree. It is absurd for the Yokohama Specie Bank to strive at this critical moment to maintain the market by means of small sales with its insufficient means.

The encouragement of exports and the checking of the import trade has long been Japan's national policy, by means of which she endeavours to regulate exchange rates. A decline in the exchange rate necessarily brings about an increase of exports, while decreasing imports, which is the more accelerated by the decline in the export period. The decrease of exports is a natural cause of the rise of prices of commodities, a menace to the national life. What policy is the Government going to take for a remedy? It is rumoured that they are planning to sell part of the specie deposited abroad, instead of bringing it home. Such a measure is, however, contradictory to the policy of retrenchment the Government adopts as its platform, though it may contribute to the maintenance of the exchange market to some extent. In our opinion, says the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi*, it is far better to definitely lift the ban on the export of gold. If it is not opportune, a comparatively moderate remedial step is to export specie; the specie thus exported being limitedly sold at a certain fixed rate. This would serve to encourage exports and check imports. Furthermore, it would not influence the money market so abruptly as lifting ban on gold exportation. The reason why we recommend this policy is that by so doing a decrease in the specie at home will result in a decline in the prices of goods, which will accelerate an increase

in exports, while checking imports to some degree.

The British Parliament has at length been dissolved. The *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi* says. While in office Mr. MacDonald, the Premier, has gained the reputation of being a great diplomat. Mr. Snowden's budget added brilliancy to the merits of the ministry. Mr. Baldwin, the Conservative leader and, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George, the Liberal leaders, were rather put in the shade by Mr. MacDonald. Political critics in England praise Mr. MacDonald for not having taken the Irish question as the pretext for a General Election. If a General Election was the inevitable result of the political crisis, it would be certain victory for him in the election campaign to fight with the Opposition, with the Irish question at hand. The main point of the Amendment Bill lies in the selection of a representative of Ulster by the London government, in the event of Ulster declining to send its representative to the North and South Ireland Demarcation Commission. The Liberals had to assist the Labourites from the necessity of patching up the let-alone policy of their leader, Mr. Lloyd-George. This is why that Bill passed the Lower House at once and was immediately sent to the Upper House for debate, an unprecedented occurrence since the establishment of the British Parliament. If Premier MacDonald were a so-called political tactician, placing more stress on party interest than on state affairs, he would have tried to use the Irish question as the pretext for a General Election. The fact that he did not resort to this measure is said to be a proof that he is a real statesman.

The question of the dismissal of the case of Campbell, a Communist, and the conclusion of the Russo-British Treaty were two other factors leading to the crisis of the General Election. After having considered carefully which should be taken as the issue of the Election, Mr. MacDonald decided to make use of the Campbell case. As for the Russo-British Treaty, it has afforded his political op-

ponents justification in criticising it as a trick to raise loans for Russia on the conclusion of negotiations between English holders of Russian bonds and the Soviet Government, thus reserving the solution of most of the important problems for later negotiations. Mr. MacDonald who seems to have no conviction regarding this Convention did not adhere to the original bill and declared that Parliament could free in revising it.

Among his political opponents the opinion obtains that the Labour Government signed such an inadequate treaty only for the purpose of grasping a good weapon for the General Election; all the more popular is the conclusion of the treaty among the labouring class. And it seemed it would have been advantageous to the Labour Party to take up the matter as the issues of the Election. The Liberal party did not wish to make use of the Campbell case for the General Election, so they proposed to organise a commission for inquiry into the matter in contrast to the Conservatives who introduced a non-confidence resolution. It was quite natural that the Conservative Party which upholds the inviolability of jurisdiction should introduce a non-confidence resolution against the Labour Government, but the Liberals had ample reason for not wishing to follow the Conservatives in this horseback.

They doubted if it was a wise policy to bring about a political crisis on account of such a trifling question as the Campbell case. And for what reason did the Labour Party come to the decision to fight the election with the Campbell case instead of the Russo-British Treaty, which would have ensured victory for them? Lack of confidence in the treaty must have been one of the reasons while the desire to consolidate their own party's hold and make it stronger, imputing to the opposing parties the responsibility of arousing a political crisis, must have been another.

The Peace Protocol and Revision Proposed by Japan

The general assembly of the League of Nations was thrown into chaos when suddenly the Japanese representatives introduced a revision of the provisions of Articles five and six of the Protocol which was on the point of being drafted in reference to the Arbitration Court, the guarantee of national security and the reduction of armaments, great undertakings of the League. While the League's protocol provides that when the Executive Committee of the League recognises the contention of a state in which a dispute occurred that it is under the jurisdiction of that party itself the Executive Committee will report the question to the League and will give no



The Nogi Shrine just Erected at the Residence of the late General Nogi

advice to that state, Article Five of the new protocol revises it so as to put the disputed matter before the International Court, so far as internal questions are concerned, and let the Court decide if the dispute is of a purely internal nature or not. Besides, in Article Six of the same protocol it is provided that any state which has disregarded a unanimous decision by the Executive Committee of the League of Nations and the International Court of Justice in a dispute recognised by them as a matter under the jurisdiction of the national law of the state in which the dispute occurred, shall be regarded as an "Invading State." The Japanese representatives proposed a revision of the provision to the effect that even with reference to such a case as recognised by the International Court as absolutely under the jurisdiction of the national law of the state in which it occurred the Executive Committee of the League has the obligation of offering advice to the two disputing states, and that in the event of any of the states disregarding that advice it shall be regarded as an "Invading State." Being confronted by the opposition of the English as well as the British Commonwealths' representatives to the revision, Mr. Adachi, the Japanese representative, was forced to withdraw the proposal, declaring, in the meanwhile, that Japan would reserve recognition of the protocol as a whole. This attitude taken by the Japanese representatives caused a big shock to the assembly of the League, and as a result of the representatives of various Powers trying to find a means of compromise, the principle of the Japanese proposition is said to have been adopted on September 30th. The main point of the revision seems to lie in recognising the authority of

the Executive Committee of the League or the general assembly of the League in trying to solve any dispute once recognised as a purely domestic problem by the International Court. In the meantime, in accordance with this revision the definition of an "invading state" was also revised. Once the proposition of revision by the Japanese representatives having been approved by the representatives of the other Powers, Japan's ultimate object must have been materially achieved to her satisfaction and the whole protocol must have been recognised by Japan. In that way the deadlock is believed to have been removed.

We must congratulate ourselves upon our success in having our assertion admitted by the conference, thanks to the attitude of the other participating Powers. It must be regarded as a success of the conference that it acceded to Japan's proposition, because if Japan were forced to reserve her recognition of the protocol as a whole the principal object of the conference would have fallen through and the consequence would have been the loss of credit of the League. There seem to be some people who conjecture that the motive of Japan's proposition was an expression of obstinate hostile feeling against the American law of rejection of Japanese immigrants or her opposition to the anti-Japanese legislation in Australia, Canada and other British self-governing colonies, and it is very regrettable to us that such a misunderstanding has ensued. All the more unfortunate it must be, if such a misunderstanding should cause America to more persistently refuse to enter the League of nations. It is remarkable that M. Loucheur, the French representative, specially added, after the passing of the Japanese proposition, that "The suspicion that

Japan's amendment might have been aimed at a certain single state has been dispelled by the fact of the admittance of the principle of her proposition by England, France and other Powers."

Political Campaign in England

Following the non-confidence vote against the Labour Cabinet, the government's petition to the Throne to dissolve Parliament was sanctioned by the king, comments the *Jiji* of October 14, and a General Election has been scheduled for the 29th inst. and the new session of Parliament is to be convoked on the 18th prox. The recent defeat of the Labour Party was due to the rupture of its coalition with the Liberal Party. The formation of the Labour Cabinet in January this year originated in the upset of the Conservative government by the collaboration of the Labourites and Liberals. Although ever since then there was a tacit understanding between the two parties, the Liberal Party began to show hostility against the Labour Party, because of the latter giving small consideration for the assistance afforded by the former. Particularly in connection with the Russo-British Treaty signed at the beginning of August, the Liberals scolded the Labour Cabinet, maintaining that it was "a thoughtless action on the part of the Government, akin to a crime" to guarantee a Russian loan to be floated in England by the Soviet Government. As Mr. Asquith explicitly declared quite lately his opposition to the treaty, it was already an accomplished fact that the Labourites would sooner or later be defeated in Parliament. At that critical moment the Campbell case assumed a political character, owing to which confidence in the cabinet was declared lost. And the result was the present political campaign.

Although we can not foretell the result of the General Election, the fact may not be denied that it was a rather unexpected success of the government that it was able

to consolidate more firmly its position in the House of Commons, thanks to its merits, during these eight months. It is undeniable that confidence in the Labour Cabinet was promoted during its administration. It was no exaggeration on the part of Mr. MacDonald when he declared in Parliament in August that the resignation of the cabinet would mean the end of a cabinet which promoted the national honour and contributed greatly towards diminishing social unrest and also when he told Mr. Stead, editor of the "Review of Reviews" in an interview that "when he thought over the political chaos certain to be precipitated in the event of the retirement of his cabinet he could not venture at any cost to withdraw from the Government, leaving things as they were." However, the two cases, the Campbell affair and the Russo-British Treaty, do not fail to allow the opposing parties to avail themselves of them as instruments of torture against the cabinet, since their attack on the ministry with reference to these questions finds some response in the public. In these circumstances, it is not difficult to anticipate the Labour Party's struggle in the General Election which will witness an attack on both its flanks by the two opposing parties. It is almost impossible that the Labourites will secure all of a sudden an absolute majority in Parliament though it may not be hard for it to maintain its present position, because the Campbell case seems not to arouse opinion against the Labour Party in classes below the middle classes. Provided the present triangular situation does not take any abrupt turn, the Labour Cabinet will find nothing to do but resign so long as the Labour Party can not be supported by the Liberals in the new session of Parliament which is to be convoked on the 18th prox. A political crisis following the General Election is unavoidable. If the triangular situation of the three parties is left intact, stability will not return to British politics and no Cabinet will be able to long maintain its power.

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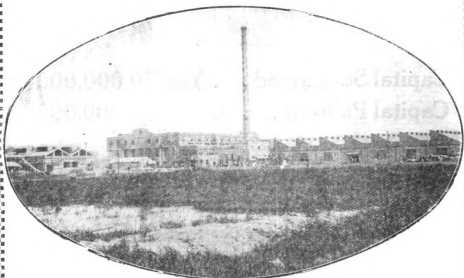
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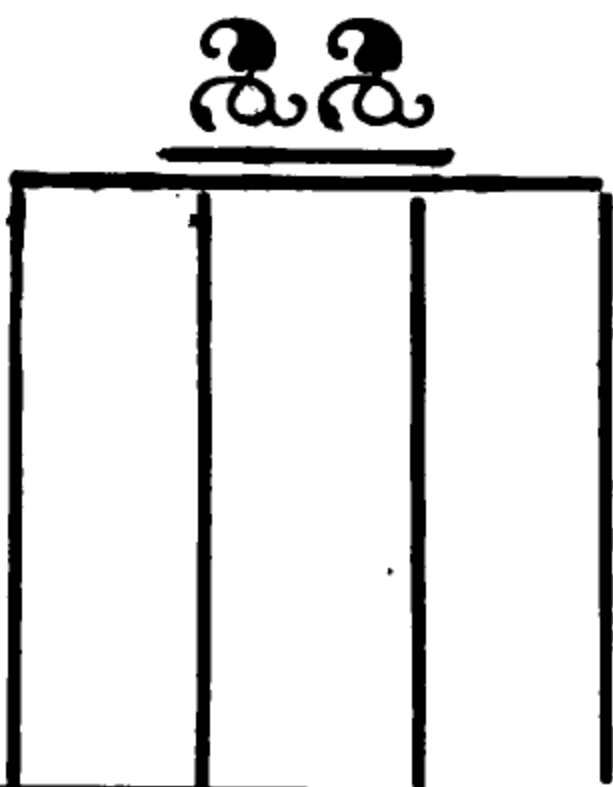
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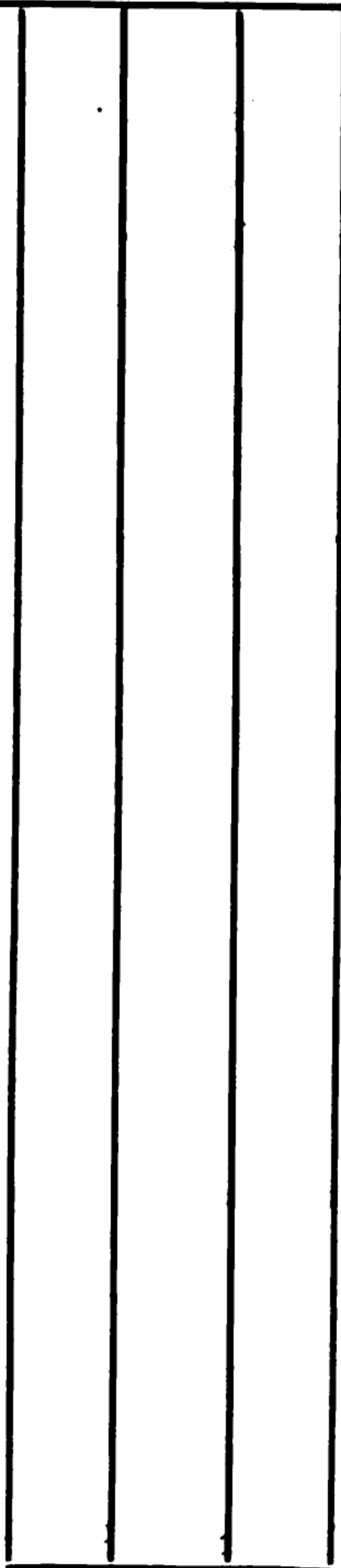
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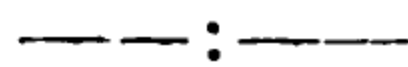


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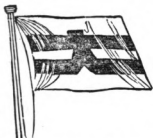
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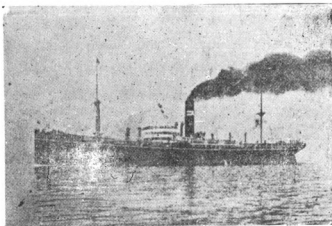
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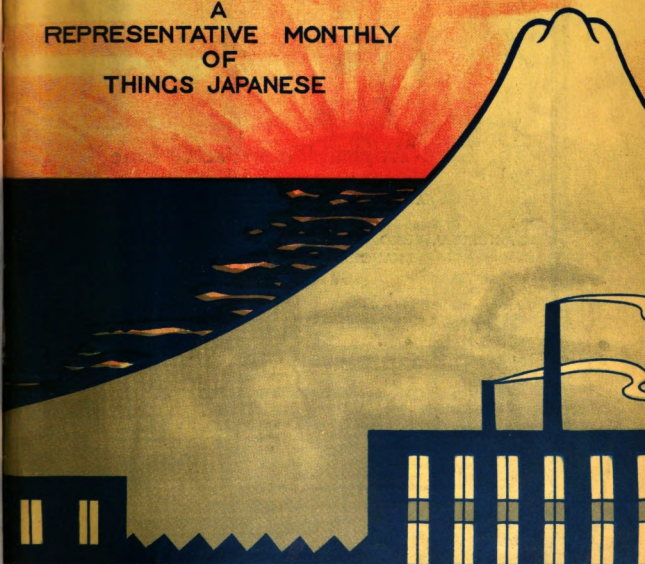
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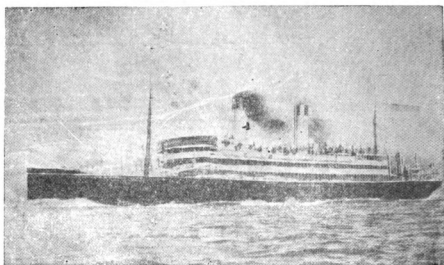
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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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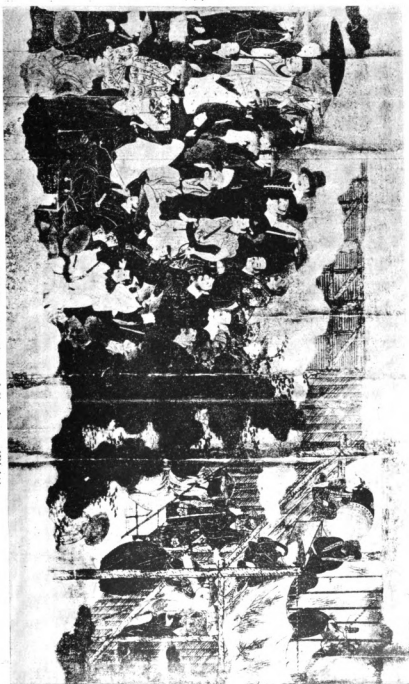
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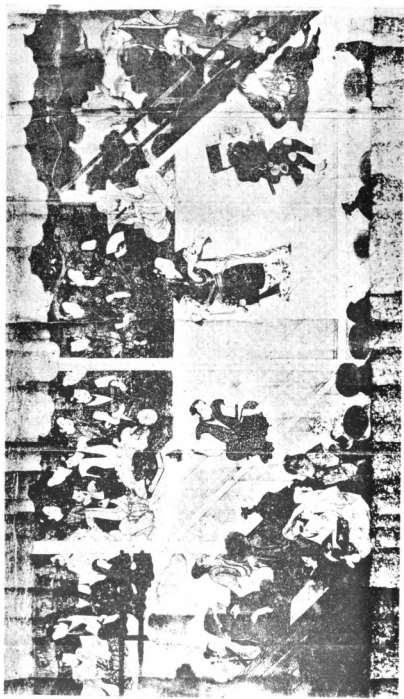
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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XV

NOVEMBER, 1924

No. III

The Month In Progress

THE EDITOR'S DIARY

OCT. 16.—Violent storms occurred in Oshima, Kagoshima Prefecture on July 11, August 9, and October 6, blowing down 6,000 houses.

The draft Metric Treaty was adopted to-day by the Cabinet and immediate steps were taken for the Imperial sanction and promulgation.

Oct. 17.—It snowed in Asahigawa and Yubari, Hokkaido and in Niigata Prefecture for the first time this season.

Oct. 18.—Professor Goldschmit, an authority on physiology and dean of the science department of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin, engaged by the Agricultural College of the Tokyo Imperial University, arrived in Tokyo, accompanied by his wife.

The re-opening of the Japanese-Russian Conference was proposed by M. Karakhan to the Japanese Minister in Peking, Mr. Yoshizawa, after being suspended since the 6th.

Oct. 24.—It was announced by the Military Department that a force of about one infantry battalion will be despatched from the Japanese Garrison in Manchuria to Chinwangtao to join the Japanese army in China to protect Japanese residents in North China, in view of the war

situation in the neighbourhood of Shanghai.

The Japanese-Russian Conference was re-opened at 4 P.M. to-day at the Japanese Legation.

Oct. 28.—The census taken in Tokyo on the 1st shows that the population of Tokyo is 1,917,308 with 375,511 houses and 418,354 families, as against the pre-quake number of 2, 550,000.

Oct. 30.—Fire broke out in one of the barracks in the Shiba Palace grounds, and fanned by a violent wind the flames reduced to ashes 690 houses, whose 4,000 occupants had been burnt out in the conflagration following the earthquake on September 1, 1923.

The Aviation Corps of the Japanese Army made a non-stop flight between Tokorozawa and Seoul.

Oct. 31.—The 45th birthday of H. I. M. the Emperor was celebrated in the Homei Hall of the Imperial Palace at noon, where a banquet was given to over 1,000 guests, including members of the diplomatic corps and Government officers and officials. The military review was held as usual at Yoyogi.

Dr. Kusama, the Chief of the Department of Bacteriology of the Kitazato

Laboratory, succeeded in discovering a new pathogene of eruptive typhus after elaborate research for 10 yen. He lectured on the subject to university professors and other scholars in the hall of the laboratory.

It is reported that a great eruption occurred in the sea bottom near Hatoma Island. The sea was seen boiling furiously. It was muddy, and the surface was strewn with pumice stone.

Nov. 3.—Grand military manoeuvres were held for three days from to-day.

Nov. 8.—Air manoeuvres were held for the first time in Japan by the Naval Flying Corps at Kasumigaura.

Nov. 10.—A “thrift week” was started to-day throughout the country under the auspices of the Central Thrift Encouragement Commission, holding lectures

and cinematograph shows, distributing posters and circulars and taking other means on a large scale to encourage thrift and savings.

Nov. 11.—It was decided to convoke the 50th session of the Imperial Diet on December 24, as announced in the *Official Gazette* to-day.

M. Karakhan rejected all the proposals of Japan at the Japanese-Russian Conference. The Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa, consequently asked the Tokyo Government for final directions as to whether to terminate the negotiations or not.

Nov. 14.—Fire in Iriya-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo, destroyed about 180 houses. Land of an area of about 100,000 *tsubo*, on the right bank of the Shinano River, at Nishi-Kanbara-gori, Niigata Prefecture, slipped with a great noise.

WELLS FOR SALE ?

A well-digger came to a house owner and asked him: “Oh, you are the landlord! Please let me occupy the house with a twelve so frontage, just in front of your house.”

Landlord.” Well, but what is your calling?”

Visitor: “I am a well-digger.”

Landlord: “Then, I cannot let you the house on any account. It will be made into a puddle.”

Visitor: “What is the reason for your saying so?”

Landlord: “Well, I suppose will dig wells inside the house and go out peddling them, perhaps.

Europe and America of To-Day and Internationalism

By Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, ex-Minister of Finance

WHAT I was particularly impressed with on my latest trip abroad is the painstaking labour of England for the recovery of her national strength. The result of the economic depression after the Great War in all the countries in Europe was so deplorable that everybody entertained a doubt when its recovery would be dawned. Particularly, according to the investigations I made prior to the journey, I anticipated that the European economic field was covered with dusky and gloomy clouds and I started on the trip with some doubt when a new sphere would be widely thrown open, intermingled with hope in some degree. However, I could not help being struck with surprise to personally witness the painstaking and hard struggle to be recovered economically, quite contrary to my anticipation, in Germany and France, specially in England.

Both the Government and people have rendered their uttermost to the readjustment as well as retrenchment of finance and economics once thrown into confusion, and the result was that the stability of financial situation has begun to dawn upon those European countries, being accelerated by the adoption of the Dose Bill at the London Conference. As a consequence of the trade depression following the conclusion of the War, some 1,300,000 or 1,400,000 people got out of employment for a time, but, thanks to the efforts of the Government which appropriated a large amount of money for their relief, the number of the unemployment has been lowered to some 1,000,000 or so.

In consequence of the adoption of the Dose Bill, the recovery of the gold standard system in England will be accelerated. Originally speaking, it is impossible for England to expect the prosperity of commerce and trade in future, unless she recovers her credit in international finance and becomes a still safer trustee of foreign capital in international sense; unless she realises the recovery of the gold monetary standard, she will neither be able to be the central market of the world nor do away with a lot of hindrances in the way of the development of her industry and trade. This is the reason in my opinion, why the Government as well as people are struggling and endeavouring hard to recover the gold standard system, on the basis of the principle, "Trade First."

It is a fact, however, that some people are opposed to this policy. Their opposition consists in the reason that, in the event of substituting the Government's notes without any specie reserve with the bank-notes of the Bank of England, which are convertible with specie reserve at any moment, not only is the inflation of the currency checked but also contraction of the currency will inevitably ensue, to the fear of the inflationist lest prices of commodities should drop. With all this kind of speculationists and part of enterprisers's opposition, they are far from influential enough to arouse public opinion against the present day policy for the recovery of the gold standard. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the realisation of the scheme

will be earlier than is imagined, as public opinion is inclined to the recovery of the gold standard.

Now, as for the Allies' war-time obligation, the question regarding it was detached from the subjects of discussion at the London Conference, and no solution has so far been reached. But, as to England at least, while she is so faithfully trying to fulfill her obligation to America, she has so far never been repayed by any of the Allied countries. This fact cannot but be regarded as emanating from England's lofty motive of endeavouring to recover her position as well as credit as the central market of the whole world. England is spending about one-third of her debenture, viz. some 3,000,000,000 yen, for payment of the interest on her war-time debt. She is now suffering from such an adversity only with a view to realising such a lofty ideal as above, and is compelled to be in a position of exacting heavy taxes from the populace in order to reimburse the debt.

Further, the Labour Party which now holds the rein of government in England strongly maintained capital levy while on the Opposition bench, but that policy is still today far from being carried into effect, nor will it be possible to set about it even in future. Because in the event of the present cabinet setting about the policy an immediate political crisis will be unavoidable.

France had a large amount of national loans already prior to the outbreak of the Great War, and, during the War too, she continued to issue a national loan after a national loan, owing to which she is now in a position of being afflicted by how to refund such a considerable sum of national loans. On account of this, the financial situation of France is now in such a

distress as her annual revenue to the amount of 400,000,000 francs is not sufficient to cover her depenture.

Notwithstanding some people seem to be of the opinion that the only means of rescuing France from this wretched condition is an increase of taxes, she is unable to venture to resort to the measure, because the French people are so disgusted with an increase of taxes that it is said that a revolution will break out among them if the Government is bold enough to carry out the increase of taxes. So France is forced to issue a national loan or short loan in order to pay interest on a national loan already issued. Consequently she is miserably suffering from the congestion of those short loans. This somewhat resembles Japan's financial condition. At any rate, not merely is it impossible to increase the revenue, so long as readjustment of those short loans is left intact, but neither the stability of market nor lowering of the interest rate can be expected. A certain influential financial magnate in France went so far as saying with a groan that it would be impossible for the country to readjust the short loans in his life-time.

Her financial circumstances being like that, when I visited round France's factories I found not even one-third of each factory is in active work, despite its apparently imposing and gorgeous building.

Be it as it may, there is no nation in the world so hard working and so thrifty as the French people. Being it admitted that no account of this national temperament the French people possess the weakness of disliking the increase of taxes, this very characteristics gives them the superiority of having ample promises in future. Particularly the diligence and thriftiness of the French peasantry are beyond imagination. This spirit of hard working as

well as thriftiness can be safely said that great national assets of France.

It is fresh in our memory that France who is fallen into such a distressed financial condition occupied the Ruhr region and grasped in her hand the right of control of the territory. Only because of Germany's procrastination in paying her indemnity, which is considered by the French people as their sole financial resources. The Ruhr territory is to be compared to a heart for Germany who also weighs much stress on it, and is now placed under the rigorous control of France. France levies a tax on all the imports pouring into this territory, while an export duty is imposed on products leaving there. Besides, the railway and others are also under strict supervision.

However, as a result of the recent London Conference, Germany has promised to pay annual reparation to France, in accordance with the Dose Bill, surely; while, France, in her turn, is to evacuate her troop from the Ruhr region. Thus hope has been dawned in this respect and in this district.

Entering Germany, then, I was astounded at order being very steadily recovered. Above all, the fact that factories everywhere are placed in perfect order is most remarkable. However, those practically in active work are but one-third of all the workshops. Such abundance of factories is due to their having been installed in rapid succession, when the depreciation of marck was overwhelming, because the German people found it of a great loss to keep at hand such dropping marcks meaninglessly and thought it more advisable to substitute money with kind, in order to get rid of the loss, in other words, they found the advisability of materialising money. In addition to this superfluous

installation of factories, the establishment of the Lentenbank and the policy taken by the Government of endeavouring to stabilize the currency, giving up loaning from the Imperial Bank made those factories more and more distressed in circulation of capital. They were soon placed in such a condition as there was little capital to work themselves.

The exchange rate of marck was later stabilized, but the rate of interest was so high that on an average it was from 15 percent to 20 or 30 percent. So industry could not prosper. In such a wretched situation of finance, Germany was not more incapable to reimburse her national bonds but to pay their interests. No wonder that she did not take heed to the payment of indemnity in the least.

Of course, in consequence of the adoption of the Dose Bill following the decision at the London Conference, those gloomy clouds have been dispelled, a flash of hope peeping from the sky. Germany must have been revived and been afforded an opportunity of rising in the near future. In consequence the pouring of a large sum of capital from America and others into well equipped German factories is to be expected. Then the German industrial world will resume its activity, by virtue of which the reparation question will be satisfactorily solved.

After all the steadiness of the German nation is indeed surprising. Everywhere in the country can be seen seriousness, sobriety and assiduity. The manner in which German peasants are working in the field, their attitude, mien and attirement—all these make us think how promising the German people are. The perfect rehabilitation and rising will be realised at not a distant future.

In comparison with the European

nations above enumerated, a more powerful nation is, needless to say, America. This nation is extremely prosperous, out of comparison with other countries. At present America holds specie amounting to 4,500,000,000 dollars, and, as to her rate of interest, while it is said that it is the lowest in the world, but still there are possibilities of its falling further.

America is said to be doing her utmost in these days in favour of the economic recovery of Europe. It is a fact, and not without reason; the European countries which are important customers for American products are now placed in a depressed conditions the result of which is scarcity of American exports to those countries, and it is felt by her that if the matter is left in this way she will herself be fallen into a distressed situation. In these circumstances, this self-consciousness has aroused in her the feeling of the necessity of protecting her own interest, and for so doing it is absolutely essential to render economic aid towards the rehabilitation of Europe. This is the origin of America's new national policy. In short, the encouragement of the economic restoration of Europe means ultimately the development and flourishing of America's own industry. Viewed from this point, Germany must be a country to which the most thorough-going help of America will be given.

Unfortunately, I missed the opportunity of visiting Austria. It was thanks to the talent and ability of Premier Saiber that Austria was able to accomplish the grave work of stabilizing the currency, by the help of the League of Nations, and carry into effect the difficult task of financial readjustment. Mr. Saibar has a reputation as the foremost great man in the modern world. I was longing to have an inter-

view with him, but failed to do so, as he was confined to his sick-bed in Geneva, owing to a wound he sustained while sojourning there. When the country is in adversity there is produced a loyal man, says a maxim. I cannot help bursting with emotion, when I look back on the present condition of Japan.

I have run into a side-issue, but let me take this opportunity to introduce another personage. That is Mr. Young who played the most prominent rôle in the Dose Commission of the London Conference. As is well known, he started his public life as lawyer in the southern part of the United States, and is now director of the General Electric Corporation. I had been advised to see him at any cost, but I missed the chance, likely because of my being too well acquainted with him.

Hungary also is said to be under contemplation of readjusting her finance by means of a financial aid of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations. Needless to say, its success or failure depends upon the ability of persons concerned.

Above is a more epitome of what I observed in Europe and America. It goes without saying that the European countries are not yet completely healed of the wounds they sustained by the Great War. However, generally speaking, steady development and solid and sound rehabilitation are remarkable, while it is also a fact that their peoples are seriously and earnestly endeavouring the restoration tasks. Although there are among them some who are addicted to ostentation, and gaudy and luxurious as can be seen often in the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo can be witnessed in Europe of today too. In the steady Germany, France financially de-

pressed, and England who is doing her best in rehabilitation, such a demoralised state can be seen. However, those who consist the back-bone of the nations never are imbued with such evil, and they are indeed the incarnation of earnestness itself.

No doubt, however, a demoralised condition is inevitable when a nation is financially ruined. What, then, does the fact mean that those European nations are still diligent, hard-working and sober with all the wretched condition in which they are economically fallen? This eloquently proves that they are all very anxious to be financially recovered as early as possible. That the London Conference decided to adopt the Dose Bill for European economic reconstruction and it is carried into practice means that the first keystone of rehabilitation has been placed in Europe. By this the European countries will be able to accelerate the economic recovery. All the European peoples are welcoming the adoption of the Bill, with expectation of a quick economic recovery. This fact proves how they are anxious for reconstruction.

For a time immediately after the Great War, the idea of internationalism was so prevalent and influential in all the European countries that nothing could resist it. This caused Mr. Wilson to advocate the constitution of the League of Nations, which was at length realised. We never hesitate or yield to other in making the idea of internationalism as our ideal in social life; The idea of internationalism or the League of Nations is indeed our unmarked ideal. However, it is very regrettable for me that this ideal of our own was somewhat betrayed in my recent trip.

I attended the executive meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, in

which I delivered a speech on the financial and economic condition during and after the Great War, specially after the earthquake of last year, the meeting being held in Paris on June 27th. I was also present at the meeting of the League of Nations Association held in Lyons from the same date to the 3rd of the next month, in which I made an address on the equal treatment of all the peoples in the world, regardless of their nationalities. In the meeting I had the opportunity of personally seeing various people representing various countries. What I was heartily moved on the occasion was that the idea entertained by various peoples in the world was further and further receding from the lofty conception of internationalism or that of the League of Nations, and they had begun to be inclined to the idea of nationalism or that of nationalistic egoism. It is true that each of the representatives argued with dignity and impartiality, expressing quite fairly his own views superficially. However, I was able to find very easily the idea of nationalism and nationalistic egoism burning ablaze behind it.

It may be no wonder that nationalism has begun to prevail, because it may be the shortest cut for the European nations to resume the normal economic situation by consolidating themselves nation by nation or it may be the only means for a nation that they consolidate their national unison, in order to prevent themselves from other nations' contempt. At any rate, it cannot be overlooked that the idea of all the European nations is now inclined to nationalism. I don't know whether it is a deplorable or congratulative phenomenon, but, nevertheless, it is an undeniable fact. In this way it can be safely said that the centre of the current of thought of the World is moving to nationalism from internationalism.

The Food Trade

THE food trade of Japan is in a condition more regrettable than ever from the national point of view. In the past 15 years or so, the import trade in food stuffs increased something like 300,000,000 yen, while only 100,000,000 yen was the increase in the import trade in the same period.

Granting that the prices of commodities rose to a level twice as high as the figures before that period, the export trade shows no increase in quantity, while the import trade was doubled or trebled in quantity.

Food stuffs were about 10 per cent. of the total amount of Japan's foreign trade until about 1912, but now the proportion has fallen off to 6 per cent. for the exports and risen to 14 or 15 per cent. for the imports, constituting an important factor in the unfavourable balance of the country's foreign trade.

Japan's import trade usually exceeds the export trade. An immense excess of imports over exports was seen continually for a number of years following the termination of the World War.

During the war, the exports outbalanced the imports to the extent of 1,400,000,000 yen, but this has given way to an excess of imports over exports since 1919, which aggregated 2,200,000,000 yen until lately, there being 800,000,000 yen left on our debit side after balancing the account with the above excess of exports over imports. Had the food trade counterbalanced it would have been necessary only to pay a balance of 160,000,000 yen in stead of 800,000,000 yen as above. From this point of view the principal cause of the heavy account of 800,000,000 yen paid by us since the end of the World War lies in the unfavourable balance in the food trade.

While it is admitted that the food trade is a most important factor in the unfavourable balance of Japan's foreign trade, it is interesting to note how the trade has changed in detail. There are no available monthly returns of the foreign

trade for 1923, and we must take those for 1922 as the basis of observation. The following table gives the value of the important food stuffs exported and imported in 1922, those in 1913 being given by way of comparison:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

| Goods. | 1922. | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----|
| | Exports. | Imports. | Balance. | |
| Grain, Flour, Seed, etc. | | | | |
| Hulled and Unhulled Rice | 1,656 | 61,328 | 59,672 | Im. |
| Peas and Beans | 7,144 | 39,605 | 32,461 | " |
| Wheat | 0 | 58,901 | 58,901 | " |
| Others | 3,670 | 24,848 | 21,178 | " |
| Total..... | 12,470 | 184,682 | 172,212 | " |
| Other Foods, Beverages, and Tobacco. | | | | |
| Teas | 17,828 | 0 | 17,828 | Ex. |
| Marine Products | 16,286 | 0 | 16,286 | " |
| Sugar and Confections | 20,509 | 64,818 | 44,309 | Im. |
| Beverages..... | 7,687 | 3,535 | 4,152 | Ex. |
| Other Drinkables ... | 19,417 | 46,239 | 26,822 | Im. |
| Tobacco | 1,090 | 5,100 | 4,010 | " |
| Total | 82,820 | 119,694 | 36,874 | Ex. |
| Grand Total .. | 95,290 | 304,376 | 209,086 | Im. |
| Goods. | 1913. | | | |
| | Exports. | Imports. | Balance. | |
| Grain, Flour, Seed, etc. | | | | |
| Hulled and Unhulled Rice | 4,373 | 48,472 | 44,100 | Im. |
| Peas and Beans | 2,289 | 10,392 | 8,103 | " |
| Wheat | 0 | 12,351 | 12,351 | " |
| Others | 230 | 8,010 | 7,779 | " |
| Total | 6,892 | 79,225 | 72,333 | " |
| Other Foods, Beverages, and Tobacco. | | | | |
| Teas | 10,075 | 0 | 10,075 | Ex. |
| Marine Products | 13,707 | 0 | 13,709 | " |
| Sugar and Confections | 15,915 | 36,967 | 21,052 | Im. |
| Beverages | 3,032 | 852 | 2,180 | Ex. |
| Other Drinkables ... | 11,281 | 5,374 | 5,887 | " |
| Tobacco | 562 | 1,244 | 682 | Im. |
| Total | 54,576 | 44,459 | 10,107 | Ex. |
| Grand Total... | 61,468 | 123,684 | 62,216 | Im. |

As may be seen from the above table, Japan is an importing country of grain, flour and seed. In the first place, considerable rice has to be imported, although the amount is variable and in the

second place, the importation of wheat is necessary as the second regular food of the Japanese, for the domestic crop is inadequate. It has increased greatly of late due to the growth of requirements for foreign wheat among the Japanese flour mills. In the third place, peas and beans have been imported necessarily to the yearly value of 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 yen.

As to other foods and drinks, they were always exported in excess of imports until the World War, when their import and export were balanced reversely. This change was effected mainly by imports under the head of "other food, drinks, etc." having begun to be in excess of their exports and the excess of sugar having increased remarkably in import over export. Sugar is the most important of these particular food stuffs. Usually, crude sugar is imported and refined sugar is exported.

This importation increased rapidly, while the exportation decreased considerably, which is ascribed to the betterment of the national life and the consequent growth of the domestic demand for refined sugar. The same reason rules more evidently in the import drink and tobacco trade, which has quadrupled in the past decade in value and perhaps more than doubled in quantity, while their export has been very insignificant, the goods exported being simply for use by the Japanese abroad.

Teas and marine products are Japan's special exports. Their increase percentage has been disproportionately poor for the rise of the prices of commodities, and they have probably decreased in quantity of late. The adverse condition of the balance of the food trade was accounted for in part by the dullness of the export trade in teas and marine products.

Finally as to "other food and drinks," their exportation and importation were 10,000,000 yen and 5,000,000 yen respectively before the war, which took no important part in the trade, but the volume has now increased to 20,000,000 yen and 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 yen respec-

tively, the latter of which is nearly equally as large as the import amount of sugar.

These goods comprise mainly vegetables and fruits, each of which comes to 3,000,000 yen, and canned and bottled food, which amounts to 7,000,000 yen, on the export side, and on the import side, there is much more of important value. These goods are headed by eggs, which amount yearly to 17,000,000 or 18,000,000 yen as against 1,000,000 yen a decade ago, taking up 40 per cent. of the total of the group.

Next comes salt, which has to be imported yearly to the value of 5,000,000 or 7,000,000 yen. The third place is taken by beef, which comes to the yearly value of 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 yen, whereas it was scarcely mentioned in the foreign trade returns until ten years ago. Vegetables and fruits are imported to the yearly amount of 3,000,000 yen and butter and condensed milk to that of 5,000,000 yen, each figure being nearly ten times that of the pre-war amount.

During the five years ending 1922, the consumption of condensed milk in Japan increased from 13,000,000 lbs. to 21,000,000 lbs., while its domestic production stood only in the neighbourhood of 11,000,000 lbs. in the meantime. The result has been the steady increase in importation. This has also been the case with butter.

The yearly consumption of beef has risen from 60,000,000 *kin* to 140,000,000 *kin* in the past five years, of which 20 per cent. came from foreign lands. As to eggs, 60,000,000 *kin* come from abroad forming one-third of the yearly consumption of 170,000,000 *kin*.

From the foregoing it is evident that the balance of food stuffs other than cereal on the import side was caused by their inadequate production in Japan. The import of so much food at the present moment, when the balance of Japan's international account is growing against her, is too serious to be overlooked.

Japanese Participation in the International Decorative Art Products Exhibition at Paris

AN exhibition of decorative art products is to be held on an international scale in Paris from May to October, 1925 under the auspices of the French Government. In September, 1923, the Japanese Government was asked to partake in the fair. The request came just after the disastrous earthquake, when both the Government and people were devoting their whole energies to the relief work; yet it received due consideration, hoping that the introduction of the special products of Japan to the world through the exhibition would make for an improvement of Japan's foreign trade from the existing dullness, and besides increased friendship between Japan and France. Since then, the programme of participation has been drawn up, and on May 1st, 1924, the Japanese Government gave a formal reply to the French Government, accepting its request, as the necessary expenditure had been passed.

A sum of 100,000,000 francs has been set apart for the cost of the exhibition by the French Government though its finances were rendered uneasy by the World War, with a view to making the enterprise epoch making in French industrial arts. From this, it is evident that the fair is planned on a grand scale. The fair will be an epitome of cultural forms of the present day life in the world, with an exhibition of every kind of industrial art products to meet the needs of life for a comparison of their superior and inferior points and for the contact of tastes, the exhibits representing the products of all the countries of the world, except Germany and Russia, which seem to be drawing up elaborate plans wishing not only to introduce their products to the fair's visitors but to make their joining in the enterprise a means for opening up overseas markets.

The Japanese Government has set apart 405,905 yen for this object, of which 50,000 yen has been appropriated on the Ministry's responsibility in this fiscal year, 126,813 yen has been put in the additional Budget for the same fiscal year and 229,092 yen will be defrayed out of the Budget for the fiscal year 1925-1926.

There will be about 540 articles exhibited by Japan, which are divided into three kinds, namely, exhibits under official aid, general exhibits and exhibits for sale on the spot.

The exhibits under official aid will be a feature in the Japanese department. They will be made by parties specially designated by the Government and on lines specially selected by it, under substantial aid and under the Rules for Aiding the Manufacture of Exhibits, by which it is wished by the Government to help and encourage those manufacturers, who were hard hit by the earthquake, in the production of articles of good quality.

All the exhibits will be inspected officially in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and Fukuoka and will be sent to France through the exhibition office on the premises of the Nippon Sangyo Kyokai (the Japan Industrial Association). The cost of freight will be borne by the Government, except the exhibits for sale on the spot, in order to lighten the exhibitors' burden, contrary to past practice, when the exhibitors paid all the cost of transportation to foreign exhibitions.

It has also been the case in past international exhibitions participated in by Japan that the exhibitors did not visit them voluntarily in order to carefully inspect foreign rival exhibits and compare them for improving their own products and seeking markets for them. This was, however, rather hard on them for financial

reasons, while the object of improving and enhancing the position of their products cannot be attained but by personal visits to such exhibitions. In consequence the Government has decided to grant a part of the travelling expenses to exhibitors interested in the French fair.

At first, it was arranged to exhibit the Japanese articles in the Foreign Building erected by the French Government, but later, it was decided to set up an independent Japanese building, as a result of the space apportioned to the Japanese exhibi-

tors in the Foreign Building not being large enough and the French desiring a special Japanese building. It is planned to construct a purely Japanese style two storied building covering an area of 75 *tsubo* on a lot of ground of 500 square metres allotted, and there will a Japanese garden of 80 *tsubo* laid out in front of the building. Besides, there are two places apportioned for the exhibition of Japanese articles, one being 122 *tsubo* on the Grand Palace side, and another of 58 *tsubo*.

HALF-SEAS OVER

Three men were walking in a street uptown. One of them was drunk and jabbered. He insisted on taking a boat instead of going afoot. One of his two companions hit upon a capital idea. He immediately hired a sedan-chair and placed the drunkard in it, pretending that it was a boat. "Star-board the helm!" "Port the helm!" "the two pedestrians chanbed. When they had gone about three *cho*, the bottom of the cedan-chair suddenly came off. The passenger cried out: "Zubu-zubu! zubu-zubu!" (as if he were drenched to the skin and about to be drowned.)



A Scene of Mount Kongu, Korea

A History of the Japanese Stage

By F. Yamazaki

WHERE there live human beings there always exist music, poetry, singing and dancing. The only difference between the olden times and the modern lies in the simplicity and naivete of the former and the complexity of the latter; the former was quite primitive while the latter shows high progress and accomplishment.

That in Japan there existed dance music in remote antiquity is proved by the legend famous in mythology of Amaterasu-no-Iwato or Heaven's Rocky Gate in which it is told that when Amaterasu-Okami, the Founder-Goddess of the Empire, became angry with her cousin, Susanō-no-Mikoto, and concealed herself behind Heaven's Rocky Gate, Ameno-uzume-no-Mikoto, a goddess, performed a comic dance, half-naked, in front of the gate in order to soothe and appease her.

On communication with San-Han (Korea of today) being opened, music of an innovated form was introduced into Japan together with many other things of civilisation.

In the Reform of the Taihō Era (701—3) a Gagaku-ryo or Musical Bureau was installed in the Jibu-sho or Department for Home Affairs, a landmark in the history of Japanese music. In the newly established bureau the dancing and singing of San-Han were all adopted and harmonised with the dancing and singing peculiar to Japan. This blended music was immediately adopted for any occasion of ceremony in the Imperial Court. This music has been handed down to the present day as Gagaku, now played by the orchestra of the Imperial Household Department. This is a rather aristocratic and Imperial Court-like music, having nothing directly to do with the ordinary popular music.

Besides Gagaku, another kind of music called Kagura also developed while Saibara-gaku made progress. This Kagura which was in vogue among court nobles

was nothing but folksongs sung to the tune of Chinese music. Besides, there was a



Dengaku

special music named Azuma-Asobi or Azuma-Mai.

In remote times when there was nothing of modern Yedo, the Eastern regions of Japan, were called Azuma. The local inhabitants used to perform a dance to the tune of the local folksongs. This dance was highly appreciated by the nobles of Kyoto, who adopted and refined it. This refined music was called Azuma-Mai.

Among Kyoto nobles there was another kind of song called Royei. Royei songs were Japanese and Chinese verses set to music. Besides, poems of a new form called Ima-yo came into existence in the last years of the Heian Period. Ima-yo is described in another article in this magazine.



"Shirabyoshi," a Dancer

Shirabyōshi or Geisha attending the Imperial Court used to perform a male dance in male disguise, singing Imayo songs. On the other hand, Buddhist monks would enjoy themselves by dancing a kind of dance called Yennen-no-Mai.

All these dances were collated from the last years of the Kamakura Period to the early part of the Ashikaga Period, and formed peculiar kind of dancing, flavoured with Yuen drama introduced from contemporary China. This is what we call Nō-gaku. We come, therefore, to the conclusion that Nō-gaku is to be analyzed into Kayō (singing) and Buyō (dancing), as shown in the following table:—

| Kayō | | Buyō | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| Kagura-uta | } Nō-gaku | Kagura-mai | } Buyō |
| Saibara-gaku | | Dengaku-mai | |
| Royei | | Sarugaku-mai | |
| Imayo | | Azuma-mai | |
| Heike-biwa | | Yennen-mai | |
| | | Shirabyoshi-mai | |



Sarugaku

No-gaku was not prevalent among nobles, but was in vogue in the samurai class.

The Japanese dance having thus been lowered and popularised, it was inevitable that another style of dancing still lower was brought into existence? The Japanese stage has realised its development in this way.

Although the prestige of the Shogunate declined to some extent while powerful families in various regions began to gain influence and held their own on all sides, Kyoto remained, nevertheless, the centre of Japanese civilisation and all kinds of entertainments and recreations were still concentrated in that city. As the shores of the Kamo River became dry shows and performances of various kinds found themselves there.

Among those shows the Onna-kabuki dance, played by Izumo Okuni, attracted the spectators. Her career is still unknown, despite specialists' assiduous study. Only the fact that she was considered a witch who used to dance kagura in the Grand Shrine of Izumo and that she enjoyed a high reputation for her skill in dancing is certain. But why she left her native province of Izumo and came to Kyoto is unknown. It is known that she came to Kyoto for her performance in the early part of the Keicho Era (1596—1614.)

She wore black silk attire with a small gong suspended on her chest with a red string, she danced, ringing it and praying to Amidha Buddha. Her dance was a sort of Nenbutsu-Odori or Buddhist invocation dance. In those days Shintoism and Buddhism were so confused that such a Buddhist dance as Nenbutsu-odori was danced admixed with Kagura, a Shintoist dance.

The reason why the name Onna-kabuki was given to such a dance is that in those days the word kabuki implied two meanings, comedy and lasciviousness, and kabuki danced by a female (onna) was Onna-kabuki. From this it can be definitely judged that although ostensibly her dance was of a religious nature it was flavoured with comedy and lewdness.

Her style of dancing was transformed on her joining Nagoya Sanzaburo, her husband. Nagoya was a son of a yeoman from Nagoya, Owari Province, who served Toyotomi Hideyoshi. As he had a poor stipend, Sanzaburo, his seventh son, was sent to a Buddhist temple in Kyoto. Gamô Ujisato, a daimyo, found in Sanzaburo a handsome boy and engaged him as a page.

Sanzaburo served Ujisato faithfully and cut a prominent figure. As the Gamô Family became extinct after the death of Ujisato, he remained in Kyoto with a bequest left him by his master. He fell in love with Okuni, the witch-dancer, and became her husband. As he was educated in the temple, he was talented enough to give many suggestions to her in connection with the art of dancing.

Okuni had her hair cut like a man. In man's disguise she played as a man wearing a sword bantering with a tea-house waitress. The actors in her troupe, in their turn, put on women's attire and played the part of women. Sanzaburô was seen on the stage among these actors. It may perhaps have come from his motive of resuscitating Shirabyôshi-mai, which he recollected although it was already out of fashion at that time, though it was greatly in vogue in former days.

Such a performance by men in woman's disguise and women in man's attire aroused the interest of the Kyoto people. Thus the name of Izumo Okuni became widely known throughout the country.

Oda Nobunaga, Toyotomi Hideyoshi and others invited her to dance in their presence.

In the eighth year of Keichô (1603) Hideyasu, adopted son of Hideyoshi, invited her to his own castle of Fushimi, to see her dances. When he saw Okuni dancing with a crystal rosary around her wrist, he said it did not become such a beauty, and told her to wear a red coral one he was keeping as a priceless treasure. Then he began to weep. His attendants asked him the reason. He replied:— "This woman, Okuni is foremost in the country. On the contrary, as for myself,

I am not the foremost samurai, although I am a man."

In May of the same year (1603) Konoye Hime, consort (not Empress) of the Emperor Goyōzei, invited Okuni to dance in the palace with her attendants. At length her troupe came as far as Yedo in the twelfth year of the Keicho Era (1607) and was invited to the Shogun's castle. Her reputation having become so high, many actresses began to imitate her and the dance of Onna-kabuki could be seen everywhere throughout the country.

When old, Okuni returned to Kizuki in Izumo Province, her native place, where she became a nun and retired to a small cottage. She died at the age of eighty-seven. As to the year in which she died, opinions vary.

The dance performed by Okuni lacked theatrical factors to a considerable extent, being simply a sort of ballet of a primitive nature. Nevertheless it is undeniable that this was the germ of Japanese theatrical performances, and although the time was ripe in those days for performances for the people who were in need of amusement it is thanks to her talent and ability that the Japanese Stage made such marvellous progress.

Among the plays performed by her were Yayako-odori, to which we have already referred as Nenbutsu-odori, and Ryōgi-no-mai. Two dancers on the stage wear a crown of a white dragon on their heads, one of them representing Heaven and Yo * (陽) and the other Earth and In * (陰). Besides, she performed a dance called Hanagasa-odori or Flower Sedge-hat Dance. In this dance several handsome boys, about twelve or thirteen years old, each with a sedge-hat ornamented with artificial cherry-flowers on his head and in the attire of a karako or Chinese boy, dance while shaking furi-daiko or denden-taiko (shaking drums) which they hold in their hands.

After Okuni's retirement her adopted daughter succeeded her as Okuni the Second and head of the troupe, which

remained a body composed both of actors and actresses. However, some mimic performances became included in their programmes. The actors impersonated men in various classes of society. Thus theatrical factors were added to their performance to a considerable extent. As for the musical instruments, flutes and tsuzumi (long share-drums beaten with the hand) were used by professional musicians.

Towards the nineteenth year of Keichō (1614) Sadoshima Yosaji, a master of light accomplishments for courtezans installed a stage on the dry river-bed at Shijo, Kyoto, and had courtezans under his own instruction dance on it for the public entertainment. This performance was called Shibai-nō. It was named "nō" as the materials were adopted from Nō-gaku. By "shibai" they meant a "barrack," which was later considered as meaning-a "performance" or "show." The word "Shibai" used at present as



Toyū Kurando on the stage

*Male

*Female

meaning "play" or "drama" originated in this way.

Later mimes increased rapidly, while actresses with male names such Murayama Sakon, Tayü Kurando, Okamoto Oribe, Kitano Kodayü, Dekijima Nagatonokami, Sugiyama Tonomo, etc., became famous and popular.

From those days on the samisen (three-stringed guitar) which seems to have been adopted from a Western musical instrument was added to the theatrical music or orchestra and increased its interest to a large extent.

Actresses attracted men spectators by their beauty, besides skill and the natural consequence was that they began to deprave morals. For instance, when Sunpu (Shizuoka of today) was visited by a troupe of this kind of Onna-kabuki, a crowd of spectators rushed to the theatre in such a bustle that a fight occurred between samurai, and Tokugawa Iyeyasu who was at the town, gave orders immediately to drive away the troupe on the ground of breach of the peace.

Another instance is the visit of Onna-kabuki to Yedo in the fifth year of the Kan-yei Era, (1628) when fights repeatedly occurred among the crowded spectators.

The Tokugawa Administration prohibiting it in the following year, allowing performances only by actors. Even a very few actresses were prohibited to stand on the stage with men.

This prohibition of the Onna-kabuki was not abolished until the Meiji Restoration, having been more or less strictly observed.

This rigid law blighted the Onna-kabuki for more than three hundred years. Had it not been for this prohibition, the Onna-kabuki would have developed to the standard of the stage in Western countries, where women act as women, Japan has had to witness the development of theatrical performances by actors in woman's disguise, logically against nature.

As to Kabuki played by actors only, an actor named Dansuke organised a troupe in Kyoto in the third year of the Genna Era (1617), while Saruwaka Kanzaburo established a theatre named Saruwaka-za

in Yedo in the first year of Kan-yei (1624). Saruwaka's troupe was otherwise called Wakashu-kabuki. "Wakashu" means "boys," having also the meaning of "handsome" youth. These young men were far from the actresses in popularity and influence among the spectators. But still their art flourished because of the prohibition of actresses.

Saruwaka Kanzaburo was a grandson of Nakamura Hikoyemon, the lord of Numazu Castle. His real name was Nakamura Kanzaburo. He was a ronin (vagrant samurai.) In those days the samurai was the most educated, accomplished and refined of all classes of society, and would not serve any other master once they were out of employment, or were unable to find a new master.

The masterless samurai without any income had to find work in other directions. Some of them who believed in their own accomplishments took to the stage, taking advantage of their talent. Nakamura Kanzaburo was one of them.

The name "Saruwaka" came from a comedy called "Saruwaka Daimyo," one of the comedies played by Okuni's troupe of Onna-kabuki. Once there was a man named Saruwaka in the service of a Daimyo. He was very smart and witty. He went to Ise to worship at the Grand Shrine without receiving permission from his master. He was late in returning to his master's house, talking away his time in Ise. When his lord became angry he came back. In order to appease his anger, the witty servant told him of many interesting things he saw while on his journey and smoothed over his fault by entertaining the lord. From this comedy the word "Saruwaka" became applied to an actor who played as comically as this witty servant. In other words, "Saruwaka" became a name common to all comic actors. The reason for Nakamura Kanzaburo adopting Saruwaka as his name on stage was that intended to act principally in comedies and farces.

The theatrical performances of those days can be classified into two kinds, Kabu and Kyôgen. The former is traced to the dances performed for the first time

by Izumo Okuni. Its essential feature consisted of Buyō (dancing), the plot and dramatization being considered of secondary importance and attaching more interest to the dance itself. In later days Kabu developed to Shosagoto, an independent one-act play.

As for Kyōgen, it is nothing but a comedy played in the interval of the Nō-gaku dance, dramatized. Formerly facetiousness was regarded as its essential feature and mimes were often played in it. However, it was transformed into drame of a graver nature and laid the foundation for the plays of later days.

There is a one-scene piece named "Keisei-kai," which belongs to the category of Kyōgen. Its plot is that a man visits a brothel. It is because Japanese plays have developed from the source of this "Keisei-kai" that often foreigners criticise Japanese plays as never lacking Oiran or courtezans, of the Yoshiwara characters on the stage. This evil point must not be ascribed to the play itself but to the social condition of Japan in those days, when women of the upper classes never entered society, confining themselves to their secluded chambers, and those courtezans acted as women of society. The part of society ladies in western countries was taken by professional women or courtezans. Consequently the brothel quarters developed keeping pace with the stage. No wonder that materials for theatrical performances were largely adopted there from.

As time went on, permanent theatrical halls were built here and there in the place of the temporary barracks formerly used. During the Era of Genna the authorities sanctioned the building of seven theatrical halls in Kyoto, while in Osaka five theatrical performers were permitted. In Yedo Miyako Dennai was permitted to establish the Lennai-za at Sakai-cho, in the tenth year of Kan-yei (1633), Murayama Matasaburo, the Murayama-za on the same street in the following year, and Yamamura Kohei, the Yamamura-za at Kobiki-cho, in the nineteenth year of the same Era. In the first year of the Keian Era (1648) Kawarasaki Gonnosuke in-

stalled the Kawarasaki-za at Kobiki-cho. Later on the Morita-za was established by Morita Tarobei at Kobiki-cho in the third year of Manji (1658.)



A Stage in Yedo (1644)

In those days the skill of actors taking only female parts was markedly developed, while the use of samisen (three-stringed guitar) as the principal musical instrument on the orchestra became more and more the fashion, thus accelerating the development of the art of playing the samisen in Yedo. The female impersonation by actors, originated in Kyoto. The samisen music peculiar to Yedo was named Yedo Nagauta. One who played an important part in developing Yedo Nagauta was Kineya Kangoro, younger brother of Saruwaka Kanzaburo. The noted Kineya Family still maintains its pedigree and keeps the leadership of the orchestra of the theatres today after the lapse of three hundred years.

As the Tokugawa Shogunate made

Confucianism the basis of national education, it was inclined not to approve the development of the theatre which it regarded as bringing about demoralisation and deteriorating the virility of the people. For this reason the authorities tried to prohibit actors playing female parts on the ground of injury to public morals, in the nineteenth year of the Kan-yei Era.

Thereupon Saruwaka and all the other theatre proprietors made a petition to the Government not to prohibit it. The authorities acceded to their petition only on condition that it should be clearly notified beforehand which actors played female parts and which played those of men.

The Tokugawa Government interfered with the dramatization and did not permit putting characters on the authorities oppressed not merely the drama but all forms of art. This came from prejudice emanating from Confucianism; they did not understand the real value of art and were apt to regard it as deteriorating good manners. This policy on the part of the government remained unchanged until the Meiji Restoration. To what an extent did it check the sound development of the Japanese drama!

In the first year of Sho-ô (1652) the Shogunate promulgated a decree absolutely prohibiting actors from dressing their forelocks, on the ground that if did they would look as if they were real women when in women's disguise, which was considered as injurious to good manners and morals. On the contrary, if they shaved off their forelocks, it was considered by the authorities, one could easily tell that they were men, and not be taken for women. It was a big blow to the theatrical world, and actors playing female parts put a small piece of purple cloth on their shaved foreheads or wore a small cap. This custom gave birth to the necessity of a woman's wig for an actor playing female parts. The elaborate wigs of later days had their origin in that period.

In the Kyôgen, the whole drama of the Revenge of the Soga Brothers was played at the Yamamura-za in the first

year of the Meireki Era (1655.) The close combat among a score of armed warriors in the scene of the last moment of the revenge surprised the spectators. Since those days dramatization has become very complicated, more realism being added.

As for the appearance of the theatrical halls, they were formerly similar to Nô stages; they consisted of a building with a stage, nineteen feet and five inches wide, and a hanamichi (stage-passage on the left side of the hall over which actors go to and from the stage). Behind the stage there was a space for the orchestra. Spectators sat on straw-mats. The building was primitive. In the fourth year of the Keian Era (1651) imposing theatrical halls were built for the first time. The hall was forty-eight feet wide and seventy-eight feet deep. The stage was erected at the front, with the stage-passage on the left hand side. There were many boxes, each of which could accommodate four persons.

Noted actors in those days were Murayama Sakon, Itoyori Gonnosuke, Tamagawa Sennojo, Takii Yamasaburo, Tamagawa Shuzen, Tamamura Kichiya, Itô Kodayu, Sakata Ichinojo, (these were all from Kyoto) Ichimura Takenojo, Nakamura Kazuma and Hanai Saizaburo, (from Yedo) all of whom played female parts. Actors acting as men included Saruwaka Kanzaburo the Fourth (he was renamed Nakamura later), Murayama Matasaburo the First, Ichimura Uzayemon the First, Kawarasaki Gonnosuke, Arashi Sanzayemon and Fujita Koheiji. As a comedian Dekijima Dempachi was popular.

In those days the parts to be played were distinctly shared only by female impersonating actors, while the division of parts was not distinct for male playing actors. However, as the art became more refined and elaborate, the division of parts such as "Tachiyaku" (important rôle as a good natured person), "Wagotoshi" (rôle of a spark), "Jitsuaku" (rôle of a villain) Sammaime (facetious part), etc., came into vogue and each actor was engaged in his own speciality.

(To be Continued)

The Cotton Yarn Trade: Present and Future

THE situation in the long flourishing export trade in cotton yarns suddenly changed for the worse in September last, when the amount exported fell off 16,300 boxes, or 53 per cent. from August, with 14,194 boxes, the smallest figure recorded since March last. In October, the figure improved somewhat. Still it was only one-half of the average of 10,000 boxes during the five months April-August.

This abrupt change in the situation was caused both internally and externally. The first important cause is the Chinese political disturbances, for China is the largest customer in the Japanese cotton trade. China is a country of political disturbances and the present war is but an ordinary event. The upheaval occurred, however, in a place, which is closely connected economically with Japan. Moreover, it is greater in proportions than usual conflicts. The effect given to the Japanese trade has been proportionately unusually quick and serious. The exchange rates happened to fall off nearly at the same time with the outbreak of the Chinese disturbances. Japan's export trade with China is shrinking under the effects and the matter has serious bearing upon Japan's economics, for we cannot hope for prompt economic restoration of the affected districts in China to normal conditions.

An important domestic cause which has led, hand in hand with the Chinese disturbances, to the dullness of Japan's cotton trade, is the heavy appreciation of cotton yarns. In the first half this year, the cotton yarn market in Japan was very low compared with the Chinese goods, and consequently, the Japanese cotton yarn trade prospered beyond the usual measure, with the Chinese spinners not

being capable of competing successfully against the Japanese mills. In September, however, the Japanese cotton yarn market abruptly changed and advanced sharply, contrary to the downward course taken by raw cotton. This cautioned foreign buyers, who held back. Had the market been left unchanged from what it was before July, the export trade would not have suffered such a decrease as 50 or 60 per cent. as now in so short a space of time.

Cotton yarns form the most important exports of Japan with raw silk, silk fabrics and cotton fabrics, and an increase or a decrease in their export trade affects considerably the general condition of Japan's foreign trade. It is hard to view the future condition of this trade with much optimism, for the cause of its sudden diminution is still at work.

The price of cotton yarns is still rather too high to induce any improved demand from China. This maintenance of high price contrary to the tendency of raw cotton is due to the domestic demand remaining active, and it is the only important factor impeding the trade with China.

The low rate of exchange may lead to an improvement in the trade with China, but the fact that the trade increased only at a heavy decline in prices even in time of peace is believed to be more pronounced in time of war as at present. It is impossible to look for any revival in existing conditions, from past experience, except upon the termination of the present war or upon such an increase in the production of cotton yarns in Japan as to cover the shortage of supply caused by the growth of domestic requirements and upon the price of spot goods being as cheap as forwards.

Commercial Intelligence

Prospects of Foreign Trade

AT the beginning of this year, different views were held as to the future prospects of foreign trade, which possessed some peculiar aspects, such as the special trade policy adopted after the great earthquake, and the speculative importation of goods during the suspension period of the import tariff, and an official forecast predicting an excess of imports over exports even in the second half. Later, the Chinese political disturbances assumed serious dimensions, the foreign exchange declined heavily and the trade policy made progress, which necessitated a change in the above presumption.

The export value of raw silk has, however, been remarkably less than last year and shipments were limited for a marked increase in the sales, the exporters restricting shipments purposely to hold up the foreign market. The export trade in cotton yarns and tissues has been somewhat better than last year. But other exports have not been as favourable as usual.

On the other hand, the import trade in rice, wheat, wool, woollen fabrics, raw cotton, oil cake, beans, lumber, iron and some other important goods has not decreased as was expected, when exchange banks' credits and other trade paper are looked into.

The following table gives the value of exports and imports in October-December, 1922 and 1923 and an estimate for the same period, 1924:—

| | (In Thousands of Yen) | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Oct-Dec., 1922. | Oct-Dec., 1923. | Oct-Dec., 1924. (Estimated) |
| Exports . . . | 460,859 | 403,258 | 404,000 |
| Imports . . . | 367,730 | 478,705 | 359,500 |
| Total . . . | 818,589 | 881,963 | 763,500 |
| Excess of Ex. over Im . . . | 95,129 | — | 44,500 |
| Excess of Im. over Ex. . . | — | 75,467 | — |

The above estimate of the foreign trade for the last three months of 1924 gives

404,000,000 yen exports and 359,500,000 yen imports, the balance of which is 44,500,000 yen in Japan's favour. As compared with the same interval, 1923, the figure is pretty satisfactory, but there was the abnormal state of things occurring after the earthquake last year, which has to be taken into account in a comparison with this year. A comparison of the above favourable balance with the same period, 1922 shows that it falls short of half the amount of the latter figure. This is proof that this year's foreign trade has not yet recovered to the normal condition.

Foreign Trade in October

During October, 1924, the foreign trade of Japan amounted to 161,791,000 yen for exports and to 159,229,000 yen for imports, with an excess of exports over imports to the extent of 2,562,000 yen. When compared with the same month, 1923, the exports show an increase of 25,185,000 yen and the imports that of 19,026,000 yen. The total since January was brought up to 1,442,619,000 yen for exports and to 2,072,544,000 yen for imports, showing an excess of imports over exports of 629,925,000 yen. As compared with the corresponding period, 1923, the exports gained 261,521,000 yen and the imports 427,144,000 yen.

At the end of September, the national clearing banks and non-clearing banks represented by the clearing banks had deposits amounting to 5,020,973,000 yen, loans reaching 5,263,629,000 yen, negotiable securities standing at 1,797,841,000 yen, call loans totalling 526,924,000 yen and cash on hand aggregating 334,117,000 yen. When compared with August, the deposits increased 91,124,000 yen and the loans decreased 13,595,000 yen.

Bills Cleared Bank Accounts

The bills cleared at the Tokyo Clearing House during October reached 971,343 bills valued at 2,586,798,000 yen, the clearing balance amounting to 477,611,000 yen. When compared with

September, the number of bills gained 56,823, but their value lost 134,803,000 yen, the clearing balance also falling off 3,139,000 yen. The daily average in October was 38,854 bills in number, 103,472,000 yen in value and 19,104,000 yen in clearing balance, which when compared with the daily average since January, the number and value gained 2,304 bills and 5,208,000 yen respectively, the clearing balance losing 572,000 yen.

During October, the bills dishonoured at the Tokyo Clearing House numbered 420 representing a value of 276,810 yen, drawn by 335 persons. When compared with September, the drawers increased 6, the bills 31 and the value 57,053 yen.

Bond Issues

The Industrial Bank of Japan reports the issuance of public bonds and debentures during September, 1924 as totalling 111,482,000 yen, comprising 15,000,000 yen of national bonds, 58,582,000 yen of bank debentures and 37,900,000 yen of company debentures, while the repayment of public bonds and debentures amounted to 65,256,000 yen, including 50,000,000 yen of national bonds, 206,000 yen of bank debentures and 15,050,000 yen of company debentures. The total issued since January stands at 1,558,329,000 yen, consisting of 978,408,000 yen of national bonds, 63,919,000 yen of local bonds, 210,262,000 yen of bank debentures and 305,740,000 yen of company debentures, while the total repaid comes to 538,668,000 yen, of which 416,578,000 yen was national bonds, 28,504,000 yen local bonds, 61,300,000 yen bank debentures and 32,285,000 yen company debentures. Thus, the issuance exceeded the repayment to the extent of 1,019,661,000 yen.

"Luxuries"

The importation of "luxuries" since the enforcement of the Luxury Duty was only 57,000 yen in August and 499,000 in September. This remarkably small amount was accounted for by the fact that the old duties were applied to the goods

shipped before July 6th and passed the through Customs before July 31st. The actual condition of the importation of luxuries cannot be exactly ascertained before October or November.

Importation of Lumber

During the first half, 1924, the importation of lumber reached a figure nearly as much as for one year in usual times with about 7,000,000 *koku*, which were purchased partly in speculation and partly for actual needs. During July, the amount fell off considerably and was only 150,000 *koku* into Yokohama and 400,000 *koku* into other ports, due to the dullness of the market. But it again increased after August. If the increased ratio is kept up until the year end, this year's total importation of lumber will aggregate upwards of 10,000,000 *koku* in quantity and 100,000,000 yen in value, about 40 per cent. over the usual year.

Foreign Trade in September

The Finance Department reports the foreign trade of Japan during September, 1924 as amounting in value to 158,312,000 yen for exports and to 141,070,000 yen for imports, with a balance of 17,242,000 yen on the export side. As compared with the same month, 1923, exports show a gain of 83,815,000 yen and imports that of 62,410,000 yen. The total since January was thus brought up to 1,280,451,000 yen for exports and 1,911,960,000 yen for imports with a balance of 631,509,000 yen on the import side. When compared with the corresponding interval, 1923, exports display an increase of 236,259,000 yen and imports 407,495,000 yen.

Appended are the staple exports and imports (in thousands of yen) during September and since January:—

| Staple Exports: Goods. | Total since | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------|
| | Sept. | Jan. |
| Tea | 1,650 | 9,938 |
| Marine Products . | 971 | 14,289 |
| Refined Sugar . | 1,536 | 18,806 |
| Coal | 1,446 | 13,739 |
| Waste and Floss | | |
| Silk | 1,140 | 15,139 |

| Staple Exports. | | Total Since |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| Goods. | Sept. | Jan. |
| Raw Silk . . . | 74,968 | 453,149 |
| Cotton Yarn . . | 6,220 | 90,346 |
| Silk Fabrics . . | 11,770 | 97,648 |
| Cotton Fabrics . | 23,490 | 239,005 |
| Hosiery and Knit- ted Goods . . . | 2,397 | 239,035 |
| Paper | 1,225 | 11,733 |
| Eastern and Por- celain Wares . . | 2,568 | 19,398 |
| Hulled and Un- hulled Rice . . . | 314 | 66,354 |
| Wheat | 1,415 | 62,443 |
| Peas and Beans . | 2,198 | 41,584 |
| Sugar | 7,000 | 36,439 |
| Crude Rubber . . | 1,160 | 15,536 |
| Raw Cotton . . . | 23,923 | 492,792 |
| Flax and Hemp . . | 2,293 | 17,874 |
| Wool | 3,389 | 67,780 |
| Phosphorites . . | 429 | 23,096 |
| Sulphate of Am- monia | 469 | 23,096 |
| Oil Cake | 1,924 | 89,213 |
| Coal | 1,870 | 22,705 |
| Wood | 5,708 | 105,872 |
| Bran | 1,418 | 10,584 |
| Coal Tar Dyes . . | 3,304 | 10,576 |
| Woollen and Worsted Yarn. . | 3,876 | 52,741 |
| Iron | 12,274 | 172,245 |
| Woollen Fabrics . | 9,674 | 50,078 |
| Paper | 2,341 | 19,082 |
| Watches and Parts | 1,067 | 8,866 |
| Machinery . . . | 9,642 | 100,450 |

Redemption of Sterling Bonds

The first and Second Series 4½% Sterling Bonds amounting to about 130,000,000 yen left after balancing an amount purchased in the market and repaid and converted into the 6% Sterling Bonds or the 6½% Dollar Bonds issued in February last, have been redeemed in New York. This has diminished the specie held abroad to about 330,000,000 yen, but that is expected to produce no perceptible effect.

Decreased Importation of Machinery

During 1923, 75,000,000 yen worth of electric, spinning and other mach-

inery, including aeroplanes, were imported from England, America, Germany and France. During the first half of 1924, however, the value was only 120,000,000 or 130,000,000 yen in the aggregate, and the yearly volume cannot be expected to reach over 40,000,000 yen even with the addition of the estimated amount during this second half year. The falling off in the amount of electric and spinning machinery from England and Germany is attributable to the ill effects of the earthquake on the electric and spinning companies here, and another reason for decrease in these and other machinery lies in the fact that Japanese products had to be used, rather discontentedly by Japanese buyers, as the foreign makes were considerably enhanced in price as the result of an increase in the requirements for them in their home markets and of the stabilization of the mark, and these higher prices plus the import duties, freight and other charges made the goods so high as to be quite beyond the limits of buyers here.

Increase in Vessels Tied Up

For some time after the earthquake nearly all the vessels in Japan were in use for carrying materials for the reconstruction of the wrecked districts but a number of vessels began to be tied up again from May last in consequence of another depression sweeping over the shipping world. The idle tonnage once stood at 250,000 tons. Later, not a few big steamers were engaged in ocean navigation. Still there were at the end of September as much as 138,795 D. W. tonnage tied up in Japan.

Bills Cleared

Returns of the Tokyo Clearing House show that during September, 1924, the bills cleared in the national clearing houses amounted to 2,485,000 in number and 6,234,170,000 yen in value, an increase of 1,157,000 bills in number and 3,831,160,000 yen in value, bringing the total since January up to 22,302,000 bills representing 52,926,826,000 yen, a gain of 491,000 bills and 1,271,633,000

yen in value over the same period, 1923. During the same month, the number cleared in the Tokyo Clearing House amounted to 914,520 with the aggregate value of 2,721,681,000 yen.

The Rice Crop

It is reported by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce that this year's rice-planted area covers over 3,146,020 *chobu*, a decrease of 1,540 *chobu*, 0.005 per cent. from last year and that based on the conditions existing on September 20, the crop may be forecasted as 53,139,470 *koku*, an increase of 2,695,795 *koku*, or 4.9 per cent. over the actual yield for 1923, but a decrease of 929,589 *koku*, or 1.6 per cent. from the average yield for the past five years. It is stated that the dry weather continuing towards the transplanting season made transplantation so difficult that in not a few districts, it was nearly impossible, with the result that the total planted area fell off 1,540 *chobu* as above, a condition not experienced for a number of years past; but the dry weather and high temperature enhanced the growth of the crop in districts sufficiently supplied with irrigation water, where, also, damage from injurious insects and storms was slight, and an unusually rich harvest of rice is promised. This more than offsets the possible great decrease in the crop in other districts, where the crops have been diminished by drought. Hence the estimated harvest is a little better than the crop of 1923.

Spring Sericulture

The Dai Nippon Sericultural Association reports that the silkworm eggs gathered in the spring season this year amounted to 7,553,412 cards, including 5,689,303 cards (75 per cent.) of the white species and 1,865,109 cards (25 per cent.) of the yellow species. When compared with the same season, 1923, this amount shows a decrease of 290,050 (3.7 per cent.). As to the yield of spring cocoons, it amounted to 39,352,465 *kwamme*, comprising 28,243,020 *kwamme* (72 per

cent.) of white cocoons and 11,109,445 *kwamme* (28 per cent.) of yellow cocoons. When compared with the same season, 1923, the above amount shows a loss of 583,635 *kwamme* (1.5 per cent.). This decrease is attributable mainly to the dullness of the raw silk market since the beginning of this year, which discouraged the sericulturists.

"Simple" Insurance

The "Simple" Insurance Bureau reports that at the end of August, 1924, the total number of simple insurance policies outstanding amounted to 4,496,289 with the aggregate value of 675,264,000 yen. As compared with the same date, 1923, the number showed an increase of 915,449 and the value 136,979,000 yen. The number includes 100,525 new policies, an increase of 3,354 policies over the same month, 1923. The average premium was 0.972 yen and the average value of policies 162.30 yen. When compared with the same month, 1923, the former gained 0.136 sen and the latter 15.40 yen. The deaths numbered 5,574, and the death rate was 0.0101.

Projected Companies

The Bank of Japan reports the capital involved in projected business enterprises in September, 1924 was 81,230,000 yen, including 17,230,000 yen new capital and 64,000,000 yen enlarged capital. The amount is only one-third of the record monthly figure of 214,000,000 yen for February and cannot be compared even with March and July, when the amount was 102,000,000 or 103,000,000 yen. It is also smaller than in June and August, but is larger by 13,000,000-20,000,000 yen than in January and May, when the figures were only about 60,000,000 yen, and a little more than in April. Such a decrease in new capital eloquently tells of the depression of trade, although in enlarged capital, September leads the foregoing eight months, except July and August. But these extensions were chiefly by debentures and not by calls on unpaid capital.

Skating in Japan

THE Japanese lakes do not freeze, except in the North-East. The people therefore only crossed the frozen lakes before skating was introduced. The Japanese method of crossing the ice was primitive, as bent nails or bamboo strips were fixed to the bottom of the wooden clogs by children. This practice existed from ancient times.

Foreigners resident in Japan, especially in Sapporo, seem to have skated much before it became popular among the Japanese.

The earliest record of skating in Japan is that some foreigners skated on Suwa Lake in Shinano in 1907. This taught the local people the use of skates and the ability to make curves and not simply straight sliding, which was the only way possible by the Japanese method.

Since then, Western skating has been growing in popularity among Japanese men and women of all classes. Still it is confined to a small part of Japan and to a limited period of the winter even now, for one-half of the country is too warm for it.

The following is an official table of the latest date showing the number of skiing and skating places and clubs in Japan:—

| District | Skiing | | Skating | |
|----------------|--------|------|---------|------|
| | Places | Club | Places | Club |
| Hokkaido . . . | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Niigata . . . | 30 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Shiga . . . | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gifu . . . | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Nagano . . . | 6 | 2 | 22 | 1 |
| Miyagi . . . | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Fukushima . . | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Iwate . . . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aomori . . . | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Yamagata . . . | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Akita . . . | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ishikawa . . . | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| District | Skiing | | Skating | |
|---------------|--------|-------|---------|------|
| | Places | Clubs | Places | Club |
| Toyama . . . | 11 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Tottori . . . | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

From the above table it is evident that skiing and skating are possible only in the North-East and the districts along the Sea of Japan where there is a cold current.

Niigata Prefecture comes first in skiing as it has the heaviest snowfall and Nagano Prefecture leads the list in skating, as it is high among the mountains and freezes most.

The large Suwa Lake, in Nagano Prefecture, is the centre of many skating places and clubs and of the development of skating in Japan.

This lake is also called Ga-Ko. It is 1 “ri” 15 “cho” East to West and 33 “cho” South to North, it being 4 “ri” 22 “cho” in circumference.

It is noted for its fine scenery, especially in summer, when it is surrounded by green mountains, with Mount Fuji soaring far away above the clouds, Yatsuga-take, a peak of the Japan Alps, towering nearby with the North Japan Alps seen far off in the North. In the summer, boating is popular there.

Koromo-ga-saki, at the mouth of the Koromowatashi River on the East of the lake is noted for its reflection of Mount Fuji. The famous Kobo-daishi admired the scene in his popular ode:—

“Shinano-naru

Koromo-ga-saki ni kitemireba

Fuji no uye kogu

Ama no tsuru-bune”

This means that one visiting Koromo-ga-saki in Shinano can see fishing-boats rowed over Mount Fuji (reflected in the lake).

There are three Shrines by the lake

side known as the Kami-Suwa Shrine, the Shimo-Suwa Shrine (Spring) and the Shimo-Suwa Shrine (Autumn). They are "kanpei Taisha" (Government shrines) and are dedicated to the spirit of Takeminakata-no-mikoto, a son of Okuninushi-no-mikoto, who led the Izumo race. When the latter was pressed to transfer the territory of Japan by the Yamato race, Okuninushi-no-mikoto and all others yield, except Takeminakata-no-mikoto, who opposed it. He was consequently attacked by Takemikazuchi-no-mikoto, a general of the Yamato race, and surrendered to him at Suwa Lake. He was enshrined after his death as the chief deity of the place. The Suwa Shrines are distinguished for this legend and the style of their architecture and their splendid old trees have a majestic appearance. It furnishes good material for observation of the life and habits of the ancient Japanese race.

Kami-Suwa-machi and Shimo-Suwa-machi, where the shrines stand, are noted for their hot springs. Carbonated water gushes out everywhere and the people use it as ordinary water after cooling. Skaters find it delightful to bathe in it after skating.

There are relics of the Takashima Castle still in Kami-Suwa. The castle stood before the lake and was occupied by the ancestors of Viscount Suwa, the feudal lord of Suwa. The place is a public garden at present.

Suwa Lake is frozen over from the end of December at the earliest to the middle of January at the latest. When the ice is more than a foot thick the ice burst in a straight line from North to South, producing an ice wall about 5 feet in height. In old times, the people believed in the crossing of the frozen lake from the Shimo-Suwa Shrine in the North to the

Kami-Suwa Shrine in the South by Takeminakata-no-mikoto. This crossing is called "o-watari" by them, and after that, horses and vehicles are allowed to pass. Traffic is then opened over the frozen lake with Okaya-machi on the opposite side, as it is very much shorter than going around the lake side. Boys and girls in Kami-Suwa go to their schools in Shimo-Suwa skating straight over the lake in the ice season instead of by railway as in the warm weather.

A treasure held by the Kami-Suwa Shrine is called "O-watati-cho" (the Book of Crossing of the God), which contains details of the yearly crossing by the God and the directions, in which it was done. This has been made the basis by the shrine's priests for foretelling the year's climate, crop and temperature. The records run back over 300 years and are the oldest historical statements of atmospheric phenomena. They have greatly interested the scientists of the Central Meteorological Observatory.

Kami-Suwa-machi holds many such interesting historical relics.

Skating is most popular round Suwa Lake. An office of the Japan Physical Education Association is established there and a large resting-place is built on the lake side. Arc lamps illuminate the lake for skating at night. A big skating meeting is held yearly, and in 1923, a skating race for girls was held. Even girls 7 or 8 years old participate.

The Shimo-Suwa Rink is in Shimo-Suwa, managed by three hot spring hotels. It stands close to the Shimo-Suwa Shrine compounds on level ground of about 600 "tsubo" on a hillside. Skating may be done there at night. Beginners are trained there, before they are skilled enough to go out on the lake. Gei-

sha girls come for practice there at night.

Natural gas gushes out in different places on the lake, and it is lighted by the skaters, who rest and warm themselves. This is a unique characteristic of the lake. The skaters on the lake always speak of the pleasure of viewing Mount Fuji while warming themselves at the gas fires.

There are several other noted skating rinks. One of them is the Karuizawa Rink in the neighbourhood of Karuizawa Station. Foreigners at Karuizawa, in the winter, skate on this rink. Another is the Nikko Rink, managed by the Kanaya Hotel. The water is taken from the Daiya River. There is no foreign style hotel at Suwa Lake.

The rinks in Sendai have been in existence for many years. They are on the most of the Sendai Castle, which is now occupied by a military division, and a few other places in the suburbs such as the Goshiki-numa and the Naga-numa. The regular skaters there are students of the Second High School and other schools, and military officers.

The rinks in Morioka belong chiefly to the middle and common schools.

There are some rinks in the suburbs of Tokyo, and that, in the Yoshida Garden, Takaido, near Shinjuku, is most noted. It occupies a part of the pond, where ice is made, in the garden. The owner Mr. Yoshida who is greatly interested in skating. The rink is always filled with people from Tokyo on Saturdays and Sundays.

There are four or five ponds made into skating rinks on Mount Rokko, a noted summer resort near Kobe, although not yet included in the Education Department's list. There being no others in Western Japan, they are visited by many

gentlemen and students from Kobe and Osaka, among whom has been formed the Rokko Skating Club.

The eight lakes near Mount Fuji, the principal of which are Yamanaka Lake, Kawaguchi Lake, Nishi-no-Umi, Shoji Lake and Motosu Lake, all freeze over and furnish good skating. The scenery is very fine there with Mount Fuji in the centre. But communications are still very inconvenient, which has restricted the number of visitors.

The Hachiro-gata, a lake in Akita Prefecture, which is over six times larger than Suwa Lake, is very good for skating, but the inconvenience in getting there and lack of hotel accommodation have made it unavailable for skaters in general except school boys in the neighbourhood.

Good Japanese skaters are naturally found mostly among the graduates of the Suwa Middle School, who were trained in it from childhood, and they are also found among the graduates of the Second High School of Sendai, the Morioka Middle School and the Peers' School.

H.I.H. Prince Yamashina is greatly interested in skating and every year skates on Suwa Lake with his class mates.

Mr. H. Kanayama, a leading artist in Western painting, is a noted skater. His picture of skating on Suwa Lake was specially selected at the Mombusho Arts Exhibition, and all skaters in Japan rejoiced as if they themselves had been accorded the honour. Mr. Kanayama is a graduate of the Suwa Middle School. Mr. K. Minami, a judge of the Mombusho Arts Exhibition, is also a skater and is noted for his skill, which he acquired in France. Mr. Y. Mishima, a son of Viscount Mishima and a leader of athletes in Japan, is also known as a skater.

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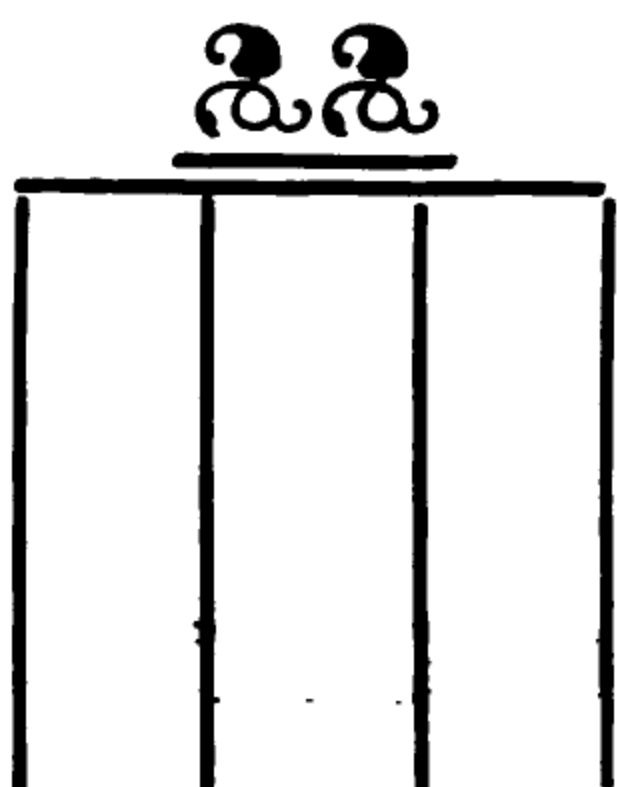
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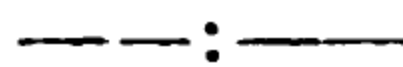
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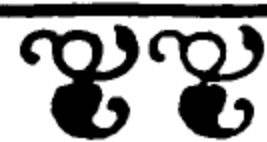
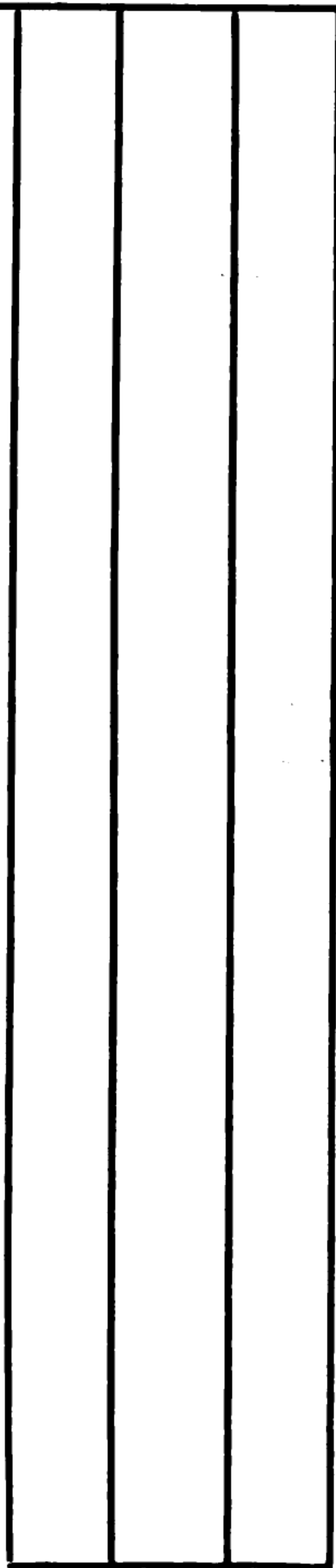
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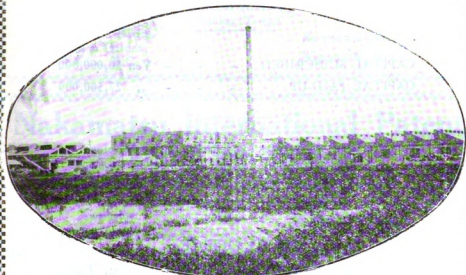


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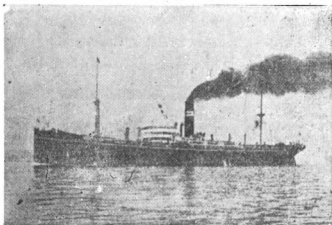
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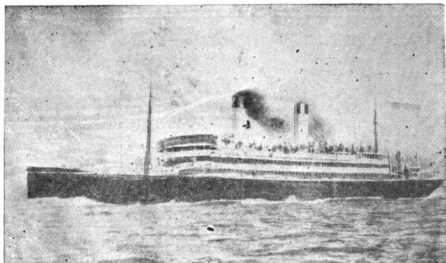
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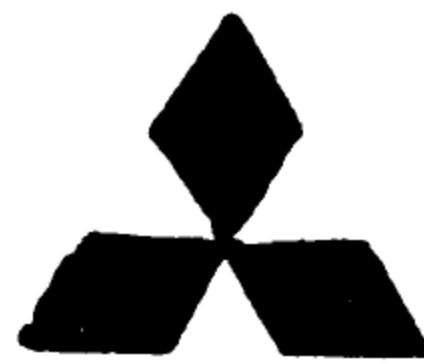
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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XV

DECEMBER, 1924

No. IV

The Month In Progress

THE EDITOR'S DIARY

NOV. 15.—A plan is being drafted by the Osaka Municipality for holding a big exhibition in the city in the spring of 1929. The fair will be on an international scale and will occupy an area of 10,000,000 square metres in the suburbs of Osaka. The Municipal Assembly has been asked to approve the cost of investigations concerning the scheme.

The Osaka Hotel was destroyed by fire on the 13th. The loss is estimated at 1,000,000 yen, of which 360,000 yen is covered by insurance.

Nov. 17.—It has been informally decided that H.I.H. Prince Chichibu, a younger brother of the Prince Regent, will take a trip abroad, leaving Japan in June next. He will visit at first England and will stay there for about two years, and in the interval he will visit France, Germany and other countries. It will be his principal object to see the relations between the rulers and the ruled in Europe. He will take the incognito of a Marquis throughout his visit abroad.

Nov. 18.—A scheme is under progress to relieve the Koreans in Manchuria, who are unable to support themselves and join bands of ruffians simply for bread, by giving them sufficient work to lead a proper life. They are to be employed on

farms in Kirin by a certain influential Chinese in North Manchuria. The plan is being given substantial support by the Japanese Government and Korean Government General.

Nov. 17.—Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft, the new American Ambassador to Japan, arrived to-day.

Nov. 19.—The Home Department intends starting health insurance. It asked for an appropriation for carrying out the project in the next fiscal year but the cabinet has decided to put off the undertaking to the fiscal year 1926-1927, under the retrenchment policy.

Nov. 20.—The Finance Department has made public the next fiscal year's revenue and expenditure, as adopted at the Cabinet meeting on the 19th, to be 1,445,850,000 yen revenue, including 1,291,670,000 yen ordinary revenue and 154,180,000 yen extraordinary revenue, and 1,533,300,000 yen expenditure, consisting of 1,009,210,000 yen ordinary expenditure and 524,090,000 yen extraordinary expenditure, there being a shortage of 87,450,000 yen not covered by revenue.

Nov. 21.—The Education Department has forwarded to Italy a part of the Japanese exhibits at the Religious Propaganda

ganda Exhibition to be held for a year at Rome from the end of December. Much more will be forwarded towards the beginning of December. The exhibits will number about 350, not a few of which are interesting photographs, etc.

Nov. 22.—The 6th meeting of the Far Eastern Tropical Medical Society will be held in Tokyo on October 18, 1925. The arrangement committee met on the 20th. Over 10 countries will be represented at the meeting; Australia, British-India, North Borneo, Ceylon, China, Cuba, French-Indo-China, Macao, Dutch-East Indies, Sumatra, Phillipines, Siam, Straits Settlements, Malay States, the United States and Japan. The invitations will be sent to these countries early in January next.

Nov. 23.—Music broadcast by the K. G. O. Wireless Station, San Francisco, for a few hours from 6 P.M. on the 22nd was heard at the Electric Experimental Station of the Communications Department at Osaki in the suburbs of Tokyo. This is the first American music transmitted to Japan over radio-telephony.

Nov. 23.—The Siamese Crown Prince arrived at Yokohama by the *Taiyo-Maru* at noon on the 22nd, accompanied by his consort and suite. The Prince told the pressmen that he would not be able to stay long in Japan and wishes to come again in the spring to view the natural beauties of this country.

Nov. 23.—An old *tofuya* (bean-curd) dealer in Fukushima picked up a piece of stone 25 years ago. It was taken to the Tokyo Imperial University for examination and was found by a certain English expert, who happened to be in Japan, to be worth 1,700,000 yen. While seeking a buyer secretly, the man died in November, 1923. A legal dispute occurred over

the ownership of the treasure among the relatives of the deceased, and it was settled amicably by the arrangement that the stone will be held in custody by the lawyer. It is like a piece of soap in size.

Nov. 26.—The Imperial Academy has been asked to accept 50,000 yen as a scholarship fund, by Mr. Henry Robinson on behalf of the late Dr. Mendenhall of America, his friend, in compliance with his will. The Academy is considering whether to accept or not. Dr. Mendenhall was a teacher of some leading mathematicians of Japan.

The Imperial Household Department is reported to have been informally notified by the Italian Embassy that the Crown Prince of Italy will visit Japan in April next by way of returning the visit to Italy by the Prince Imperial of Japan some years ago. The Kasumigaseki Palace will be occupied by the Prince of Piedmont during his stay in Tokyo, and the necessary arrangements will be completed by the end of March next.

As wireless telephone communication will be officially permitted within 10 days, Mr. Iwahara and other directors of the Tokyo Hosokyoku, just established with a capital of 300,000 yen, met to-day and considered the question.

It seems to be the official desire to promote the Japanese Legation in China to an Embassy, within this year, as the Japanese Government is reported to be communicating about it with the English, American and other Governments not desiring to carry out the plan ahead others. The Foreign Office has obtained the approval of the Finance Department for the necessary cost.

The Institute of Physical Education of the Department of Education, erected recently at Yoyohata in the suburbs of

Tokyo, is claimed to be unequalled in the world, practically and scientifically. Under Dr. Kita, its President, the details of its operations have just been drafted.

December 2.—The Yokohama Municipal plan to greatly extend the harbour of Yokohama is being materialized. The Municipal authorities have been considering means to realize it without any additional burden on the Municipal finances, and have found the plan to reclaim the foreshore of Yokohama best for the purpose. The reclaimed ground will extend over 1,100,000 *tsubo* as far as the mouth of the Tsurumi River, as the basis of the extended Yokohama harbour, in which 53 steamers of 15,000 tons may berth along quays.

Mr. H. Shimoi who has been teaching in the Oriental Languages School, at Naples for the past ten years, left Marseilles for Japan on November 2nd, accompanied by his family.

December 3.—An air monster, a monohydroplane for bombarding and scouting, purchased recently from Germany by the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, was to visit the Kasumigaura Naval Aerodrome to-day, leaving Kobe at 8 A.M. and flying over the Enshunada and Beshu, with a German engineer as a pilot. She has a speed of 110 miles with a cruising speed of 90 miles per hour.

December 5.—The official consideration of the proposed labour union law is not progressing satisfactorily, and doubt is even held as to the possibility of the bill being presented to the next session of the Imperial Diet.

December 6.—An official investigation gives the yearly consumption of rice in Japan as 56,890,278 *koku*, which works out at 1.71 *koku* per capital.

December 7.—On the 6th, a representative of the Dutch Fokker Aeloplane Co. visited a Japanese air officer in Osaka to seek an understanding regarding the intended round-the-world trip by Portuguese Naval officers in the spring of next

year. Two hydroplanes will leave the base of the Portuguese Naval Flying Corps in April and take a westward course. It is intended to cover the world in four months as against the half year, which was taken by the American round-the-world flyers this year.

December 9.—The Army Department is said to have decided to abolish four divisions at the end of May next. These divisions will be the 13th (Takata), 15th (Toyohashi), 17th (Okayama) and 18th (Kurume) involving 16 infantry regiments, 4 cavalry regiments, 4 artillery regiments, 4 engineering battalions and 4 transport battalions.

December 10.—The draft Universal Suffrage Law was considered at the Cabinet conference on the 9th. It was mainly approved, although the final decision was not arrived at.

December 11.—The Communications Department obtained the Cabinet's approval of raising the registration fee of letters from 7 sen to 10 sen and to apply the sum of 1,460,000 yen produced thereby to improving the treatment of its employees.

December 12.—The draft Universal Suffrage Law, at to-day's Cabinet conference, after careful consideration of the amended part of the draft, was at last adopted.

December 13.—The *Kwanto*, a Naval special service boat, stranded off the coast of Tsuruga, Fukui Prefecture, on the 12th.

December 14.—In the fatal accident to the *Kwanto*, 98 men are missing, while 116 men were rescued. Captain Torino was taken into a lifeboat and arrived at Maizuru with other survivors on the evening of the 13th.

December 15.—The ceremony of opening the Japan-France Association was held on the 14th, when H. I. H. Prince Kan-in, the Honorary President, of the Japan-France Society Cabinet Ministers and many other distinguished personages were present.

Japan Through the Eyes of Lafcadio Hearn

By *Helen Cassin Carusi*

(Miss Cassin Carusi is a daughter of Mr. Charles F. Carusi, President of National University of Law and prominent lawyer in Washington. She is a very charming young American lady, most popular among the younger set of the Capital Society. This article was kindly written by her and sent to us for insertion in our magazine through Mr. S. Tomimatsu, one of her friends.—*The Editor.*)



Miss Helen Cassin Carusi

THE Japan of Lafcadio Hearn was Nippon old Japan a blue-hazed land of witchery, peopled by the valiant Samurai, courteous and heroic, and graced with gentle, tender women, who were butterflies with souls. Every breeze wafted to him the odour of the mysterious East, and he could ever hear the melody of the temple bells. He loved, with mind alert, every living thing, were it but a flower bending reverently with the breeze to the dead of an ancient and unfrequented churchyard. His mind was a prism which edged with lovely color every object that it looked upon. To him, the straw-clad laborer in the field personified an endless race of patient

toilers. Nothing was ugly, nothing was commonplace. The queer, small streets of the cities, full of odd little people wearing quaint clothes and sandals; the tiny shops with embroideries to marvel at, and wonders of porcelain, ivory, lacquer and bronze; the Chinese characters everywhere, on signs and hangings and moving up the streets on the backs of the people themselves; the little box-like houses with rooms formed by sliding paper screens; the charming little gardens with tiny bridges and trees centuries old and twelve inches tall; the wonderful blueness of the Japanese day; the lotus-shaped cone of Fuji-no-Yama, looking as if hung in mid-air,—for the top is covered with snow and the base is wreathed in mist these never grew commonplace to Hearn. The same weird feeling of total unfamiliarity with which he first looked upon the outward scenes of Japan would thrill him again at some chance happening.

Strange as is outward Japan, inner Japan is stranger. Percival Lowell saw this and said; "The Japanese speak backwards, read backwards, write backwards, and this is only the 'a b c' of their contrariety." Hearn disliked the port towns. He likened to journey into the interior of Japan. There they lived in the old atmosphere of good will, dressed in their simple, pretty robes, toiling, praying and always smiling. Indeed, in Japan, it is a

crime to display an ugly or sorrowful emotion. Individualism and egotism have no place in their society. Repression develops and blooms inwardly. Repression is a natural outcome of the feudal system which endured until fifty five years ago, when the Shogunate was abolished and the military castes done away with. Under it, the family, which might include an entire village, was directly responsible for the behaviour of each member to an overlord who was, in turn, responsible for the peace and industry of his people to the one who had usurped the temporal power of the Emperor-the Shogun. Again so it was that the violator of the stern family discipline was dealt with at once. The elaborate courtesies and ceremonies of Japanese life did away with all friction and allowed each individual to move smoothly in his groove. This self-attuning to the exigences of family and tribal life has become so natural to the Japanese that the astonishing artlessness and perfect sympathy and good nature maintained by them in all relations of life seem to the foreigners to indicate a moral and ethnical superiority. Always of calm and pleasant exterior, even when labouring under the strongest emotional stress they must allow no sign of it to appear. Hearn tells of a Samurai who, in the presence of his lord, was told of the death of his only son. The first alteration of his features took the form of a smile!

Competition had place in a country where penetration from one class to another was so difficult, and perhaps for that reason kindness and sympathy prevailed. Consideration and a sense of obligation towards others showed in every relation between the Japanese. For instance, the Jinrikisha runners are forbidden to pass each other upon the road if

they are going in the same direction. If a swift runner is behind a slow one he waits until the roads diverge before going ahead whether the other man is old and feeble or merely lazy. A man breaks this rule and he will hear the angry appeal: "You know you are acting to the disadvantage of your comrades! This is hard calling and our lives would be made harder than they are if there were no rules to prevent selfish competition!" The man who persisted in violating the code of runners would become an object of dislike and find it exceedingly hard to earn his rice.

The Gods of the Japanese reflect their happy natures. Buddha is kind and calm. The people smile softly while they pray. The temple-yards are playgrounds for the children. One day the sun was streaming whitely down upon the almond-eyed babies playing in a Buddhist temple yard playing with stones. Japanese children love stones of all shapes and varieties; they suspect that there is more to a stone than appears upon the surface. The time came for the priest to sound the temple-bell. He noticed that the usually clear tones were muffled and dull. He peered into, (it was a cup-like bell, sounded by striking a stick against its sides), and lifted out a smiling, gurgling infant! The mother came up to take the child, and priest, babe and mother stood on the temple steps laughing gently.

Buddhism has attained its hold upon the Japanese by its wise tolerance of Shinto, the older cult, and now the people worship at their household shrines and at the feet of Buddha. To Hearn, Higher Buddhism found scientific support in the philosophy of Robert Spencer but to the mass of the Japanese it but added a deeper

appreciation to their perceptions of beauty both physical and moral. To the Oriental, life is but a stage upon the journey. To every man, character is his destiny. The imperfections of to-day are the consequences of the misconduct of yesterday and the good conduct of to-day is the hope of tomorrow. Thus courtesy, loyalty and amiability are not merely graces of a present existence but gages of further advance to the envied state of Supreme Enlightenment.

But the Orient is human—the East has a heart. Love and hate exist though they take different forms. The Japanese spend their affection upon children—childhood is happier in Japan than anywhere else in the world. Children are so mischievous that there is a well known Japanese saying: “Even the stones by the roadside hate a boy of seven years.” After seven years the bonds of discipline begin to tighten and absolute obedience becomes the rule. There is less failing in love in the East than in the West because of the peculiar constitution of Oriental society where women are never on display and where marriages are arranged very early by parents. Thus it is natural that the full flower of affection of the Japanese hear should blossom for the children according to the old Japanese saying: “More than ten thousand ryo, a baby precious is.”

In spite of early loveless marriages, the Japanese women are the most wonderful aesthetic products of Japan. They look like pretty, graceful children with soft, vaguely outlined features and admirable little hands and feet. They are so naive, so gentle and courteous, that they realize the ideal of Buddhist angel. Once, not long ago, a Samurai was called by the Government to Tokyo. On his return he brought he brought his wife a bronze mirror, the first mirror ever brought to Matsuyama. She asked him whose was the pretty smiling face? “Why it is your face, how foolish you are,” answered her lord. Ashamed to ask more questions, his wife put it away as a sacred relic. She gave it to her daughter when

she died, and told the girl that she would always find her mother’s image in it. O’Yoshi used to pray every morning to the lovely face in the mirror. She was glad that death made her mother so young and beautiful. Her father saw her one day, and questioned her. Then, in the words of the old Japanese chronicler; “He, thinking it a piteous thing, his eyes grew dark with tears.”

The Japanese woman’s success in life depends upon her power to win affection—not merely the affection of her husband but of her husband’s parents, grandparents, sisters and brothers—in short, all the members of a stranger household. Thus she is kindly, docile, tender, sympathetic and dainty and she possesses an exquisite tactful perception of all ways to make happiness about her. But, in spite of her softness and gentleness, she is ready to lay down her life for duty. Stronger within her than any womanly emotion is her moral conviction derived from her great faith. Every act is an act of faith, her home is a temple, and every word and thought are ordered by the law of the cult of the dead.

Japan, through the eyes of Hearn—a poet’s dream sketched by the pen of an artist and colored by the master word of his generation; the perfume of tiny gardens gently stirred by the tolling bells of temples hoary with centuries; red lacquer gates, as bright and fresh as the hearts of the happy children who laugh and play amid the mortuary urns; the sun coursing up cover the rice fields, green hills shaping through the mists; ancient trees in dwarfed perfection in toy gardens where dainty little figures step; elfin bridges of bamboo, spanning fairy lakes that smiles of the proud little Japanese mother and her little one, leaning over to peer into its depth; a flower plucked and put into the black and shining coils of hair that the honorable father and husband may be pleased. Gentle courtesies, graceful figures, noble simplicity; rich embroideries of the life of toil of a heroic and disciplined people.

The Women of Japan Today

Part I

Business and Professional Women

IN the Orient, the position of women is considered lower than in Europe and America. The principal reason lies in fact that the struggle for life is comparatively moderate in the Orient, where men can keep wives without much difficulty. Women thus depending economically on men for their living, have been naturally regarded as lower in rank than men. This idea has been rooted long in the Orient not only practically but ideally under the influence of Buddhism and Confucianism.

Times have changed, particularly in Japan. Ideally, the elevation of the position of women to an equal position with men is advocated by some women, and it is admitted as a matter of course by educated young men.

It has been practically very hard to realize this in actual life, while its appropriateness has been recognized. But the time is maturing for the idea to become actuality.

The world's recent economic unsteadiness has been felt acutely in Japan. The struggle for life has become keener and marriage has become more and more a problem. Simultaneously, young women have been awakened to the necessity of being economically independent of men before their social position can be raised practically; and they have cultivated their field of activities steadily in the economic world.

Different ways have been opened for them towards the realization of their ideal. A great many Japanese women work in business or professionally in every direction. These professional women are not confined simply to those, who work absolutely from necessity but even those, who wish to provide against separation from their husbands by death or to earn their marriage expenses themselves.

Typists have an occupation, which most girls are eager to take. The demand for them is increasing rapidly. There are English and Japanese typists, whose training schools are mostly found in Kanda



A Typist Writing with a Japanese Typewriter

and neighbourhood. These schools admit girls graduating from Girls' High Schools or possessing a similar qualification, and give three months' tuition. Japanese typists are considered capable when they can write 40-60 letters per minute. They are paid a salary of 30 yen at first and are gradually promoted, not a few earning monthly 100 yen. English typists are trained for six months or a year in the schools, and earn a monthly salary of 50-60 yen at first. In Yokohama, some

are getting as much as 300 yen a month.

Clerks have a position preferable to comparatively sober women. Everywhere in banks, mercantile houses and offices women clerks are at work: yet the demand is much on the increase. A good part of the demand is filled by girls' high school graduates, who are employed through the recommendation of the school directors and after a personal and physical examination by the employers. Public high school graduates are a little better paid at the beginning than those from private schools, say 35 yen against 30 yen for the latter. The highest salary paid is about 60 yen. The bulk of these girls do not remain at work for more than five years and generally are married two or three years after graduation. Banks offer an ideal place for these girls for the reason that the work there is simply book-keeping, and not miscellaneous work as in general offices.

Another important position filled by women is that of saleswomen. The

Japanese department-stores employ predominantly women. These girls are paid daily or monthly. Soon after their graduation from common schools, they begin work there at a daily wage of about 45 sen. After serving for one or two years as waitresses in the resting and refreshment rooms, they are employed in the sales departments. They are then paid about 60 sen daily at first and then a monthly salary in five years. They finally receive a monthly salary of 70 or 80 yen.

The telephone girl has one of the oldest callings monopolized by the gentle sex. They are primary school graduates not younger than 13 years. They are trained in three months in the training school, after which they are employed in telephone exchanges. They get at first a monthly salary of 25-30 yen. They can rise to the *hannin* rank, of Government officialdom, receiving a monthly salary of not less than 80 yen. Only very few remain so long, as they monthly work for the financial help to their parents and leave as soon as the latter become better off. There are, however, a number of married women of about thirty years in employment there.

In the educational field, positions as school teachers are popular and appropriate. They teach in primary, and girls' high schools and academies. They are given a monthly salary of 45 yen in primary schools and 70 yen in girls' high schools at first. Kindergarten teachers get 30 yen a month. In Tokyo, Osaka and other large cities, the latter are selected from among the Higher Normal School graduates and not a few heads are given a monthly salary of 100-150 yen.

Midwives have had a privileged feminine occupation since olden times. One simply with experience of assisting at childbirth is not licensed as such to-day as in by-gone days. There are certain legal requirements demanded of them. They must be trained in maternity hospitals or offices of midwives and pass the license examination or must be trained in schools attached to certain hospitals, in order to qualify. They can live in comfort with a



Sales Girls in a Department Store



A Female Teacher

few assistants, if they are able and reputable. Usually, they get fee of 30-50 yen for a confinement although there is no fixed rate. The recent tendency among upper class ladies to enter hospitals has somewhat badly affected the first class midwives. They hold licenses as nurses accessorially, however, which ensure a good income for them.

Nurses belong either to hospitals or nurses' associations. They usually follow the course of being at first probationers in hospitals and studying then in the training schools for two years for the license examination, before they are qualified. The graduates from the hospital schools must work a few years in the hospitals. In hospitals, they are paid monthly 40-60 yen, matrons getting about 100 yen a month. The probationers receive monthly 16 yen for the first year and 20 yen for the second year. After the obligatory term of service, they usually join associations of nurses and go out nursing as members, getting daily 2.50-3.50 yen, of which 30 per cent. is paid to the associations. They receive gratuities from patients, and when these extras are added to their regular income their earnings come to 80-100 yen monthly.

Hair-dressers have perhaps the most remunerative of women's occupations, while they socially rank low. This has been a monopoly of women from ancient

times. Their husbands have been hen pecked, serving their bread-winning wives like servants. There are about 150 styles of Japanese hair-dressing, of which only



A Japanese Hair-Dresser

about 5 are in practical use to-day. There are a number of female hair-dressers' schools in Tokyo and Osaka,

where the art of hair-dressing is taught for six months or a year. A good woman hair-dresser can earn at least 300 yen a month with 3 or 4 assistants and 40 regular customers, who have their hair dressed four times a month, paying each time 30-50 sen.

Beauty-parlours also belong to the domain of women. This is quite a new occupation. They dress women and prepare their persons for weddings and other ceremonial occasions. The fee is 1-3 yen for beautifying the face and 5 yen for other attention. The capital needed is comparatively large but the income is better than that of the Japanese hair-dressers.

over 5 yen for going for a lesson to the pupil's house.

The teaching of needle-work has been an occupation of genteel women since old times. Formerly, it was given individually, but the number of these individual teachers has diminished of late in proportion to an increase in the number of technical schools, where needle-work is taught. These individual teachers fill orders for sewing and make good earnings. The better the cloth the higher the fee is. 10-15 yen for one dress of *suso-moyo* (skirt-pattern), 2.00-2.50 yen for one silk kimono (wedded) and 3-5 yen for a *maru-obi* (a belt made of one piece of cloth.) Women possessed of ability in this line and



Beauty-Parlour Woman

Flower-arrangement, the tea ceremony and Japanese music are taught by those who hold certificates granted by their masters, the *iyemoto* (the head-houses), after taking at least three years' lessons under them or their direct pupils. The entrance fee is 5 yen and the monthly tuition is 3-5 yen. In flower-arrangement and the tea ceremony an additional fee is charged for inducting the pupils into the first, second and third mysteries. Ordinarily, these masters get a monthly income of about 70 yen, but those who are most proficient and teach upper class people earn about 500 yen a month.

Foreign music teachers are paid better than those of Japanese music, and get

diligence can support themselves.

As to foreign clothes, it takes about three years to qualify as a professional tailor, but it is easy to earn 30 yen monthly at the start with 3 to 6 months' training at the sewing machine. The income increases soon to about 50 yen.

Housemaids have an occupation unpopular with women, for they have to work all day at comparatively small wages, and the work of spinning hands and waitresses is preferred. A new occupation has been created to fill the want, called "hashutsu-fu," in large cities. They are open for engagement for certain fixed periods. They do the work of ordinary maids, and their regular

daily wages are 1.50-2.00 yen for first class maids and 0.80-1.20 yen for assistant maids. Those attending sick persons earn 1.30-1.80 yen daily. They are busily engaged the year round and draw a monthly income of 40-50 yen, which is far better than is paid to ordinary housemaids. Women from the country generally take positions as clerks, if they are educated, and this position of day maids, if they are not educated.

Waitresses of cafes have a position offered to good looking girls of 16-20 years. They are not paid more than 25 yen to 50 yen a month, but they earn actually about 300 yen, as they are tipped handsomely by their patrons, especially when they serve in first class cafes in Asakusa and the Ginza. Some of them get no wages, only tips. But this is only in the most prosperous restaurants.

Models have a calling that did not exist before the Meiji era. They are paid 1.50-3.00 yen for about two hours. Some of them have three daily engagements and have a respectable income.

Miss Nobuko Koda was the first independent teacher of western music in Japan. She once taught at the Tokyo Academy of Music. Western music was introduced in Japan in 1880 by an American, who was engaged by the Education Department. Miss Koda learned to play the piano under this American at the age of 11, and later entered the Tokyo Academy of Music, after graduation from which, she studied music in foreign lands. She was a professor at the academy until 1909. She is held in high esteem.

The pioneer of women physicians in Japan was the daughter of Kenzan Nonaka, a senior retainer of the Tosa clan in pre-Restoration days. In 1884, women doctors were legally recognized in Japan, but for many years, no woman made a figure in the medical world. Later, Mrs. Yayoi Yoshioka became the first prominent woman physician in Japan. She studied medicine at the Saiseigakusha, the only private medical college in existence in the Meiji era, under the late Mr. Tai Hasegawa. She was the but

of ridicule, persecution and temptation in the comparatively backward society of the time. She endured and succeeded. She set up a small school for women doctors in Tokyo in 1900, and built it up to the present splendid institution—the Tokyo Women's Medical College. The school has produced 800 doctors and has 600 students. Its hospital is attended by 13 women doctors, a feature in the Japanese medical world. Mrs. Yoshioka must be praised as a leader in elevating the position of Japanese women and effecting their independence.

Kinema-actresses have an occupation eagerly sought after by "new women" of good appearance and physical beauty. Kinema men much prefer unexperienced girls, who can be employed at comparatively small wages and can be trained according to their own requirements.



A Movie-Actress

Such stars as Yoshiko Kawada, Nobuko Satsuki and Sumiko Kurishima earn monthly 300-500 yen. An unexperienced girl is paid 20-30 yen a month.

About thirty years ago typewriters were

first imported into Japan. At first, none but foreign firms in Yokohama and Kobe used them. A school in Yokohama claims the honour of first teaching typewriting in Japan. Mrs. Michiko Sugita, called the greatest typist in Japan, graduated from the school. Her present income is about 300 yen a month. She was married to

Mr. S. Shioya upon whose cleath, she took to her present profession.

Japanese women are now self-awakened. They are eager to learn in order to achieve independence whether married or not. In the street cars of Tokyo in the morning the young women are nearly as many as the men.

IN THE AIR

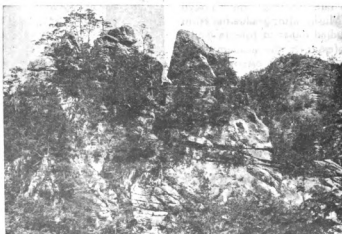
A man who was very proud of his herculean strength once arrogantly declared: "However adept one may be in jujutsu, he is no match for a man of really huge strength. Touched by my arm just for a moment, and he shall be unable to move even an inch."

Some of the pupils of a jujutsu master living in the neighbourhood, on hearing this, were indignant. They went to their master at once and told him about the man so haughty whom they all detested. The master said: "It is a secret of jujutsu to defeat even a man of a thousand men's strength by oneself alone with nobody's help. Bring that arrogant man before me and let us put him. Soon this would-be Hercules was brought to the jujutsu master. A bout was held between

the two champions. The man of strength all at once seized the master in his grasp and lifted him up, saying:

"How about it? Your body will be smashed into pieces, if I throw you now onto the floor. Don't be so proud of your art hereafter." The jujutsu master, high in the air was as cool as a cucumber, and replied: "Here in lies our art. At the very moment when you try to throw me onto the floor, I will make use of the trick of *atemi*. Then you will be strangled Go on! Don't hesitate to throw me down!" The man of strength was in consternation, as he was afraid what would happen next. He dared neither to throw the antagonist down, or let him down slowly. At the end of his wits, he shrieked.

"Murder! murder!"



A Peak of Mount Kongo, Korea

Peculiar and Characteristic Plants of Japan

By Dr. Mitsuiaro Shirai Rigaku-hakushi

PECULIAR and characteristic plants grow in various regions of the earth, such as the big tree of California; the cactus of Mexico; the eucalyptus of Australia; the cocoa-nut palm of the tropics, etc. Small in area as Japan is she has an abundance of peculiar and characteristic plants. Japan is noted for being rich in plants of the pinus and quercus dentata genus. While Europe has only six genera and ten species of plants belonging to this genus, North America twelve genera and China thirteen genera, Japan has sixteen genera.

Sugi or *Cryptomeria japonica* D. Don.

This plant is very common in the main islands of Japan. Those growing on the Island of Yaku, 90 miles south of Kagoshima, Kyushu, are the biggest. Some of the trees in the forests on this island reach the height of 30 to 40 meters and are 6 to 8 meters in circumference. Of those still alive the biggest reach a circumference of 10 meters, while some stumps measure 16 to 18 meters in circumference. This tree much resembles the Californian big tree in outward appearance. The Japanese generally regard it as a sacred tree and mostly it is found in the compounds of shrines and temples. Sometimes they form an avenue along a highway, the most conspicuous example being the Nikko highway leading to the Shrine. There are also old trees in the grounds of the Nara Shrine and the Grand Shrines of Ise. Some of them are ten to twelve meters in circumference. Yoshino in Nara Province and a region along the Tenryu River in Totomi Province are famous for cryptomeria trees, while a noted forest of these trees is found in Ugo province. The timber is used in building and for making furniture. For the garden *Yawara-sugi* or Var. *Elegans* Mast and *Enko-sugi* or Var. *Torta* Mak. are popular. The cryptomeria which has

stems in the shape of belts is named *Sekka-sugi* and is prized highly as a potted plant.

Ichō or *Ginkgo biloba* L.

This tree is grown in the grounds of temples and shrines throughout the country but has never been seen growing wild. It is a discious plant and reaches a height of 26 to 30 meters and a circumference of 5 to 8 meters. The tree in the grounds of the Toshogu Shrine in Shiba Park, personally planted by the Third Tokugawa Shogun is 6 meters in circumference. The biggest tree of this kind Japanese territory is at Hokurai-ri, Nainanmen, Kaitoku-gun, Chusei-do Province, Korea. It measures 24 meters in circumference and is 40 meters in height.

Nagi or *Podocarpus Nagi* Zoll. et Morit.

This tree grows wild in Shikoku, Kyushu and the Loochoo Islands. There are many *Nagi* trees on Mt. Kasuga in Nara Province. They may have been cultivated there in olden times. They reach a height of 16 to 23 meters and a circumference of 1.3 to 2.5 meters. Its leaves are spear shape or oblong spear shape and have a dark green lustre. Its fruit is ball-shaped, 1.3. to 1.6 centimeters in diameter. The timber is light yellowish brown, soft and fine. Besides the common tree, there are varieties such as narrow-leaved, broad-leaved and dotted leaved. It is liked as a garden plant or potted plant.

Kaya or *Torreya micifera* S. et Z.

This is an endemic species in Japan, and does not grow on the Asiatic Continent. According to Mr. E. H. Wilson, it grows wild in the south-western provinces of Japan, and those north of Tokyo have been cultivated. They reach a height of 26 meters and a circumference of 5.5 meters. It is a discious plant and bears fruit oblong or egg-shaped, 2 to 2.5

centimetres in length. The fruit is green when ripe and is purple only on the upper part. The seeds are rich in oil and are good to eat. The timber is pellow or light brown, fragrant and fine. As it is proof against moisture, it is used for bath-tubs and chess-boards.

Chosen-goyo or *Pinus Koraiensis* S. et Z.

This tree grows wild in mountainous regions in the central part of Japan Proper. Mr. Mayr found this tree amongst the mountains of Kodzuke and Mr. Wilson in the range of Mt. Mitaké in Shinano Province. Besides, it grows wild on Mt. Yatsugatake in Shinano Province and Mt. Fuji. On the Asiatic Continent it is distributed over Korea and Manchuria. It reaches a height of 27 to 30 meters and 3 to 3.5 meters in circumference. Its ball fruit is large and measures 9 to 14 centimeters in length, egg-shaped or round, and rich in oil. The seeds are large and good to eat. Koreans are very fond of them.

Aka-matsu or *Pinus densiflora* S. et Z.

This plant grows in Kyushu, Shikoku and the northern part of the main island but does not grow wild in Hokkaido. As for the Continent of Asia, this tree is limited to Korea. This tree grows well in sterile soil, and is cultivated everywhere in Japan. Its height is 30 to 35 meters and its circumference 3 to 4 meters. It is utilized for house-building and as a garden tree. One of its varieties is called *Tanyo-sho*, the trunk of which diverges into many boughs, and is used as an ornamental garden tree. Besides, there is a variety named *Bandai-sho* which is stunted and branches off or is drooping. Some of these trees are golden leafed and very beautiful.

Kuro-matsu or *Pinus Thunbergii* Parl.

Kuro-matsu is distributed over Shikoku, Kyushu and the main island, particularly on the coast. At Miyajima in Aki Province and Matsushima, Rikuzen Province there are many trees of this kind. In Shiba Park and on the wall surrounding the Imperial Palace in Tokyo there grow tall ones. Besides, along the highways of the Tokaido the Ou Route, etc., there

are avenues of these trees some of which are very tall. It is also used as a garden tree. Of its varieties the weeping *Kuro-matsu*, the dottedleafed and singleleafed are most highly prized.

There are many other genera of Japanese pinus and quercus dentata such as *Picea*, *Tsuga*, *Larix*. *Pseudotsuga*, *Abies*. *Sciadopitys*, *Thurjopsis*, *Thuja*. *Chamaecyparis*, *Juniperus*, *Taxus* *Cephalotaxus* and other genera. These have each different shapes and characteristics. Some make fine forests and others are highly appreciated as garden trees. Besides the pinus and quercus dentata genus, those which grow very tall are *Kusunoki* (camphor tree), *Shii* (passania), *Keyaki* (*Zelkova serrata*), *Katsura* (*cercidiphyllum japonicum*), *Tochi* (horse chestnut), *Enoki* (*celtis sinensis*), etc.

Kusunoki or *Cinnamum Camphora* Nees et Eberm.

This tree grows in Kyushu, Shikoku, Loochoo and Formosa, and is found south of Tokyo on the main island. When old it reaches a considerable height. Although they are cut down while young, because they are used in the manufacture of camphor, some which were protected in the grounds of shrines and temples have reached a tremendous height. For instance, one in the grounds of the Hachiman Shrine in Gamo-mura, Hayara-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture, is 27 meters in height and 22.3 meters in circumference. Those in the grounds of the Wake Shrine in the town of Atami, Takata-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture have a height of 18.2 to 33.6 meters and a circumference of 18.2 meters.

Shii or *Passania cuspidata* Oerst.

This tree is distributed from the central part to the south-western regions of the main islands. One at Irazu, Beppu-mura, Takaoka-gun, Kochi Prefecture, reaches the height of 16.3 meters and has a circumference of 13.2 meters, and that in the grounds of the Hayashizato Hachiman Shrine in Tomioku-mura, Ishikawa-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture, attains 12.4 meters in height and 12.4 meters in circumference.

Keyaki or *Zelkova serrata* Mak.

This grows in the main island. Shikoku and Kyushu. The timber is light brown, hard and fine-grained. It is suitable to make tables, floors and posts. One in the grounds of the Kumano Shrine in Shigeno-mura, Chiisagata-gun, Nagano Prefecture, reaches the height of 18.18 meters and the circumference of 15.15 meters, while a *Keyaki* growing in Takase, Kamisashi-mura, Kita-Aidzu-gun, Fukushima Prefecture, is 27.2 meters in height and 12.7 meters in circumference.

Katsura or *Cerciphyllum japonicum* S. et Z.

The *Katsura* is found in the main island, Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido. One in the grounds of the Amedaki Shrine in Okaya-mura, Iwami-gun, Tottori Prefecture, reaches the height of 30.9 meters while its circumference is 15.1 meters.

Tochi or *Aesculus turbinata* Bl.

This tree is found in the main island, Shikoku, Kyushu and Formosa. One at Gyokuryu-men, Koyo-gun, Zenra-Nando Prefecture, in Korea reaches a height of 18.1 meters and a circumference of 13.1 meters.

Among flowering trees is the *Yamazakura* or wild cherry, peculiar to Japan. The wild cherry is classified into *Shiro-Yamazakura* (*Prunus mutabilis* Miyoshi) and *Beni-Yamazakura* (*Prunus sachalinensis* Fr. Schm.) The former grows wild in mountainous regions in the central and southern parts of Japan and has white flowers. The latter is found in mountainous regions in the central and northern parts of the country and has red flowers. Mr. Miyoshi classifies *Shiro-Yamazakura* into 62 different varieties and *Beni-Yamazakura* into 7 varieties. Besides, there is in Japan a cherry which is cultivated at home. Its scientific name is *Prunus serrulata* Lindl. and it is divided into many varieties, such as white flowered, red flowered, green flowered, hairy, fragrant, chrysanthemum flowered, broomboughed, etc. Mr. Miyoshi classifies this kind into 61 varieties. Besides these there are *Someyoshino* (*Prunus jedoensis* Matsum.) and *Higan-zakura* (*Prunus*

Itosakura Sieb.) Both are planted in parks, private gardens and along roads, being highly prized as a national flower of Japan.

Among plants of singular shape, for instance, weeping plants, there are many kinds which are curious. A weeping bamboo is found in the grounds of the Saihoji Temple in Toyano, Toyano-mura, Naka-Kambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture. This belongs to the *Hachiku* or *Phyllostachys puberula* Munro genus. A weeping chest-nut tree (*Castanea sativa* Mill.) is found on Mt. Asahi in Nishiuchi-mura, Chiisagata-gun, Nagano Prefecture, while a weeping *Enoki* (*Celtis sinensis* Pers.) grows in front of the Yakushi-do gate in Araya, Higashiuchi-mura, Chiirasha-gun, Nagano Prefecture. The tree is 10 meters in height and 1.6 meters in circumference. Besides, there are weeping plum-trees (*Prunus Mume* S. et Z.) weeping peach-trees (*Prunus Persia* S. et Z.) and weeping *Hikanzakura* (*Prunus Itosakura* Sieb.)

The *Enshu* or *Sophora japonica* L. does not grow wild in Japan; those which now grow have been transplanted from China. Some of the trees of this kind grow spindle-shaped gnarls as a result of the parasite rust fungus named *Uromyces truncicola* P. Henn. On branches of *Pinus densiflora* P. Thunbergii often grow ball-shaped gnarls which are made by the parasite rust fungus called *Cronartium quercuum* Miyabe. The cankers frequently growing on the trunks of *Momi* or *Abies firma* S. et Z., are produced by the parasite of fungus named *Dasyscypha abieticola* P. Henn. The *Somei-Yoshino* (*Prunus jedoensis* Matsum.) not infrequently have Tengu-no-su or witches' brooms on the branches. This is caused by the parasite fungus called *Taphura cerasi* Sadeb. The *Kashi* or quercus species also have witches' brooms on the branches, caused by the parasite *microstroma ulbum* soco. var. *japonicum* P. Henn.

The following garden plants are peculiar to Japan and are of many varieties:—

Adnis amurensis: *Prunus Mume*;

“Takasago” of the No Drama

By Mark King

THE "Takasago" is a drama about Tomonari, the Aso Shinto-Priest in Higo Province, who was inspired by the afflatus of the Twin-Pines, the Sumi-Yoshi and the Takasago, during spring, at the Bay of Takasago in Harima Province. He afterwards had the revelation concerning the marvellous efficacy of the God Sumi-Yoshi at the Bay of Sumi-Yoshi in Settsu Province. This was written by Séami. This drama belongs to the First Dance and the Interior Class No. I., and its month is February (the lunar calendar).

The Large Hand-Drum

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The Small Hand-Drum

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o wa a — O — ke do mo — Ma tu ga e no ●

(Yao)

Ha — i ro wa — O na ji — Fu ka mi do ri Ta

— a ti yo ru — Ka ge no — A sa yu u ni i

Prunus persica; Thea japonica: Thea Sacanqua; Iris laveigata; Nelumbo nucifer; Primula cortusoides; Paeonia Montan; Paeonia albiflora; Rhododendron; Phrrbitis: Chrysanthemum, etc. These are representative of from scores to several hundred varieties, which all display peculiar and characteristic forms, and colours, very attractivo to the eye.

A Long Sword

There was once a widespread story to the effect that there lived a samurai in Kodzuke Province having an extremely long sword and many people, from the

neighbouring provinces, on purpose visited him to see the famous sword making the long trip merely out of curiosity.

One of these visitors said to the wife of the samurai, whom he found at home:

“I have come here only for the purpose of seeing the famous long sword. Will you please let me have a glance at it?”

The wife replied:—

“How sorry I am for you! I How regret it, but my husband left here for Yedo yesterday. If you had arrived here only a few hours ago, you would at least have been able to see the end of the sword on the horizon over there.”

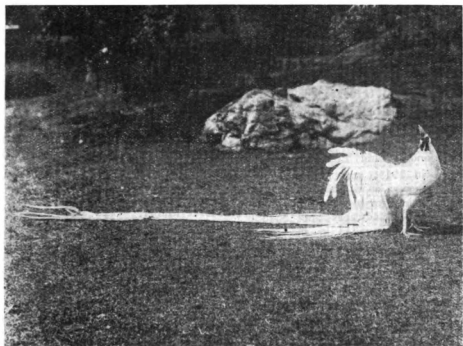
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The dawn is near,
 And the hoar-frost falls
 On the pine-tree twigs;
 But its leaves' dark green
 Suffer no change.
 Morning and evening
 Beneath its shade
 The leaves are swept away,
 Yet they never fail.
 True it is
 That these pine-trees
 Shed not all their leaves;
 Their verdure remains fresh
 For ages long,
 As the Masaki's trailing vine;
 Even amongst evergreen trees—
 The emblem of unchangeableness—
 Exalted is their fame of the "Takasago"
 As a symbol to the end of time—
 The fame of the pine-trees that have grown old together.

| The Small Hand-Drum | | | | | | | | The Small Hand-Drum | | | | | | | |
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And from now on, world without end,
 The extended arms of the dancing maidens
 Will dispel noxious influences;
 Their hands folded to rest in their bosoms
 Embrace all good fortune;
 The hymn of a thousand autumns
 Will draw down blessings on the people,
 And the song of ten thousand years
 Prolong our sovereign's life.
 And all the while
 The voice of the breeze,
 As it blows through the pines
 That grow old together,
 Will yield us delight.



Onagadori, or A Long Tailed Fowl (Fig 12)



A Group of Cranes, Yashiromura, Yamaguchi Prefecture (Fig. 1)

Birds as Natural Treasures of Japan

By Nagamichi Kuroda

IN European and American countries certain animals, plants and minerals are permanently preserved in their natural state as natural treasures. In Japan, too, a Society for Preserving Landscapes and Historic and Natural Treasures was established in 1914, with Marquis Yori-michi Tokugawa as its president, and in 1919 a Society for Investigation of Historic Relics, Landscapes and Natural Treasures was installed in the Home Affairs Department, of which the Home Minister was appointed President.

In this article I will describe the Japanese birds which have already been specified as natural treasures.

The birds specified since 1921 are the following eleven:—

- (1) Cranes-Yashiro-mura, Kumage-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture (Region where they flock).
- (2) Cranes-Akune-mura, Demizu-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture (Region where the birds flock).
- (3) Japanese storks - Tsuruyama, Idzushi-gun, Hiogo Prefecture (Breeding place).
- (4) Lidth's Jays—Oshima, Kagoshima Prefecture.
- (5) Black-tailed Gulls—Kabushima, Sannohe-gun, Aomori Prefecture (Breeding place).
- (6) Black-tailed Gulls—Fumishima, Hinokawa-gun, Shimane Prefecture (Breeding place).
- (7) Swans-Higashi-Tsugaru, Aomori Prefecture (Region where they flock).
- (8) Tristram's Woodpeckers—Tsu-shima, Nagasaki Prefecture (Region where they live).
- (9) Japanese Ptarmigans—the Japanese Alps region.
- (10) Long-tailed Fowls-Tosa, Koehi Prefecture.
- (11) Chinese Magpies—Fukuoka and

Saga Prefectures (Regions where they live).

Japanese Cranes

Of the cranes which have come over to Japan since olden times the following six species are well known:—

Tancho (Japanese Cranes or Manchurian (Cranes *Megalornis japonensis*)—P. L. S. Müller.

This is most widely known: covered with snowy white feathers, with greyish black around the neck, a beautiful red crown and black tertiaries behind the wings: the wings thus cover the white tail when they are folded.

Kurotsuru (Eastern Common Cranes; *Magalornia Grus Lilfordi*)—Sharpe. This crane is covered with grey feathers, with a red crown on the head. They are of the same species as those commonly called cranes in Europe, being however distinguished as a subspecies.

Nabetsuru (Hooded Cranes; *Magalornis Monarchus*)—Temmink.

This species is smaller than the above two. It is covered with greyish black feathers, while its crown is a little reddish. Its head and neck are white.

Manadzuru (White-necked Cranes; *Pseudogermanus Vipio*)—Pallas.

This is rather big; covered with greyish white feathers, while its head and occiput are white. It has red exposed parts on its face, and light grey wings.

Sodegurodzuru (Siberian White Cranes; *Saigogermanus Leucogermanus*).—Pallas.

This is a little bigger, covered with white feathers. It has a red face and black flight feathers.

Anehadzuru (Demoiselle Cranes; *Anthropoides Virgo*)—Linnaeus.

This is the smallest crane, with greyish plumage. The front of its head is black, while there is a long white tuft behind its eyes.

Of the above six species, the commonest cranes which have immigrated to Japan since olden days are the hooded cranes and white-necked cranes, and it seems that Japanese cranes (Tanco) have rather been rare. As to the remaining three species, they have seldom come over to Japan. Before the Restoration cranes were adequately protected, whereas they now come rarely, owing to the indiscriminate shooting of them throughout the country, except in two regions, Akune-mura, Kagoshima Prefecture, and Yashiro-mura, Yamaguchi Prefecture, which are regularly visited by flocks of them still at a certain period of the year, thanks to the old custom of taking care of them still prevailing. Cranes should be carefully preserved, and the above two regions were specified, above all, as "famous places where these birds flock" by the Home Department on March 3 1921 in its Notification No. 38. Thanks to the protection thus given by the Government they have of late begun to increase in numbers; in Kagoshima Prefecture some hundred and fifty or sixty of them are seen and about sixty or seventy in Yamaguchi Prefecture. (See Fig. 1).

Hooded cranes and white-necked cranes seem to be immigrating to Japan across the sea, some into Kagoshima and others into Yamaguchi, through Korea from Eastern Siberia and Manchuria where they breed. Toward the end of October every year they come over to Kagoshima in small flocks, and they arrive in Yamaguchi a little earlier, towards the middle of October. The season for their departure is the beginning of March every year.

It is for the purpose of spending winter that these cranes come to Japan. People who visit the two regions to see them increase every year. Cranes pick up food, alighting in paddy-fields or farms, instead of in trees. Their food consists of rice-hulls, shoots, roots, berries, aquatic mollusca, insects and small reptiles. They are especially fond of river snails. They eat loaches, but what they prefer is vegetables. In the daytime they search for food and go to roost in the evening, in

bare rocky mountains commanding a good view, most likely for the purpose of watching for enemies. Thanks to the efforts for preserving them we are able to see these graceful birds in large flocks flying in the azure or flocking in paddy-fields.

Japanese Storks

Japanese storks belong to the Ciconiidae species, and are scientifically named *ciconia boyciana* Swinhoe. They apparently resemble the cranes we have described above in form, but in scientific classification they are nearer herons. They are covered with white feathers, with black wing-coverts and flight feathers. The bill is mostly black, while the exposed parts around the eyes and legs are dark red. From olden times on they seem to have been abundant in Japan, even in Tokyo they built their nests on the roofs of several temples, but those which were in Tokio were all exterminated, meeting the same fate as the cranes. However, in a place popularly called Tsuruyama (Stork, Mountain) in Idzushi-gun, Hyogo Prefecture, there are still to-day some twenty or thirty storks, and they are breeding rapidly year after year. While European storks "migrate those of Japan remain in the same region all the year round, though a small number may move about. Tsuruyama was specified by the Government on the 3rd of March 1921 as a "famous region where these birds breed."

All the birds belonging to the crane species lay their eggs in the earth, but storks build their nests exclusively in trees. (See Fig. 2). The stork's nest built in pine trees in Idzushi, Hyogo Prefecture, is about one meter in diameter, making a shallow cup in shape. The stork lays from three to five eggs, white in colour and about 76 by 58 millimeters in size, per clutch. The breeding season is from March to about the end of June each year. The parent bird catches food which she gives the nestlings. This species generally chooses animal matter as food; such as insects, small fishes, frogs, reptiles, field-mice, etc. Cranes emit

loud cries, but storks merely make a great chattering with their big bills in the breeding season.

Lidth's Jays of Amami-Oshima

The Lidth's Jay is a bird belonging to the corvidae species. Its only habitation is Amami-Oshima, Kagoshima Prefecture, and it is of one genus and one species. The scientific name is *Lalocitta lidthi* (Bonaparte). The lidth's jay is of almost the same size as a Japanese jay; its head, wings and tail are bright blue, while its back and under parts are covered with reddish chestnut colored feathers. Around its throat it has white lines which can be distinctly seen, and at the end of its wings and tail there are white feathers. It is a very beautiful bird. (See Fig. 3) The Lidth's jay was specified, with the crane and Japanese stork, on March 3, 1921 as a natural treasure, because it is a remarkable species famous as a native of Japan and found nowhere else.

This species was for the first time introduced to the scientific world by Mr. Bonaparte in 1850. When Mr. Bonaparte made his report on this bird, he only described Japan as its habitat. But in 1904 the late Mr. Allan Owston, a Yokohama resident, caught it in Amami-Oshima, and since then its home has been definitely known.

This bird, like the Japanese jay, inhabits woods, and according to Mr. Seinosuke Uchida, its breeding-season is from the beginning of February to the end of March, during which it builds its nest in a hollow of a tree, and it is an interesting phenomenon that the eggs of this species are light blue and are not dappled. The number of eggs in one clutch is from three to five. Its food consists of the seeds of the *Pasania* and a small quantity of insects. It is said to eat sweet potatoes sometimes. Before the Great War the skins of this species were exported to Europe and America to the amount of several hundred to several thousand annually, as they are used to trim women's hats. This species is not yet extinct, but if the protection had not been extended as above mentioned, it

is certain that the bird would become extinct, since its habitat is so limited.

Black-tailed Gulls

This bird belongs to the Laridae, and is scientifically called *Larus Crassirostris Vieillot*. The adult is larger than the common black-headed gull. Its bill and legs are red, and on its tail-feathers distinctly seen black bands, by which this species can be distinguished from other kinds. The black-headed gull is a migratory bird, but the black-tailed gull is a native of Japan, where it breeds and does not go far even in winter, flying to Formosa or Amoy, China, at the farthest. In other words, it is a native of the East. This species inhabits small isles in flocks on the Pacific side as well as along the coasts of the Sea of Japan. As it has narrow distribution, Kabushima in Aomori Prefecture and Fumishima in Shimane Prefecture, its breeding grounds are protected by law. Kabushima is a short distance from the shore, and it is a beautiful sight during the breeding season to see the island white with tremendous flocks of those gulls, (See Fig. 4) It is especially interesting at the beginning of summer. They arrive at Kabushima about the equinoctial week of spring, lay eggs during the month of May and hatch them at the end of the month. The nest is built in a depression in the ground or among rocks, and is covered with a little hay. The number of eggs is two or three, sometimes but very rarely four. The ground colour of the eggs is yellowish gray or light olive spotted with blackish brown or yellowish brown dapples. The size of the eggs is about 65 × 44 millimeters. (See Fig. 5). The hatching occupies about three weeks. The nestlings grow up from the beginning of July to the end of August and then fly away. It is a curious sight to see the young being trained for flight. They first flap their wings on the ground and try to fly, but soon fall to the ground after flying to the height of about one or two feet, then they try again and again, until they learn. The young bird is entirely different from the adult in the colour of feathers;

at the beginning they are covered with down, and gradually their back gets smoky black and the edges of the wings get light brown. (See Fig. 6). The gulls seen in Tokyo Bay during summer are all black-tailed. We see some black gulls among the flocks of white adults; those black gulls are the young.

This specie's principal food is sardines, small cuttle-fish, small crustacea, worms and insects.

Swans at Kominato, Aomori

There are two kinds of swans which migrate to Japan. Ohakucho or Wooper swans, *Olor cygnus* (Linnaeus), is and Hakucho or Eastern Bewick's swans, *Olor bewikii minor* (Key & Blas.) is the other. The former is covered with white feathers, the bill is yellow at the base and the yellow part extends up to under the nasal orifice. The latter also is covered with white feathers, but it is rather smaller than the former and the yellow part of the bill is limited to the base. (See Fig. 7).

Of the above two kinds of swans, wooper swans are more found in Japan than Eastern Bewick's swans. Although the neighbourhood of Tokyo and Teganuma there were visited in the past by a considerable number of swans, their number has decreased of late. However so many birds flock in winter to Kominato, Aomori Prefecture, even today, that the surface of the sea looks is white with them. (See Fig. 8) The reason is that not only has it been prohibited there to catch the swans, which the local people worshipped as messengers of the Shrine, but also they have been carefully protected. It is a graceful sight as in the case of the flocks of cranes in Yamaguchi and Kagoshima Prefectures, to see these swans flying over the sea. Though the swans do not breed in our country, they are justly entitled to be protected. No wonder that the Government specified Kominato for protection on March 8, 1922.

The swans generally inhabit lakes and rivers, but in winter they flock together on the coast. Those domesticated make us think they are quiet birds, but when

they fly in flocks they make trumpet like cries, peculiar to them. Wild swans are timid as well as dainty. Their principal food consists of aquatic plants' roots, aquatic insects and their larvae, and they very seldom eat fish. They breed in Siberia about the month of May. The young are covered with greyish brown down and are not beautiful.

Kitataki or Woodpeckers in Tsushima

Kitataki or woodpeckers, *Thriponax richardsi* (Trstram) are scientifically classified as the picidae family. Of those inhabiting Japan woodpeckers in Tsushima are the largest, with the Kumagera or Japanese great black woodpeckers in Hokkaido. Kitataki are covered with black feathers, their underparts and rump are white: the male has a red head and cheeks while the female has no such red. (See Fig. 9). Their distribution is limited to Tsushima and Korea, so far as is known. Those in Japan are the remnant of the birds which immigrated to Tsushima in ancient times when Tsushima was still connected with the Korean Peninsula by land. Therefore, they are rare birds. Although there still remain a fair number of these birds, they are now in danger of extinction on the island of Tsushima, owing to indiscriminate shooting to meet the demand abroad for specimens of their skins, in 1896—1901. On October 12, 1922 they were specified as "rare birds in Eastern Asia" to be carefully protected and preserved.

This species inhabits only vast thick forests. They scream *kia kia* while in flight, and in the forest *kiaa kiaa*. When their cries are high they can be heard for about twenty miles. One can easily locate them from their screaming together with the noise they make in pecking at bark of trees, but if one approaches them, they stop screaming and hide among the leaves. In most cases they do not emit more than one cry in one tree and fly over to another tree. In cloudy weather or in a slight rain Thristram's woodpeckers are most active. At dawn they search for food in a dense fog, flying from tree to

tree, in the daytime they seem to lurk in the dark and when the dusk approaches they make their appearance again. This bird sometimes hops down on the ground. Sometimes we find a hole as large as a tray in the trunk of a tree, made by a woodpecker. This hole is not necessarily made for getting food but for laying eggs in it. The number of eggs is not definitely known, but it is supposed to be four, in consideration of those of allied species. The colour of the woodpecker's eggs is supposed to be lustrous snowy white and the breeding season is most likely April and May.

Thristram's woodpeckers generally eat various kinds of insects. In most cases they make a hole in a rotten trunk and pick insects from it. Sometimes they make holes in the trunks of young trees, but this is ascribed to their habit of sharpening the abraded edge of their bill and not for food. I also am of this opinion.

Raicho or Japanese Ptarmigans in the Japanese Alps

Japanese ptarmigans belong to the Tetraonidae family, their scientific name being *Lagopus mutus japonicus* Clark. They are considered a subspecies of the European ptarmigans. This bird changes the colour of its feathers in summer and winter; in summer it is apparently black, vermiculated with brown lines on the back and with white feathers on the wings and lower breast. (See Fig. 10). The female is more yellow. However when winter comes both the male and female change the colour of the whole body to snowy white, with black remaining on the larger part of the tail. The male still retains black on the lores. This change of colour in summer and winter does not occur all of sudden, but gradually. Accordingly the autumn plumage as well as the spring plumage grows after all; in other words, the plumage in the interval between summer and winter makes its appearance in many different stages. This bird has hair on its legs and toes.

In Japan the ptarmigan never migrates to any farther region, fixing its home exclusively in the Japanese Alps. The

ptarmigan living in Chishima in the northern part of Japan is of a different subspecies from that of the Japanese Alps ptarmigan. As it is not intelligent it is often caught during the summer by the Alpsclimbers. Since ancient times the ptarmigan has been protected by religious faith, thanks to which it has survived to the present day. But, in comparison with the past, the number has decreased. The ptarmigan was specified as a natural treasure on October 12 1922.

Ptarmigans are all in all mountain birds; besides, they do not live except at the snow line. Mostly they inhabit rocky mountains very high above the sea level, except when the weather is bad, on which occasion they fly down a little. They build their nests and lay eggs in a depression in mountainous regions toward May and June. They lay their eggs in a nest made of twigs and grass. As to the number of the eggs, it is unknown, but is presumed to be more than seven or eight. The eggs are olive, with dark reddish brown or dark brown fine dapples, the size being about 46×33 millimeters. (See Fig. 11). The ptarmigan eats tender roots, seeds and berries.

Onagadori or long-tailed Fowls of Tosa

This long-tailed fowl of Tosa Province is a breed of the domestic fowl, but has the peculiarity of its very long tail feathers. This curious fowl is not a native of Japan. There was such a fowl in Korea according to Korean tradition. It is supposed that this species originated in Korea and was improved in Tosa after having migrated there, so that Tosa is today considered as the home of this bird. In Japan, as the fowl was first bred in Shinohara-mura, Nagaoka-gun, it is popularly called "Shinohara-to."

In order to tame this fowl, one gives it food and water in vessels just beside the perch in a tall cage. The lower part of the cage is made as dark as possible so that the bird will not alight on the ground. Once every morning the owner of the fowl winds up its tail and lets it hop about, while the owner holds its

tail high. The tail sometimes reaches from ten to more than fifteen feet. (See Fig. 12). In foreign countries this fowl is highly prized. On account of strict incense the long-tailed fowl has less productive power than any other domestic fowls, only a very few number out of the eggs laid being hatched. In these circumstances, this curious fowl is worth while to be preserved as one of the most precious natural monuments, as a domestic animal peculiar to Japan, and on October 12th 1922 it was specified by the home department as a natural monument. Thanks to this means of protection, it is expected that a far better breed will be obtained in future. In Tosa, there are Totenkoo and Sagawa-too (domestic fowl of Sagawa-mura, Takaoka-gun, Tosa Province), both resemblant to the long-tailed fowl, while we can find, on the contrary, small Uzura-chabo or quail-bantams, who have no tail at all. These curious animals are also to be prized highly as natural monuments.

Kasasagi or Chinese Magpies in Northern Kyushu

The magpie belong to the Corvidae Family, and is scientifically called *Pica pica sericea* Gould. The upper part of its body is covered with beautiful black feathers with greenish purple luster. Its loin is of metallic luster, while it has white scapulars and lower breast. The inner webs of its flight feathers are also white, and the tail is long and black with metallic luster. (See Fig. 13). This species is distributed over Korea, Manchuria, China, Formosa, the island of Hainan and reaches as far as Upper Burmah. In Japan they are only found in a small northern part of Kyushu, except Korea and Formosa. It is most likely that they were first introduced to Japan when the Great Taicoon sent the expeditionary troops to Korea in the olden times. This is the reason why they are

found in some part of Fukuoka Prefecture, smaller parts of Saga and Nagasaki Prefectures. Originally the Chinese magpie is a non-migratory bird, so that it does not move its habitation any farther than it was first immigrated. The magpie finds its enemy in crows.

The breeding season of this species is April, and it is usual that the male and female live together. Its nest is built of twigs, clay, pieces of paper, rags, hair, etc., which is of a bulky domed structure. The number of eggs of a clutch is six or seven. The eggs are black in their ground colour and finely dappled with light pale, light purple and brown spots. The size of the eggs is 35×23 millimeters. This bird eats insects, small mammals, eggs, young birds, fishes, etc., and as to vegetable food, seeds of persimmons, grapes, pears, egg-apples, etc. are generally taken. For this reason, this bird is harmful to human beings in some respects, while it is useful to them on the other hand, and it makes no harm at all to preserve them in Northern Kyushu, in a small number. Therefore, this species was specified as a natural monument on October 12, 1922 on the ground that it is a famous animal beyond the sphere of domestic animals which first immigrated from a foreign land and is still left in a wild condition.

The above is all about the birds at present specified by the Japanese Government as natural monuments of the nation, to which the readers' special attention is invited for minute observation of their lives, methods of protecting and multiplying them and others. If they were mere artificial monuments they might be remade again by human power and ability. However, a natural product, once got extinct on this earth, shall never be reproduced; it would be beyond human power. In this sense, it must be brought home to everybody how precious these rare birds are for our nation.

Fish-Hatching in Japan

FISH-HATCHING is a source of pride to Japan in largeness of production, in importance of prospects and in advancement of science.

It is conducted in fresh and salt water, and its yearly production comes to the quantity of 97,696,230 *kwamme* valued at 65,391,429 yen. Divided according to fresh and salt water, figures are as follow:—

1. Fresh Water:

- a. For Profit 2,712,903 *kwamme*
Valued at 9,906,877 Yen
- b. By Public Bodies 12,976,442 *kwamme*
Valued at 26,566,119 Yen

2. Sea Water:

- c. For Profit 18,241,667 *kwamme*
Valued at 9,764,708 Yen
- d. By Public Bodies 63,765,218 *kwamme*
Valued at 19,153,725 Yen

Fresh Water Hatching for Profit

—The young are given silkworms, pupa, shell-fish, etc. as food. Sometimes, they are reared in paddy-fields, ponds and marshes. They are chiefly carp, eels, trout, gray mullet, gibels, goldfish and turtles. There are in Japan 100,960 hatcheries covering a total area of 104,490,961 *tsubo*.

The yearly production of eels comes to 903,516 *kwamme* valued at 5,331,126 yen. Shizuoka and Aichi Prefectures are the most important places of eel breeding, where the yearly production per *tsubo* amounts to 500 *monmme* to 2 *kwamme*. Carp are extensively reared in the country, and their yearly production stands at 1,504,586 *kwamme* valued at 3,617,105 yen. In Gumma Prefecture, it is easy to rear 80 *kwamme* per *tsubo* a year by the

running water system. The yearly production of gray mullet reaches 168,447 *kwamme* valued at 403,172 yen, that of trout 22,455 *kwamme* valued at 38,051 yen, that of turtles 2,186 *kwamme* valued at 70,561 yen and that of others 111,713 *kwamme* valued at 446,862 yen.

Fresh Water Fish - Rearing by Public Bodies.—They young are put out in public waters, lakes, rivers, ponds, etc. by prefectures, districts, cities, towns, villages, prefectural fishery experimental stations, prefectural, district or town fishery associations and fishery guilds.

They are principally sweet-fish, white-bait, salmon, trout, *amago*, *himemasu*, river trout, *yamame*, river shell-fish, shrimps, and prauns. There are 78 hatcheries of salmon, where about 170,000 parent fish spawn; and 210,000,000 young are reared. Trout are hatched at 16 places, where there are 30,000 parent fish spawning 6,000,000. Sweet-fish have 29 hatcheries, where 300,000,000 are spawned.

Lake Biwa is the biggest of the lakes where fish are reared. It covers an area of 69,206 *chobu*. Since 1907, 8,000,000 young carp and 1,000,000 young trout have been put in to it for breeding, and the present yearly production amounts to 800,000 *kwamme* valued at 2,000,000 yen. Next comes Kasumiga-ura, which covers 24,246 *chobu*. Since 1913, 1,000,000 young carp and 600,000,000 young pond-smith have been put in to it for breeding, and its yearly production stands at 1,000,000 *kwamme* valued at 1,500,000 yen. There are many other lakes, where fish are hatched.

The Toyohashi Fish-Hatchery belongs to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, where the rearing of warm

water fish is being studied. Another official hatchery is at Kizaki, where the breeding of cold water fish is under study. There are also hatcheries in Hokkaido and Aomori, Shiga, Ibaraki, Niigata, Ishikawa, Saga and Akita Prefectures.

Salt Water Production for Profit.

—This is carried on mostly at beaches and shallows in bays. There are at present 7,879 such places in Japan with a total area of 165,652,057 *tsubo* and a yearly production of 28,241,667 *kwamme*, valued at 9,784,708 yen.

Of these *ama-nori* or *Asakusa-nori* is the principal product with 2,914, 326 *kwamme* valued at 5,418,478 yen, which is obtained mostly in Tokyo Bay and also in Matsushima, Ise-Mikawa and Shimizu Bays, and in the Ariake and Inland Seas.

Next in importance is oysters, the farms for which number 1,628, the total area covering 17,931,219 *tsubo*, and the yearly production amounting to 8,133,447 *kwamme* valued at 1,881,464 yen. The Inland Sea is foremost, followed by Matsushima, Bay, Shimizu Bay, Ariake Sea, Ise-Mikawa Bay and Tokyo Bay in the order named. There are 437 *asari* farms cover-

ing an area of 9,938,109 *tsubo* and producing 5,111,590 *kwamme* valued at 790,114 yen. The shell-fish farms number 37 with 1,960,419 *tsubo* in area, producing 254,290 *kwamme* valued at 50,332 yen.

Salt Water Fish-Hatching by Public Bodies.

—This is conducted chiefly in the shallows of outer seas. The Onaga Sea Fish Experimental Station is under the direct control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, where the rearing of sea fish, especially bream, is being experimented in. The Futami Shell-Fish Experimental Station, which belongs to the same department, is carrying on experiments in *itabo-kaki* (an oyster) breeding. Tokyo, Chiba, Ehime, Yamaguchi, Fukuoka and Nagasaki Prefectures have their own fish-hatching experimental stations. Every other prefecture also owns one or more fishery experimental stations, where shallow fish rearing is being experimented in, chiefly sea-bream, sardines, whitebait, sea-slugs, Ise lobsters, Azuma lobsters, and sea-ears, also *iwa-nori*, *fumori*, *tengusa*, *konbu*, *wakame* and *ao-nori* (various edible sea-weeds).

AN ABSENT-MINDED ERRAND

An absent-minded master sent his apprentice on an errand. He was very angry, as the boy was late in coming back. When anxiously awaiting him, he saw the boy returning very leisurely. No sooner had the errand the house than the master thundered: "I say, you rascal! Whenever you are sent out you don't return promptly. I'll strike you on the head. Now I want you to go again quickly to the

side-street just over there on an errand. Oh, you dog!"

The boy was struck with terror, and ran to the side-street, so beside himself that he waited to be told neither what house to go to nor what the errand was. He soon returned out of breath and said: "Now, master, I have been to the side-street. I pray for your good health." The master immediately replied: "Thanks for your trouble, thanks for your trouble."

Heavy Growth of the Pulp Trade

A NOTABLE aspect of the paper industry in Japan is the marked increase in the importation of pulp. During September, 1924, the chemical pulp coming into Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka and Moji aggregated 16,102,000 lbs., twice as much as that entering the whole country in August and breaking the high record for this year. Moreover, the amount has been rarely equalled in the past.

The following table gives the monthly figures of pulp importation in 1923 and 1924:—

(In Thousands of Lbs.)

| Month. . . . | 1924. | 1923. |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| January | 9,648 | 3,314 |
| February | 5,906 | 5,188 |
| March | 8,740 | 5,626 |
| April | 8,894 | 6,173 |
| May | 9,474 | 5,216 |
| June | 7,465 | 7,251 |
| July | 10,472 | 8,151 |
| August | 8,470 | 2,917 |
| September . . . | 16,102 | 5,140 |
| October | ? | 12,292 |
| November | ? | 8,321 |
| December | ? | 4,699 |
| Total | ? | 74,293 |
| Total, Jan.-Sept. | 85,174 | 48,979 |

The above figures represent the goods imported into all the open ports of Japan, except for September, 1924, for which the amount covers only Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka and Moji.

As may be noted from the above table, the amount began to grow rapidly in July, and the tendency has been more apparent since then.

In the meantime, the importation of general goods has decreased under the heavy fall in the rate of exchange, and paper has been conspicuous with its volume amounting only to 13,167,000 lbs. in September as against 21,761,000 lbs. in May.

It may appear strange that pulp has so much increased, while paper has fallen

off so largely. This is intensified, when a comparison is made between the import prices of pulp and its quotations in the interior. The latest prices for Japanese pulp is 8.3 or 8.4 sen per lb., while the import price of North European pulp is 9.6 or 9.7 sen per lb. The latter is, therefore, much dearer than the former. Nevertheless, the goods have increased remarkably in importation and are likely to increase continually for some time to come. There are two reasons assigned for this. One is the dumping of Canadian goods, which has been seen for some time, and another is the paucity of the Japanese product in stock, which compelled the Japanese paper mills to purchase the North European goods instead.

The demand for paper has been exceptionally brisk of late. This had the consequence of diminishing the supply of pulp by the paper mills, which manufacture it accessorially. In fact, a pulp selling company formed by these paper mills has recently had only 1,500 tons of pulp to sell a month, whereas the amount was 6,000 or 7,000 tons a month before the earthquake.

The paper mills not equipped with a pulp plant have therefore had to rely upon the foreign market to cover their needs, and have taken advantage of the dumping of Canadian goods. These purchases have been arriving in large quantities, which account for the marked growth of pulp importation. In fact, the Canadian goods amounted to 37,377,000 lbs. in the first eight months of this year, 54 per cent. of the total imported in that period.

The domestic supply of pulp will continue to be inadequate to meet the general demand for months to come, when the paper trade is expected to increase in briskness. This will allow the importation of foreign pulp nearly as much as hitherto, regardless of the tendency of the exchange rate and the importation of other merchandise.

Literary Miscellanies

Move Money for Writers.—In former days, Japanese writers were paid worse than any one else. This was partly due to the fact that most of them were professors or newspaper writers, who obtained their cost of living mainly from their principal callings, and there were comparatively few professional writers. But the chief reason was that the number of copies of novels, and poetical and other literary works sold in Japan was much less than in Western countries, owing to the limited sphere of the reading public.

A book by a first class writer was thought to be a success, when 3,000 copies had been sold. Even a novel written by Hakucho Masamune did not sell more than 1,000 copies in the heyday of this popular writer.

With so limited a demand for their books the publishers could not pay the writers well. Newspaper serials were paid at the rate of about 5 yen a day. As the daily instalment took 4 or 5 sheets of copy paper, it cost only about one yen a sheet. The "Central Review," a leading literary magazine in Japan, paid 5 to 7 yen a sheet to the most popular and famous writers, and this was regarded as extraordinarily high.

Recently, however, the money paid first class writers has increased heavily, and it is interesting that this was led by women's magazines.

Women's magazines are very prosperous today. They sell far more than other periodicals. They are, therefore, able to pay handsomely their novel writers. They are headed by the *Fujo-kai* and the *Shufu-no-tomo*, each of which has a circulation of 300,000 a month. No other Japanese periodicals outnumber them except some juvenile and popular magazines, such as the *Kodan-Club*.

These two women's magazines are in keen rivalry, contending for supremacy, and they attract readers by novels by the best writers, paying generously for them.

The *Shufu-no-tomo* paid as much as 10,000 yen for *Hasen* (Shipwreck) by Mr. Masao Kume and the *Fujo-kai* paid similarly for the *Shinju* (New Jewel) by Mr. Kan, Kikuchi at the rate of 25 yen a sheet of copy paper. This created a precedent and the "Central Review" is said to have come to pay a similar rate.

A first class writer, who writes 100 or 200 pages a day, can thus earn monthly from 2,500 to 5,000 yen. This may be a pittance compared with what paid in Europe and America, but it is a magnificent sum in Japan, where a Cabinet Minister is allowed a yearly salary of only about 10,000 yen. How improved the position of literary men has become!

The payment of such high rates cannot be expected for books, which are not so saleable as magazines, it being usual for their writers to be paid 12-25% in royalties.

We have often heard of complaints on the part of noted European and American writers, whose books were translated in Japan with their consent, of small remuneration paid them. This comes from lack of knowledge on both sides. Foreign writers not being informed exactly of the reason of cheap rates in Japan, their claims, even when very moderate, have been found to be greater than paid to first class writers here; and they have been asked by the Japanese translators and publishers to make a considerable rebate. This has often offended them, causing them to speak ill of Japanese craftiness, on receipt of such poor pay. This comes of their ignorance of the very limited number of copies of books sold in Japan.

As compared with Western countries, the reading public of Japan is very limited and is confined to a small circle, and a book that sells to the number of 5,000 copies is thought to be a success. Some vulgar books have sold over 10,000 copies, but this is an exception, such publications being taken little account of in the literary world.

The Prosperity of Juvenile Magazines.—Juvenile magazines in Japan are at the pinnacle of prosperity. At a bookstore, one will find tens of these magazines arranged before him, and he will be perplexed as to which to choose.

These are several kinds of juvenile magazines. The first is for children of 2-6 years. Their contents are mostly coloured pictures with simple explanations. The second kind is for common school children with plenty of illustrations, and much more reading matter, mainly fairy tales and popular songs. Besides, they collect free-hand drawings from their subscribers. The third is for senior class children of common schools and junior class pupils of middle or girls' high schools, there being separate publications for boys and girls. The reading matter is somewhat more difficult than in the second kind, the space being occupied chiefly by juvenile detective stories, adventures and stories of heroes, while the girls' magazines contain sentimental stories for the most part. These juvenile magazines welcome contributions from their readers more than the rest, publishing on the last pages their compositions, popular songs and free-hand drawings, some of which receive prizes. The fourth kind of magazine is entirely for middle school and girls' high school pupils. They are full of articles of particular interest to these pupils. They give as a specialty detailed information about entrance examinations to higher schools or former examination questions, to help their young readers preparing to under go the entrance examinations for academies, the competition in which is particularly severe in Japan.

Children's songs are very popular to-day and every juvenile magazine gives in each issue a few of these songs. Many pictures enrich these publications by them. Contributions are often published of a number of children of the same common schools, under the auspices of their teachers. Free-hand drawings in crayon are much encouraged in common schools, and plenty of them are published in juvenile magazine.

It would cost too much to subscribe to all these magazines, but they are purchased one month after publication by poor class families at about one-half the fixed price, the back numbers being sold in piles at night-stalls.

Detective Stories in Vogue.—Detective stories are very popular in Japan. They are mostly translations of famous works in Europe and America. There is a special magazine for the publication of these stories.

A library of masterpieces of detective stories is being published by the Hakubunkwan, a leading publishing house in Japan. About 30 books have already been published. The Seiko-kwan, another publishing house is publishing another series of detective works by European and American writers.

The "Sexton Blake" stories, first published in "Answers," in London have been translated and published here.

A magazine once published the answers of noted literary men to a question as to their first impressions of detective stories. They all told of the special interest taken in these novels from their boyhood. The works of Edgar Allen Poe were introduced in Japan early in the Meiji era. These and other books were translated mostly by the late Ruiko Kuroiwa, the President of the newspaper *Manchoku*, and these translations were avidly read by them.

There are no good writers of detective stories in Japan as yet. Mr. T. Matsumoto has been interested in this direction of late and has written certain books. These are a few writing in the *Shin-seinen*, a magazine of detective stories, and one comparatively good writer is rumoured to be an anonymous famous novelist.

The *Reika* (Cold Heat) written by Kumé Masao and published in a long series in the *Jiji* was flavoured with a detective theme.

Kido Okamoto, a long popular writer, has been writing in some magazines a series of detective stories of the Yedo period under the title *Hanshichi Torimono-cho*, for some years, and they have been read with much interest. A critic alleges that they are of

foreign origin veneered with minor details of Yedo.

Everybody is interested in crimes, secrets, cruelties and feats of superhuman intellect, and this is the reason for so much reading of detective stories. In Europe and America, detective stories are approaching the range of a art beyond grotesqueness and sensationalism; and this tendency is being recognized in the Japanese literary world. It is also recognized here that the visions and fancies of detective and adventure story writers have stimulated scientific development so much that some of these visions are now accomplished facts.

Neo-Proletarian Literature.—The furore for so-called proletarian literature in the literary world of Japan has passed. The advocates of this literature have had as their object to make the literature born of their class a power in Japanese literature. It is absurd to make literature a tool of the class struggle. There ought to be no difference in literary merit though in material—between works having the proletarian class their chief theme, and those, whose principal material is taken from bourgeois life. The proletarian litterateurs have run rather to the extreme in arguing that no literary products of bourgeois life is worth while. It is noteworthy that some rising writers advocate neo-proletarian literature, contending that proletarian literature has no political significance of the struggle with other classes and their destruction, but should reflect one's own life and give a quiet taste of human life, the impression of which is to be presented by art. This means the intention to make the proletarian life an art, which would be true proletarian literature, far from making an attempt to create a kind of class literature in opposition to other classes.

If neo-proletarian literature is truly as so claimed, it may be hoped that worthy works will be produced, as a living art. But however good this idea is it will be powerless, unless its products are worthy of the theory.

National Language Literature.—*National Language and Literature* is a

noteworthy magazine published monthly since May last by the Room of Study of the National Language and of National Literature, of the Tokyo Imperial University. The chief editor is Dr. Fujimura. The purpose of the publication is stated substantially as follows.

The World War had the consequence of urging racial consciousness and strengthening national consciousness, besides encouraging the ideals of peace and humanity; and to-day the world's powers are intent on increasing the prosperity of their peoples by cementing their racial union, while the ideal of humanity is emphasized. The Consciousness of the Japanese race must be consciousness of the Japanese national character. One characteristic feature of the Japanese national character is the blood, which has been flowing in the veins of the Japanese people, from their ancestors to the present generation, and is the essential characteristic of the race. Our real living life cannot exist apart from our nation. The source of all our activities and the foundation of our contributions to the world must lie in this. This magazine has been founded out of on this belief and with the highest respect for and love of our national language and literature.

Discovery of the Oldest Ainu Myths.—The oldest myths of the Ainu race have been discovered by Mr. K. Kanedaichi, an authority on the study of Ainu. There being no writing by the Ainu race, their myths have passed down from mouth to mouth. Mr. Kanedaichi learned them verbally in Hidaka Province, Hokkaido; and later, he translated them into Japanese.

From these myths, we can clearly understand the ancient ideas, habits, manners and beliefs of the Ainu. We hope to give a description of them in a later issue of this magazine. Mr. Kanedaichi has the credit of introducing to the world the myths of a rare race, which exists only in Hokkaido and Karafuto, and preserving from extinction what has been handed down by word of mouth from time immemorial. These translated myths are a treasure indeed.

The Japan Juvenile Red Cross

WITH reference to to the Japan Juvenile Red Cross, of which a description has been already given by us, it may be stated that besides the decision arrived at the International Red Cross League at Geneva in 1920, it must be remembered that its formation was hastened advice given by Sir Claud Hill, the Chief Secretary of the League, who having attended the Oriental Red Cross Conference held at Bangkok, Siam, in the winter of 1922, visited Japan and gave his opinion regarding the organization of a juvenile Red Cross. Later, Mr. K. Inouye, the Chief of the Inquiry Department of the Japan Red Cross Society, attended a general meeting of the International Red Cross League as its representative, and he came back to Japan last winter after studying the actual condition of the Juvenile Red Cross in Europe and America. He laid down the lines of the formation of the Japan Juvenile Red Cross, along which it began to be organized in May last.

Despite the very short period elapsed since then, 27 branch offices have been established in 50 places, where there are offices of the Japan Red Cross Society, with 1,379 corps, with 341,373 members, including 190,289 man and 151,084 women. The offices are steadily increasing in number and will soon cover the total number of the branch offices of the Japan Red Cross Society. The objects and work of the Juvenile Red Cross in Japan have already been described. It has published a pamphlet treating of individual sanitation, distributing it among its offices. There are five volumes issued. They speak plainly, and

interestingly of the hygiene of individuals and are good reading for children.

A publication is to be issued on children's school affairs, regarding which the prefectural Governors have been written to by Baron Hirayama, the President of the Japan Red Cross Society, bespeaking their understanding and help of the work, which has to be started with the acquiescence of the educational authorities. The intended pamphlets will be published after sanction by the Educational Department as their contents must not be in conflict with the official educational policy.

It has also been decided by the Japan Red Cross Society to make efforts for the thorough public knowledge of the Juvenile Red Cross by speeches or posters at a meeting of the prefectural school inspectors and school health officers at the Education Department.

It is a matter of gratification that the Japan Juvenile Red Cross is meeting success in its work in every district, in spite of the very short time elapsed since its formation. This year, its members have helped in restoring order after storms, in cleaning shrines and tombs and removing injurious insects on rice plants, which efforts have been appreciated by the public. The exchange of letters, pictures and photographs with the world's Juvenile Red Cross Societies is increasing and extending, and at present, is being done with England, America, France, Austria, Poland, Belgium and Switzerland.

Kyoto Prefecture has the largest membership in Japan with 368 corps and 72,872 members. The letter and other exchanges there are naturally the greatest.



Recently, the Kyoto office sent sets of photographs and pictures to the Belgian Juvenile Red Cross in reply to its inquiry as to the daily life of Japanese children and their productions photographs of their educational affairs and other things concerning them.

The Japan Red Cross Society will celebrate fittingly the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation, in 1926. It is hurrying up the building of the Reference Museum in its compound so that articles of reference will be exhibited on the occasion of the anniversary. It is also planned to hold a Red Cross Exhibition to commemorate the occasion. Books and pictures are being collected concerning the Red Cross and it is desired to have articles of reference contributed by the world's Red Cross Societies.



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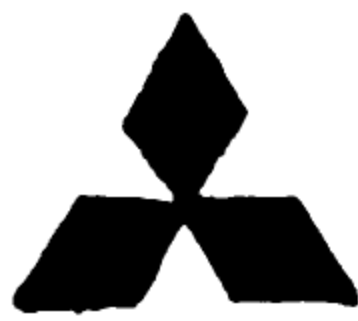
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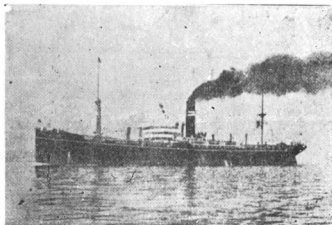
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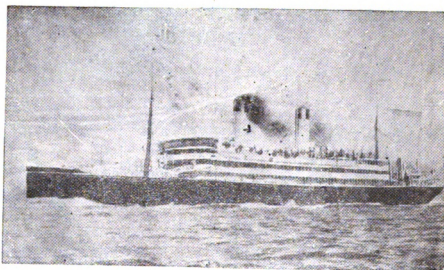
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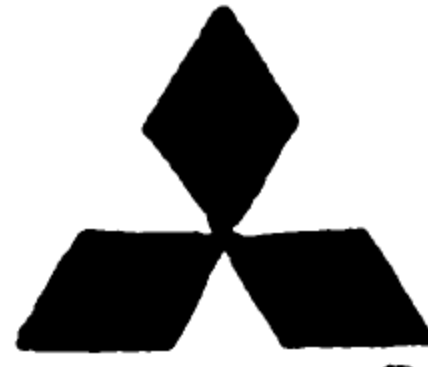
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A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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the Diet 137
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A View of the Imperial Palace Garden, Shiba, Tokyo



Kite-Flying, a New Year's Play of Boys



Playing Battledore and Shuttlecock, One of the New Year's Plays of Girls



The New Year's Parade of the Fire Brigades in Front of the Imperial Palace



A Meeting in Commemoration of Meiji Civilization at the Okuma Hall



Ceremony of Writing for the First Time in the Year By Middle and Upper Class Ladies



Middle Class Ladies at a Bazaar

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XVI

JANUARY, 1925

No. V

The Month In Progress

THE EDITOR'S DIARY

DEC. 16.—The engagement of Miss Kikuko Sakai, the younger sister of Count T. Sakai, with Lieutenant-Colonel Marquis Mayeda has been announced. She is a tennis enthusiast and is noted for her beauty.

The first sanatorium on a plateau in Japan is projected at Ochiai-mura, Suwagori, Shinshu, where Mr. S. Yonezawa and other chief residents are taking interest in it as a semi-public enterprise under the direction of Professor Uye-matsu of the Tokyo Medical College. The sanatorium will be put up by June, 1926, with a capital of 1,000,000 yen. It is being planned after the model of similar establishments in Italy and Switzerland.

The Japan Aerial Navigation Co. plans starting a regular daily aerial passenger and mail service between Osaka and Fukuoka from April 1, 1925, and has applied for permission to the Government. At first, 4 hydroplanes will be used, and 6 will be added by the end of August.

Dec. 17.—It is understood that the Government has at last decided to promote the Japanese Legation at Peking to an Embassy in April. Mr. Yoshizawa, the present Minister, will probably be the first Ambassador.

The highest priced land in Tokyo is in a section lying in the neighbourhood of the first Mutual Building, Kyobashi, Tokyo, where it is estimated at 1,500-700 yen per *tsubo*. The lowest priced land in the capital is at Senda-machi, Honjo, where it is 62 yen per *tsubo*.

Dec. 19.—Mr. T. Matsudaira, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Japanese Ambassador at Washington, and on the 18th, the installation ceremony took place at the Akasaka Palace.

The Choshi Meteorological Station reports the total number of earthquakes this year as 1,067.

Dec. 20.—500 articles will be sent from Japan to the International Decorative Art Exhibition to be held at Paris in April next.

Dec. 21.—One labour deputy and two advisors will be appointed to represent Japan at the 7th International Conference from among candidates recommended by the six large Chambers of Commerce, by February 15.

At an extraordinary Cabinet conference held on the 20th, it was decided to keep up the existence of the Port Arthur Engineering College.

Dr. S. Kobayashi of the Korean Gov-

ernment Hospital, a student of flies, has announced his discovery that the fly absolutely cannot grow in extremest and dirt more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the surface.

Dec. 23.—A big society to promote Japanese and Russian friendship is reported as privately in course of formation to comprise about 8,000 noted politicians, business men and others. A memorandum was exchanged between the projectors and the Soviet Government as to friendly relations between the two countries. As a first step to cultivate friendship between the two countries, the society will hold an exhibition of Japanese pictures at Moscow in September next. The society has as its principal purposes the encouragement of colonization, business enterprises and trade. It has also the plan to erect a Japanese-Russian Hall.



A Siamese Prince and his Consort in Japanese Dress

Mr. C. Takeuchi, proprietor of leper hospitals, is said to have discovered a medicine, which is a herb essence. He speaks of its great efficacy, as he has injected it into 1,000 patients with successful results.

Dec. 24.—The population of Japan on October 1, 1924 is estimated by the Statistic Bureau of the Cabinet at 59,138,900, including 29,622,200 males and 29,516,700 females.

England will hold an international conference in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the opening of railways in the world, in London in June next, and has recently requested Japan to send a number of railwaymen as deputies. In compliance with the request, the Railway Department is selecting 5 men from among the high and *hannin* class officials and 5 others from among the conductors, drivers, ticket men and porters.

The 50th session of the Imperial Diet was convoked to-day.

Dec. 25.—The Government has a plan under consideration to form a food stuff investigation committee as a means to solve the burning question of food by finding a fundamental policy. The committee will be formed of producers, consumers and importers.

On October 1st, the population of Osaka Prefecture stood at 2,996,500, according to a census taken by the Statistics Bureau. Of this number, 1,561,600 were males and 1,434,900 females. Osaka city had a population of 1,431,500, of which 773,300 were males and 658,200 females.

Dec. 26.—The opening ceremony of the Imperial Diet was held in the House of Peers at 11 A.M. to-day in the presence of the Prince Regent.

Dec. 28.—At 1.30 P.M. on the 27th,

powder exploded, while it was being carried from the Otaru waterfront to Temiya Station, with the result that a few small boats were sunk, nearly all godowns at the station collapsed, 120 persons were killed and 300 persons were wounded. Fires occurred in several places on the waterfront

The well-known library of the late Lafcadio Hearn will be opened to the public next year. Some years ago, it passed into the possession of the Toyama High School, which has decided to erect a building for it early next year.



Dr. Nitobe Back from a Foreign Tour

Jan. 2.—The *Tokyo Asahi* announces its plan to carry out a grand flight to Europe this spring, with the support of the Aviation Bureau and the Military and Naval Aviation Offices.

Tomioka Tessai, a leading artist of the

nanga school in Kyoto, died on December 31 at the age of 89.

Jan. 3.—T.I.M. the Emperor and Empress will celebrate their silver wedding this year.

Jan. 5.—The engagement has been announced of H.I.H. Prince Kuni Jr. and Princess Tomoko, the third daughter of H.I.H. Prince Fushimi, Sr.

On October 1, 1925, a national census will be taken, for which 250,000 yen has been earmarked in this fiscal year's Budget.

Jan. 7.—The New Year's parade of the fire brigades was held to-day in front of the Imperial Palace.

Jan. 8.—Mr. Tamotsu Murata, who rendered valuable services to the fisheries of Japan, died on the 7th at the age of 84.

The New Year's military parade was held to-day in the presence of the Prince Regent, who reviewed the troops.

Jan. 9.—Prince George, the fourth son of the King of England, is coming to Japan in the spring on board the *Hawkins*, the flagship of the British Oriental fleet. He will meet the Prince Regent, with whom he became acquainted when the latter visited England.

Jan. 10.—Rev. M. Uyemura, of the Fujimi-cho Church, Tokyo, an elder of the Japanese Christian world, died of apoplexy on the 8th. He was 69 years of age.

Jan. 11.—It snowed in Tokyo to-day. The snow fell to the depth of 1.3 *sun* the first deep snow of the year.

Jan. 12.—Abbot Otani Koyen of the East Hongwan Temple intends travelling in Europe and America, accompanied by his third daughter Tadako. In an interview with a press representative, he signified his wish to meet men in the

political and economic centres in America and to try to moderate the anti-Japanese sentiment there.

Jan. 13.—It is proposed in Tokyo to hold a great exhibition in May next in commemoration of the silver wedding of T.I.M. the Emperor and Empress and of the resuscitation of the capital, under the auspices of the Government and the Municipal authorities.



Dr. Sun Yat-Sen and his Wife

Jan. 14.—St. Luke's Hospital, Tsukiji, Tokyo, took fire at 2.05 P.M. on the

13th. Fanned by a strong northerly wind, the flames threatened to spread to all the buildings, but they were fortunately put out in thirty minutes, after destroying the main building entirely and other buildings in part, thanks to the efforts of the fire brigades, helped by soldiers, students and others.

Jan. 15.—Mr. K. Yamamoto of Osaka and Mr. K. Akita of Kyoto made an ascent of Mount Fuji on the 4th and came back to Osaka on the 6th. It is stated by Mr. Yamamoto that at the summit, the temperature was 120 below zero.

The first communistic industrial village in Japan is making its appearance in Haneda-mura in the suburbs of Tokyo, where 22 medical instrument and other special glassware manufacturers, whose works were destroyed by the conflagration after the earthquake, intend building their factories there, which will be operated for the joint account of the villagers. The Government is interested in the attempt and has decided to loan 500,000 yen for capital out of the commercial and industrial resuscitation fund.

“FORGETTING GRASS”

The voice was heard of a pedlar outside the gate, crying “Forgetting grass, forgetting grass. I rushed out and called to Bitti, imagining it must be a curious plant but, in reality, it was found to be quite a commonplace grass with no flowers.

Why, it is of no interest. Is it a comedy for any diseases, though?” It Biked.

Pedlar: “Yes, sir, they say it is a remedy for the mind. Always look at it,

and you will forget worries; in the dog-days you will forget the heat; in the coldest period of winter you will forget the cold; and at the end of the year you will forget you are getting one year older very soon.”

I: “That’s very wonderful. Let me have one. And what is the price!”

Pedlar (after thinking for a little while): “Let me see—I have forgotten the price.”

Premier's and Foreign Minister's Speeches at the 50th Session of the Diet

Prime Minister's Speech

Gentlemen,

On this occasion of the opening of the present Session of the Diet, I feel it a great honour to address you again on the general views of my Government.

During the six years which have elapsed since the termination of the World War, we have consistently endeavoured to promote pacific international co-operation, working in concert with the Powers, and with the aid of these efforts the world's civilization has undergone further development. I am happy to say that during this time our friendship with foreign countries has steadily increased in cordiality.

In early September last year, disturbances unfortunately broke out again in the neighbouring country of China. The fighting in Central China led to hostilities between Mukden and Chihli, and for a time all classes of our people were filled with deep anxiety. Guided by the principle of safeguarding our rights and interests and acting in harmonious co-operation with the Powers, my Government have strictly observed an attitude of non-interference in China's domestic trouble. Fortunately, the civil strife did not affect our rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia, while our co-operation with the Powers has been all the more strengthened. In spite of China's unhappiness we can take comfort in the fact that our obligations of good faith towards all the people of China have been completely fulfilled, and that the bond of friendship

between the two countries has thus been made still closer. The new provisional Government of Marshal Tuan are apparently trying in sincerity to stabilize the political situation, to promote administrative unity and to carry out various other reforms. The Japanese Government are watching, with sympathy and hope, for the speedy fruition of the efforts of the Chinese Government.

I am very happy to be able to inform the House that the negotiations between Russia and Japan, which had long continued at Peking, were brought to a successful issue the day before yesterday, steps being already taken for signature. As you may be aware, Russia has long been isolated from the civilized world, our relations with that country being also suspended. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that a basic agreement and other arrangements for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations have now been concluded, our honour and interest being upheld and many questions pending between the two countries settled, and that the two nations should now be able to revert to a once long-continued friendship and to enjoy together the blessings of civilization.

With regard to our national defence, I need hardly say that, taking into consideration the geographical position and special conditions of this country, we must maintain our defensive armaments to an extent compatible with national security and with the fulfilment of our national obligations. The Armies of the

Powers, with their experiences in the World War, have completely changed in the strength and efficiency of their arms, whereas our Army can scarcely follow in their wake. Consequently, in deference to popular opinion in this country, the Government have tried to prevent a diminution in the strength of our national defence by projecting, on the one hand, a decrease in the number of the existing Divisions and, on the other hand, replenishment of new arms.

It is to be noted that in recent years our State finances have increased greatly in volume, and our financial position has increased in difficulty, and at the opening of the last Session of the Diet, I took occasion to remark on the necessity of carrying out our administrative adjustment and financial retrenchment. When that Session was closed, the Government immediately set about making investigations with those objects in view, and after careful deliberation they have decided upon an alteration of the organization of the various administrative departments, curtailment of expenditure and postponement of undertakings. In this way, the state expenditure has been reduced by over Y.256,000,000 both on General and Special Accounts in regard to plans which had been previously decided upon. Financial programmes for the fiscal year of 1925 are framed on this basis of curtailed expenditure.

As to the policy to be followed in regard to loans, we shall avoid placing loans on the open market in 1925. as we did in 1924, for fear that a large flotation of loans might adversely affect the general economic life and interfere with its adjustment and development. We feel that by these arrangements our financial position has been greatly strengthened, and that pressure of State finance on ordinary economic life has much relieved. Further,

along with the financial adjustments of the Central Government, we gave instructions to local authorities to take similar measures. The Budgets for, 1925 of the local self-governing bodies, except in places suffering from the effects of the earthquake disaster, show an appreciable decrease, approximating ten millions, in comparison with the figures for 1924.

These measures of adjustment and retrenchment mark an initial stage in the scheme of re-arranging the general administrative system and of economizing expenditure, and further steps, of course, be taken at every opportunity in the future to simplify administration and to increase the efficiency of officials. We have appointed a Commission within the Government with the object of arriving at definite plans to that end as soon as possible.

While the first part of the scheme for administrative and financial adjustments had thus been carried out, it is to be observed that the incidence on the people of the burden of State expenses does not seem to be perfectly equal in some cases. Immediately on the termination of the present Session of the Diet, the Government will undertake careful investigations relating to a re-adjustment of the taxation system with a view to introducing in the next ordinary Session a Bill embodying the results of such investigations.

As to the question of increasing the share of the State Treasury in the expenses of compulsory education, we shall endeavour in the fiscal year of 1926, with due regard to the financial position of the State, to make an increase, in view of the great contribution which it will make towards the development of education and of the effect which it will have in lightening the financial burdens of self-governing bodies.

It may be recalled that since the late Emperor Meiji laid down the policy of the Restoration all institutions of this country have made steady and notable progress. In 1872 an educational system was proclaimed, and in the following year the people assumed military duties under a conscription law, while the year 1889 saw the establishment of the Constitution, I believe that the august object of the late Emperor in establishing the Constitution was to enable the people widely to participate in the conduct of State affairs and in the shaping of the destinies of the nation. It is fifty years since the establishment of systems for education, military service and self-government, while thirty-six years have elapsed since the proclamation of the Constitution. It may be said, therefore, that the intelligence and capacity of the people have stood the test of time. I believe that time is now ripe for the adoption of universal suffrage so as to enable all the people to assume the responsibility for the development of our national fortunes. Moreover, elections of late years have given rise to various evils, causing much concern for the future of our constitutional government. In order further to strengthen its foundation, steps should be taken to eliminate those evils and to ensure the fairness of elections. For these purposes, we shall lay before you at this Session a Bill revising the whole of the Electoral Law for the members of the House of Representatives. The improvement of the position of the House of Lords has from time to time come up for consideration in this House since 1910, and at a time especially, when a revision of the Electoral Law for the Lower House is so urgently needed, the opportunity with regard to the Upper House ought not to be lost. The constitution of the House of Lords, ever since first laid down, has remained without any important change except for increases in membership introduced on several occasions, and there has arisen, therefore some dissatisfaction due to its failure to conform to the change of the times. Of course, the purpose for which our Constitution adopted a bicameral system should be

fully respected, but at the same time it is necessary for the very purpose of perfecting constitutional government that the requisite modifications should be made in the light of, and in conformity with, the progress of the times. Taking these facts into consideration, the Government are proceeding with investigations. As soon as definite plans are arrived at, the necessary procedure will be taken for submitting them to your consideration.

I have today confined myself to a brief consideration of matters which are regarded as of pressing importance. As to other affairs under consideration by the Government, they will be laid before you on appropriate occasions. With regard to diplomatic and financial questions, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Finance Minister will have the honour of addressing you on their respective subjects.

In conclusion, I hope that you will give your approval to the various Bills in appreciation of the purposes of the Government.

Foreign Minister's Speech

Gentlemen,

I had occasion to address you, at this House in July of last year, on the fundamental principles of the foreign policy which the Government proposed to follow and on the general outlines of our external relations existing at that time. Since then the relations of the Powers have witnessed many important events. In taking a general survey of these developments, we are struck by the fact that there is a worldwide tendency to denounce narrow and exclusive selfishness, to oppose wanton resort to arms, to condemn aggression and to seek adjustment of all international questions with the understanding and co-operation of the countries concerned. This tendency was clearly demonstrated, for example, at the London Conference on German reparations and at the Fifth Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations relating to the pacific settlement of international disputes.

As a corollary of such trend of the world, international conferences in an

increasing number have taken place of last years. Within one single year that has just elapsed, we took part in no less than forty conferences of various kinds. It is true that the questions there discussed include those in which we ourselves are not essentially or directly interested. But we can no longer confine ourselves to an isolated, closed-door and solitary existence in one corner of the Far East. We are now an active Member of the League of Nations, charged with a large measure of responsibility for the peace of the whole world and for the happiness of all mankind. We are bound to be represented in the discussion of all problems which have bearing upon these great aims, however slightly or however remotely our own national interests may be involved in such problems. It remains no more for us to pause and to reconsider whether we should properly assume so heavy a responsibility. We must accept the situation forced upon us by the ineluctable demand of the times and the mighty progress of the world.

Admittedly, the nations of the world have not, so far, fully recovered from the paroxysm of the late War. Their financial and economic conditions still remain abnormal. Nor has complete stability yet been restored in international relations. The realization of the highest ideals of humanity would seem still far off. It however admits of no doubt that the age of international antagonism is passing, and that in its place an era of international co-operation is dawning. This new order of thought is styled, in some quarters, as Internationalism, and is denounced on the grounds that it is incompatible with Nationalism and repugnant to national interests. If nationalism, so-called, implied the selfishness of a nation,—if it assumed that all other nations should minister to the convenience of that particular nation,—it is obvious that such a doctrine is irreconcilable with the present drift of world affairs. If by “national interests” were meant those of an immediate and transient nature or any special advantages enjoyed by a small section of the nation, it is equally obvious

that they can find little support in the awakening consciousness of mankind. But the earth is not made to suit the will of a single Power. No nation, however powerful in strength, however rich in resources, can have its own way in the council of nations. History shows that all attempts made by any Power, in reliance upon its strength and resources, to force its will upon the rest of the world are doomed to grievous failure. The true and lasting interests of a nation can be secured only when they are in keeping with the rightful positions of other nations on a fair and equitable basis. Upon this faith we stand and propose to regulate our relations with all foreign countries.

As to our policy towards China, I ventured to lay before you its general outlines in the last Session of the Diet. I made it clear that we were resolved to respect the position which China justly enjoys, and at the same time to safeguard the position which is rightfully assured to us. I also declared that we had no intention whatever of interfering in any domestic affairs of China.

In September of last year hostilities unfortunately broke out between Kiangsu and Chekiang, leading to a still more serious warfare between Mukden and Chihli. For a time, grave disturbances prevailed in China. In the presence of this situation, we have consistently conformed ourselves to the policy already enunciated.

In the first place, we have constantly kept in view the safeguarding of our rightful position, and, in particular, of our rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia. In order to provide against any possibility of these rights and interests being ignored and unprotected as a result of the recent fighting around Shanhaikwan, we addressed an identical communication to the two warring parties on the thirteenth of last October, frankly calling their attention to our position in regard to the situation. The whole matter was published in the Press at that time and is no doubt well known to you.

I need hardly say that our concern is

not confined to the condition of affairs in Manchuria and Mongolia alone. We are interested in the whole of China to an extent and in a degree absolutely essential to our national existence. But more particularly keen are our national sentiments over Manchuria and Mongolia, because of historic reasons in addition to those general considerations. I refer to the fact that Japan, in self-defence and in the interest of peace in the Far East, staked the country's fortunes on two great wars in the Manchurian plains. By such supreme efforts, we are now enabled actively to engage in peaceful undertakings in that region. I desire to repeat here once more what has been so often declared by the Japanese Government, that we have no aggressive or territorial designs of any kind in that or any other part of China.

Secondly, we have followed with the strictest exactitude the principle of non-interference in China's internal politics. We have absolutely refrained from supplying any party in China with arms, munitions or loans that might be utilized for the purpose of continuing hostilities. Knowing that the Chinese people were sick of war, we believed that the refusal of assistance to any particular party in China was, in effect, assistance rendered to the whole nation of China. Another point to which we attached particular importance was our belief in international good faith. The Japanese Government already subscribed some years ago to the resolution of the Powers prohibiting supply arms and ammunition to China. We further declared on more than one occasion our policy of non-interference in the domestic troubles of that country. We have now translated these commitments faithfully into fact.

What has been the result of this attitude? I am happy to believe that the sense of justice and fairness with which we have met the situation is now widely appreciated not only by the Chinese people, but all the Powers of the world, with a consequent marked improvement in our relations with China and increased

mutual confidence between us and the other Powers.

With the assumption of the office of Provisional Executive by Marshal Tuan, Chi-jui, we have, on consultation with the Powers, recognized his Government as the *de fact* Government of China. We are not directly interested in the question, who will assume the reins of Government in China, or what constitutional system may be adopted in that country. With a long historical background and amidst the surroundings peculiar to the country, the Chinese people must be left free to order their own national life in their own way. All that we consider important is that China should be provided with a sufficiently strong government to fulfil her international obligations in good faith and to maintain peace and order within her borders.

Believing that the Provisional Government of China are seriously striving to attain these objects, we pray with deep sympathy for their success, and we are further prepared to render to China, in common with the other Powers, such friendly assistance as may lie in our power. It should however be clearly understood that such sympathy and assistance are extended, not so much to any particular person or any particular party in China, as to the whole nation of China whose greater good we have always at heart.

It is undoubtedly a tremendous undertaking to establish peace and unity in China. Although that work has not so far made such progress as might be desired, it must not be concluded that the Chinese people are not fully endowed with the gift of character needed for self-government. Such interference seems to us entirely unwarranted. In no case can we accept any plan based on these mistaken premises to place Chinese railways and other administrative organs under international control. We are satisfied that no such project is under contemplation by any foreign Government.

The reports that China may possibly become a Communist State, or that she contemplates repudiation of all inter-

national commitments which she may deem prejudicial to herself, do not seem to us to be worthy of credence. We shall watch, with hope and tolerance, the efforts of the Chinese people to carry out political reforms so much needed for the country. While fully asserting our legitimate rights and interests in China, we shall give due and sympathetic consideration to the special conditions under which she is labouring, and we shall direct our best attention to the promotion of mutual understanding and cooperation - spiritual, cultural and economic - between the two nations.

Let us now turn to the Russian problem. As I stated here in the last Session, we fully realize that Russia and Japan, having common interests in many respects, are bound to maintain relations of amity and friendship. There have been, however, between them many important questions calling for solution, and involving in some cases difficulties of serious nature. If, therefore, the re-establishment of diplomatic relations were not preceded by the adjustment of these pending questions, it is certain that there would immediately follow unpleasant disputes, compromising the future relations of the two nations. Nothing is farther from our thought than the idea of bargaining away recognition of the Soviet Government, in return for oil or coal concession. We have only tried to forestall and eliminate sources of future trouble, in the belief that the restoration of Russo-Japanese diplomatic relations should be effected in a generally congenial atmosphere. This is the reason why so much time has already been taken in the negotiations. These negotiations finally came to a successful close and a Basic Convention and supplementary documents were duly signed on the night of January 20.

The long outstanding questions have thus been satisfactorily adjusted, and upon the exchange of ratifications of the aforesaid just signed, friendly relations between the two countries are to be formally reopened. It is with sincere gratification that I am now able to announce this happy issue of the Russo-Japanese Conference

at Peking. The contents of the Convention and documents in question will shortly be published after the required formalities have been fulfilled. As for our relations with the United States: it is evident that two nations should live in cordial friendship for all time and cooperate with each other in the great mission of promoting the peace and security of the Pacific regions and of the world. We are confident that these views are shared by a vast majority of the American people.

With regard to the discriminatory clause against Japanese in the Immigration Act of the United States of 1924, which we regret, I explained in the last Session of the Diet the circumstances attending the insertion of that clause and the views of the Government on the subject. The question still remains unsettled. It should, however, be remembered that a law cannot be modified except by law and that under the constitutional system of the United States, the legislature is entirely independent of the executive. It is obvious, therefore, that the continuance of discussions between the two Governments at this time will not, in itself, serve any useful purpose. A question is that the American people shall come to have a correct understanding of our people and of our points of view. Impetuous mood or impassioned utterances will not conduce to international understanding. There is no doubt that the same love of justice that kindled American independence still continues to inspire the minds of the American people. The day will come when this fact will be fully demonstrated. It is gratifying to note that our relations with other countries are on a perfectly right track, marked by a steady growth of cordiality.

In conclusion, I wish to repeat that the guiding principle of our foreign policy is to safeguard and promote our legitimate rights and interests, with due respect to those of other nations, and to advance international co-operation, instead of international antagonism. In acting on this line of policy, we trust that we may count upon the approval and support of the people.

A History of the Japanese Stage

II

By F. Yamazaki

THE Genroku period, 1688-1703, was the most flourishing modern period of literature, art and drama in Japan.

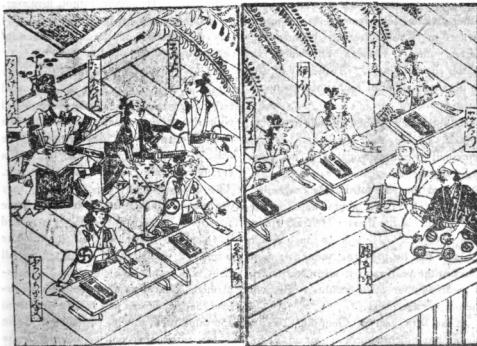
Kyoto remained the centre of literature and art, cultivated there for some thousand years, while the political centre was transferred to Yedo. So, plays developed in Kyoto and Osaka more than elsewhere.

Kabuki plays made development, and the actors chiefly played the roles, in which they were strongest. These roles were *tachi-yaku*, mostly heroes of plays and good men; *kataki-yaku*, villains (the more important in position and the wickedest of which were called *jistu-aku*); *doke-kata*, jokers, fools and whippers, the latter

of which were called *han-doke*; *oyaji-gata*, old men; *kasha-gata*, old women, *kasha* being so-called mistresses in Kyoto; *waka-shu-gata*, handsome young men; *koyaku*, children; and *waka-onna-gata*, young women.

Each actor had one fixed role suitable to his age, looks, physique and manner. This strict division of work gave him the advantage of mastering the part through its exclusive study, while it showed his strong and weak points and disadvantageously restrained his ability to one specified part, without allowing him to try it in other directions.

The *Yakusha-Hyobanki* and other books of criticism of actors, published one after



Wakashu Waiting for Visitors to Sell their Favours (An Illustration of "Noramushi")

another, served the part of advertising the *kabuki* plays and helping their prosperity. This furnishes proof how these plays were looked upon as an important factor in society. These books include the above *Yakusha-Hyobanki*, published in 1656, the *Nora-mushi*, published in 1658, the *Mukino-ro*, published in 1662, the *Yenka-Tozen-gusa*, published in 1671, and the *Yaro-Kasen*, published in 1672, most of which spoke mainly of the actors' looks and not much of their ability and art.

The *Yakusha-Mimikaki* was published in the fifth year of Genroku (1692). This was a book of pure criticism of the actors' ability. From this time on, similar books of criticism were published.

The representative actors in the first half of the Genroku period were Sakata Tojuro of Kyoto and Ichikawa Danjuro and Nakamura Shichisaburo of Yedo.

Sakata Tojuro (1645-1709) whose father, Sakata Ichizayemon was a theatre owner in Kyoto, learned beating the *tsuzumi* under Honeya Shoyemon, a master *tsuzumi* player. At the age of 20, he became a pupil of Kuhei Sugi, a noted *kasha-gata* actor.

He soon distinguished himself in playing *yatsushi*, or *wagotoshi* (gallants), whom principally he impersonated in his stage life. In the 6th year of Enpo (1678), he played the role of Fujiya Izayemon, the lover of Yûgiri, a prostitute, in the play Yûgiri, at the theatre of Araki Hiko-jibei in Osaka. He won so much public applause that he took the same role four times in the year, and it always attracted a great number of spectators. He was then at the age of 34.

In the 10th year of Genroku (1697), Nakamura Shichisaburo, a star in Yedo, came to Kyoto and performed in rivalry

with Tojuro. He had poor houses, while Tojuro drew full houses. The citizens spoke in high terms of Tojuro, whose superiority in art won his success. But Tojuro was not deceived by this undeserved praise and said that the spectators of Kyoto had not yet sufficiently appreciated the art of the Yedo actor, which fact gave him his success; but as soon as they acquired a taste for his rival's art, his (Tojuro's) position would be menaced.

As had been expected by Tojuro, the next play by Shichisaburo drew crowded houses, while Tojuro had poor houses. Each saw the play of the other and admired it, in consequence of which each gained respect for the other, and the two became intimate friends.

Tojuro's plays were realistic. He did like *shosa-goto* (posture-dances), for which his lack of skill in dancing is given as part reason. He never forgot, however, the refinement of his realistic plays. He was well aware of the importance of beautifying matters of fact.

In this connection, an interesting story is told of him. When he impersonated Fujiya Izayemon, he was not satisfied with the straw sandals supplied by the property-man for use in a scene when he was to take them off and ascend a verandah. He ordered another pair. The property-man told him that they ought to fit his feet, as they had been made according to their measure. He replied that that was just the reason, for which he wanted a smaller size. "They are all right, if I do not take them off," he explained, "but they are to be taken off before the spectators, and if they see them and think them too big for such a gallant as Izayemon, that will go counter to the sentiment of the love affair."

In another play he was to act the part of a lover. A sudden idea came to him. He made advances to the mistress of a restaurant. She agreed and took him into a back-room, the light in which she stealthily put out when they entered. He carefully observed her conduct and left the house hurriedly. He applied this experience to his action on the stage and won great applause from the spectators.

He knew that the play is a synthetical art. He once declared that it was erroneous for the leading actors of the day to strive to draw to themselves the entire attention of the spectators whereas the play ought to be the main attraction. He respected his play-wrights and never amended their plays of his own accord. He always spoke of the theatre as for showing plays and not the actors. He was an actor of the most progressive views and ability, in accord with the views of art of to-day. Among the leading actors of to-day we can mention Nakamura Ganjiro, the foremost actor in Osaka, as resembling him on the stage.

Yamashita Kyoyemon was a famous actor in Kyoto (1652-1717). A son of a lacquerer of Kyoto, he led the stage and was at the head of a company attached to a theatre in Kyoto. He was a formidable rival of Tojuro. He had a grand appearance. He was good both in domestic and historical plays, although he was not a skilled dancer and was not so good at fighting and speaking.

Onoyama Uyemon and Kataoka Nizayemon the First (1673-1704) well portrayed villains. The former disappeared from the stage soon after he became famous, perhaps on account of premature death, and the latter long monopolized the public favor. Nizayemon was at first a samisen player and later went on the stage. He was an expert in the role of villains at first, but subsequently, he came to play in title roles. The present Kataoka Nizayemon is his tenth descendant. The name has been inherited since

the Genroku era. There is no other such old family except the family of Ichikawa Danjuro, in the theatrical world of Japan.

Ichikawa Danjuro the First, one of the representative actors of Yedo, (1660-1704) had a samurai father, who served Lord Takeda in Koshu. After the fall of the Takeda Family, he came to Shimofusa Province and then to Yedo, where he settled. Danjuro, his son, entered the theatrical world in the 11th year of Kanbun (1671) through the introduction of the proprietor of the Yamamura Theatre, one of his father's friends. He first appeared on the stage of the Nakamura Theatre at the age of 14 in the first year of Enpo (1673), when he played Sakata-no-Kintoki, a brave boy. With his face made up in red and black, he gallantly fought amidst the spectators' applause. This was the beginning of *ara-goto* (the role of a rough character), which has since been a popular type of Japanese drama. The *ara-goto* is a scene, wild, grand and grotesque, far from being realistic, dominated by a brave warrior with mysterious power of a frightful demon or a ghost. The representation of such figures was an adaption from the *Kinpirabon*, books of ballad-drama, published a little before the time in question. The books described valiant deeds of Kinpira, a son of Sakata-no-Kintoki, and Taketsuna, a son of Watanabe-no-Tsuna, in killing savage beasts and subjugating devils; and these books were popularly read in Yedo.

The making up of the face in red and black was adapted from Chinese plays in the attempt to give a deep grotesque impression to the spectators, and it suited the fancy of the Yedo people, who had a great disposition to welcome novelty.

In March, the eighth year of Enpo (1680), Danjuro played the Yujo-ron (the Courtesan) at the Ichimura Theatre. He took the role of Fuwa Banzayemon, whose scabbard touched that of Nagoya

Sanzaburo, with the consequence that they quarreled. This was the origin of the play known to-day as "*Sayaate*."

In January, the first year of Jyokyo (1684), the Narukami-Shonin was put on at the Nakamura Theatre, and he took the leading part as the Priest Narukami. The plot was that the priest sealed up the dragon, and a drought ensued, and that a beauty, at the order of the Lord seduced the priest and broke the seal, on which there was a beneficial rainfall. This was the first appearance of *Narukami*, which has been often staged since then.

In January, the seventh year of Genroku (1694), he gave the performance of Asahina Saburo's brave breaking of the gate at the Murayama Theatre, Kyoto, the lively scene of which astonished the spectators of the city. While in Kyoto, he learned *haikai* from Shii-no-moto Saimaro, and he was given the nom-de-plume Saigyū. This set the example to actors of having a nom de plum,

In the tenth year of Genroku (1697), he came back to Yedo, where he acted as Kamakura Gongoro in *Daifukuchō-sankai-Nagoya*. This was the first performance of what is now known as "*Shibaraku*." In the 15th year of the same era (1702), the *Hoshiai-Junidan* was played. Its plot was that Mina-moto-no-Yoshitsune and his suite of fugitives passed through a barrier under the disguise of *yamabushi* (itinerant priests), thanks to the resourcefulness of Benkei, one of his followers. This play was later renamed *Kanjin-chō*, and is famous and popular to this day. When first staged it created such a sensation among the public that its run lasted 150 days. In the year following, Danjuro the First was assassinated by Ushijima Hanroku, an actor, owing to a grudge.

He was talented in *ara-goto*. His time was not so long after the War Period and there was still a warlike disposition among the numerous samurai in Yedo; and among them the *ara-goto* found great support and applause. He is credited with the introduction of this particular style on the stage. The action was however, rather primitive. Kyoto people applauded

the novelty, but able dramatic critics did not receive a good impression.

Nakamura Shichisaburo, another actor from Yedo, won the respect of the local dramatic critics, but it was not so with Danjuro. The Kyoto men were pleased with his precise art but disliked his bold action. The reason was certainly the difference between the Yedo men and the Kyoto and Osaka men in character. Apart from this we doubt if Danjuro was fully refined in his art.

The creation of such manly and straight forward drama by Danjuro the First, at a time when the existing drama mostly treated of affairs of love, is suggestive of his greatness. Moreover, he originated many dramas, not a few of which are on the stage to-day to his credit. Of course, there was probably an unknown play-wright under him. From the fact that he wrote some plays himself under the pen name of Mimasuya Hyogo, however, we may assume that the plays, in which he took the leading part, contained many of his original suggestions. In this, he resembled Shakespeare.

The peculiar style of his acting was but a manifestation of his character. On one occasion, he was called by a daimyo, who ordered him to render an *ara-goto*. When he acted, he kicked the paper-screens and broke them and he took his clothes off. His men were afraid of this provoking the anger of the daimyo. But he told the lord unconcernedly that what he had done was *ara-goto*, and the lord was much pleased. Later, he said that no *ara-goto* could have been rendered well, if he had feared the daimyo's anger.

Nakamura Shichisaburo was a close rival of Danjuro the First. He died in 1708. They were in contrast. Danjuro was not a realist, but Shichisaburo a pure realist. The former was bold and brave and the latter elegant and beautiful. Married to a daughter of Nakamura Kanzaburo the Second, Shichisaburo was renowned as a *wagoto-shi* (an actor playing the lover's part) on the stage of the Yamamura Theatre. In the 10th year of Genroku, he played in Kyoto the *Asama-ga-take* and won his reputation. He made the acquai-

instance of Sakata Tojuro there. He was an expert dancer. After two years' absence, he came back to Yedo and staged the *Asama-ga-take* at the Yamamura Theatre. It drew large houses and ran for about 120 days. His style was analogous to that of Tojuro, and was a simplification of the latter's action, which seemed rather too heavy and tedious to the Yedo people.

Nakamura Denkuro (1713) was next in reputation to the above two. He was the heir of Nakamura Kanzaburo. He once quitted the stage becoming the proprietor of the Nakamura Theatre. Later, he returned to the stage. In the *Yakko-Asaina-Oiso-Guyoi*, he took the part of Asaina, the hero, whose peculiar style of hair dressing and face painting (*saru-kuma*) was originated by him. He used pure Kwanto dialect in wording. The device was greatly applauded by the Yedo men. Even to-day Asaina Saburo is represented in the original model. Denkuro was at home in *ara-goto* and dancing. The language used by *kyokaku* (men of chivalrous spirit) of Yedo was used on the stage by him, and he played his roles in his peculiar style using this brusque wording and his humorous talent.

The most noted actor taking the part of villains in Yedo in that age was Yamana Heikuro (1632-1724). He impersonated Fujiwara-no-Jiheï at the Nakamura Theatre in the 2nd year of Genroku, which distinguished him as an impersonator of villains. He was best at representing wicked *kuge* (nobles). When Danjuro played the *Shibaraku* in the tenth year of Genroku, he played up to him, which gave another occasion for the public recognition of his ability. When he enacted a support's part for young Danjuro the Second in the fourth year of Shotoku (1714), when he met Danjuro, he praised him highly, saying that he was quite worthy of the successor of Danjuro the First in his courage and bearing, with which he fearlessly stared back at Heikuro whose glare frightened all his opponents on the stage.

His art had characteristically a touch of realistic weirdness and melancholy. How

he took pains to realistically enact his parts may be seen from the following story.

One day, he was studying in his upstairs room how to impersonate a demoness. He called his wife. She went upstairs, and approached her husband, not knowing what was happening, and fainted with terror on being glared at by the husband with the ghastly look of the demoness. On this, he was satisfied with the success of his make-up. He enacted the role, receiving favourable criticism.

Otani Hiroyemon (1666-1721) was another famous actor of the age.

Among the Yedo actors taking female parts, none was equal to the abovementioned, who got their matches from Kyoto or Osaka. Ogino Sawanoshin (1656-1712) was the leader of them. He played the *Onna-Narukami* at the Nakamura Theatre in the 9th year of Genroku in imitation of the Narukami-Shonin by Danjuro the First.

Then, Mizuki Tatsunosuke (1673-1745) and Yoshizawa Ayame (1673-1729) equally were spoken of as good *onna-gata*. The former was showy and a good dancer. The latter was modest and amiable and expert in tragic scenes.

Tatsunosuke received frequent applause for his posture-dances. He placed in company with Sakata Tojuro at the Miyako Mandayu Theatre, Kyoto. The play was the *Ima-Genji-Rokuju-jo*, in which he took the part of a girl, who, envious of the love affair of a cat, acted like it. His representation of the cat brought down the house. He remained in Yedo until the 10th year of Genroku, when he came back to Kyoto. He took the title-role in the *Yedo-Miyage-Nanabake*. He showed his spectators how clever he was at quick changes. He made sudden transformations into a dog, a young noble, a hoary headed old man, a girl, a young man, a female ghost and a gorilla. He was successful in different posture-dances.

Yoshizawa Ayame came to Osaka a poor man and was taught by Arashi San-yemon the First and Yamashita Kyo-yemon. He was not so good at dancing, while but showed special talent in playing the part of good house-wives.

The Women of Japan Today

Part II

Life of Middle-Class Women

IT is difficult to generalize on the life of middle class-women for it differs according to provinces and towns. Therefore it must be noted that there are some exceptions to the description given here.

When a girl is born to a middle class family, she is given her name by her father or grandfather in most cases. When it is a *shizoku* (old samurai) family, the name is carefully written on a piece of *hosho* paper, and is placed before the bed of the infant on a day within a week after birth.

The naming of Japanese women takes an interesting form. The name is usually of two or three syllables. It is written in Chinese characters which are read by easy Japanese pronunciation. 千代 are Chinese characters pronounced *chiyo* and it means the parental wish that their child may live a thousand years. 慧 is a Chinese character pronounced *sato*, and 智 is another Chinese character of the same pronunciation. Both mean intelligence, which the parents wish their child to have. The custom was inaugurated among the court people about thousand years ago, when Chinese characters were first introduced and it was gradually extended to the middle class.

These girls are taken care of by their mothers or grandmothers, as there are no nurses to take charge of them as in upper class families. The babies are taken to the tutelary shrines on the thirtieth day after their birth, which is known as *miya-mairi*. (See the frontispiece of the last number of our magazine). The custom

is more strictly observed in the provinces than in the towns. The local guardian deities are prayed to for the protection of the babies. At the age of about 5, girls of comparatively well-to-do families are sent out to kindergartens. They enter common schools at six years of age.

In the towns, common school girls mostly wear foreign clothes. In the provinces, they are not so westernized in dress as in the towns, and it is generally the rule that all school girls wear maroon or purple *hakama* (skirts).

Japanese sewing is taught at the common schools to the fifth and sixth year class girls. But this lesson is given only two hours a week, which is too short for pupils wishing to learn so troublesome an art as the needlework of Japanese clothes. They are, therefore, taught it at home also. At the same time, they take lessons in music, the tea-ceremony or flower-arrangement in their spare hours. *Koto* is the only music taught to girls of old samurai families in the provinces, while in the towns, *samisen* and Japanese dances are learned by the daughters of tradesmen.

At the age of 13, girls enter high schools. Until about a decade ago daughter of traders and others were given such higher education but seldom, as the parents thought it unnecessary. To-day it is the common idea that the high school education is necessary.

Girls are graduated from high school at 18 or 19. This age was the marriageable one in old days, but nowadays it is 22 or 23 although the old idea is still retained in



Girls Going to Primary School

the provinces where the daughters are married soon upon their graduation from high school.

Marriage is arranged mostly through third parties. A respected gentleman or his wife volunteers to match suitable parties from among friends or relatives. The parents of each are told of the lineage, age, character, education, looks, etc., of the other. If the proposal is found worthy of consideration the son and daughter are told of it by the parents, and if they are not opposed, they hold a formal interview at a fixed place, after which a match is made, if each is pleased with the other.

The making of a match at one interview has been a matter of astonishment to Westerners, who think it as rather indiscreet, and we often come across their criticisms of it in foreign papers.

There are different methods taken

nowadays for removing the evils from marriages arranged through match-makers. One of them is that after the formal interview, they have friendly intercourse with each other for about a year under the supervision of the parents, after which they marry, if each satisfactorily understands the other.

Even to-day, old marriage system is not considered objectionable, provided that the go-between has sense and high personality. There is no complete social system in Japan, in which young men and women are so free as to associate freely. If they fall in love, it is simply their own love aroused rashly and without intellectual consideration as to blood, standing, and character. So long as they drunk with the joy of this love, their defects are veiled. When their affection loses its fervency, their defects are exposed, and



Middle Class Girls in Foreign Style of Hair Dressing

the couple feels disillusion and is disappointed, which culminates oftentimes in separation.

The love-match is not thought of in the middle order of Japanese society as quite ideal. There are, however, many men and women, who are free and fetterless of family restraint, and make good matches of their own selection, an unavoidable course taken by persons placed in such circumstances.

The wedding is very simple among the middle-class people. In Tokyo and Osaka, it may be held simply at the Daijingu (a Shinto shrine) under the Shinto system. Formerly, it cost heavily, but to-day a sum of 500-1,000 yen is enough for a trousseau, some brides bringing an amount of money with them instead of clothes, etc.

Middle-class men usually marry middle-class women. Japanese married women are unequalled in faithfulness. In large towns, newly married couples form new homes of their own as a result of the introduction of new ideas, but in the provinces, it is not allowed, and the bride is duty bound to serve the parents of her husband as faithfully as she serves him. This is an important item of the marriage conditions, the old idea being still held among the provincials that she is married into the family of the husband as well as to him.

Such wives must work busily as house-keepers as soon as they are married. They cook the meals sometimes with the aid of a maid. They sew and wash the clothes for their families. This regular household work keeps them so busy that they have scarcely time to rest. Upper class women have more leisure, their household affairs being left to the management of numerous maids. Lower class

women can be contented with a simpler life than the middle-class, as they need not maintain their houses as well as the latter. Middle-class wives are, therefore, in the hardest position among Japanese women and may be compared to German housewives.

Newly educated young men and women are inclined to speak disapprovingly of wives being so occupied at home which they regard as the outcome of antiquated ideas. Women of such homes are interested in social questions, although they form still but a fraction of society.

Family women amuse themselves by playing the *koto*, by making tea or by arranging flowers at home or by going to theatres, cinematograph halls or variety-halls. No Japanese middle class wives have interested themselves in athletic sports as yet.

At the same time, there is an increased number of those working in offices or professions among them girls' school teachers, flower-arrangement and *koto* teachers, typists and *hannin* officials in the Communications Department.

Ideas about women's chastity have changed of late. This change is not confined to the middle-class of society; yet it may be referred to here, as middle-class women most fitly represent the women of Japan.

In olden times, the chastity of Japanese women was regarded as absolute, married samurai women never remarrying after the death of their husbands and observing chastity to death. If they were forced to remarry, they felt it shameful, and others looked down upon them with condemnation. Times have changed since then, and at present, this idea is set at naught as being an unnatural form of morality, and everybody thinks it reasonable for women

separated from the husbands by death to remarry, if circumstances permit. Japanese married women are as virtuous to-day as they were in by gone times, there being no criticism of them as to the conduct after marriage as well as before. Japanese husbands do not look on their wives with a suspicious eye regarding their faithfulness after they return from travel abroad although there are of course exceptions to the rule.

In the provinces, village girls for a certain period are allowed freely to keep company with the village youths, which often results in love affairs. When they are once married, however, they are under such strict social restraint as to admit of no such rumours or criticism about their conduct.

It has been considered an example of female virtue in Japan that women tacitly allow rumours of their husbands' love affairs with other women to pass and to wink at their husbands' dalliance with geisha. Such profligacy on the part of their husbands has been even attributed to their defective conduct towards their husbands. The error of these conceptions has been pointed out, however, by educated women of to-day, who demand faithfulness from their husbands as much as to the husbands. This is generally admitted to be reasonable, although it is very hard to put in practice in Japanese homes, especially in the provinces, where old-fashioned ideas are still powerful.

Children are brought up entirely by the mother, the father, though directly interested in their home education, being busy at his work. During their school age, the mother is busy beyond description. She prepares breakfast for them. She must dress the hair of the girls. They mostly wear foreign dress to-day, and it keeps her

busy seeing that their clothes are clean and in good order.

Thus, the middle-class wife has to devote the second half of her life to bringing up her children. Some people speak of it as a misfortune of Japanese women or even their curse, while others regard it as their pride for it is the discharge of their greatest mission. Anyhow, we must bless ourselves for the happiness of having wives so self-forgetful and so rich in the self-sacrificing spirit, which may be found much more in the second order of society than in other classes. We have often met Europeans and Americans, who are very happy with this type of Japanese woman as wife, while marrying Western women are always troubled by conjugal quarrels, and at last divorce them. This is the most significant result of the difference in the attitude for Oriental and Western women to their husbands.

There are in Tokyo forty-three societies and associations, with middle-class women as their leading spirits, and they are combined under the name of the Tokyo Women's Federation. This federation is divided into the Social, Educational, Political and Labour Departments, in which unmarried women are most active.

The Educational Department is led by girls' school teachers. It is making energetic exertions for the protection of children. It observes a Children's Protection Day and is endeavouring to bring the mothers into closer touch with the schools.

The most conspicuous work done by the Political Department is in connection with the agitation for the abolition of licensed prostitution. It memorialized the Government to reject the applications



Decorative Battledores with Portraits of
Actors and Actresses

for the re-building of the prostitute quarters demolished by the earthquake. It distributed pamphlets, held lectures and adopted different other forms of demonstration against the system, wishing to awaken the Government authorities and the citizens to the necessity of abolishing it. Unfortunately, however, its energetic efforts have been unsuccessful.

The Federation has joined in agitations for peace. It has taken the Japanese immigration question in America into serious consideration. It distributed manifestoes among the women of Japan concerning the question. It planned despatching representatives of Japanese women to America to meet the President.

The Labour Department is staffed by typists, clerks, telephone girls and other business women. They are eagerly studying labour problems with the intention to meet the oppression of capital when a woman labour question arises.

While a section of middle class women

is taking such active part in the world's affairs, the larger portion still keep indoors as faithful housekeepers. This is, however, unavoidable in view of the discrepancy in the character and education of the new and old type women.

Middle class women usually wear cotton clothes. When going out, they are dressed in common grade silk kimonos or clothes of higher value as the occasion may demand. Some adult women are dressed after Western fashion, but they are still very few and attract attention, when they pass through the streets, although they are increasing in number.

Ideals of marriage by middle class women once appeared in a Japanese newspaper. They were first, that the husband must earn enough to live on and, second that he must not be with his parents, or have no parents. This is a real demand of the young Japanese women of to-day, for it suggests the endless quarrels between the wives and their mothers-in-law in old-fashioned Japanese homes. Once, soldiers were the ideal husbands of Japanese women, but such an ideal has decreased greatly in force, and to-day men with a sound profession are preferred, as a natural outcome of the times. Middle school teachers are more desired as husbands than before, as a result of their increased earnings, due to the growing scarcity of the supply of teachers, while the number of women seeking a sounder life rather than a showy and unsteady one, as previously, has increased.

Essentially, the life of middle class women in Japan is the hardest of all classes of society. It is said that there is an increased number of them visiting matrimonial agencies seeking marriage. This is a striking contrast to the bashfulness, on account of which they could not even utter a word at the "miai" (the formal interview before marriage) without the help of the mother or elder sister, in times gone by. This shows the progress of women on the one hand, and is evidently a result of the growing difficulty to marry, among this class of women, on the other.

Genesis of the "No" Dance

By Mark King

IT says in history that all Japanese dancing originated from the dancing of the Goddess Ame-no-Uzume-no-Mikoto who danced at the gate of a cave in order to lure the Sun-Goddess Amaterasu-Ohmikami from the cave, which was called "Ame-no-Iwaya," in which the Sun-Goddess was hiding in anger at the outrageous behavior of Susanowo-no-Mikoto, her younger brother. The Goddess Ame-no-Uzume-no-Mikoto put on a periwig made of the green tender branches which grew on Mount Ame-no-Kaguyama, tied up her sleeves with a band of ivy, carried a bundle of bamboo-grass, and bared her soft white breasts, and she sung a melodious tune, and danced a kind of step dance on a wooden chest—it was ancient burlesque dancing. The dance made her famous, and her name was handed down to posterity, and her face was taken as a model for the mask of "Otafuku" (or "Okame") or the "Moon-faced Woman." There is proof positive that the sacred music and dance in the temple-court, which dance was called "Kagura," come from the Goddess Ame-no-Uzume's dancing.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century, there were two musical dances:—the "Ga-Gaku" and the "San-Gaku." The "Ga-Gaku" was a classical music-dance which was held in the Imperial court, and the "San-Gaku," which originated in "Kagura," was performed in the temple-court: the latter being very popular among the people. Thenceafter, the name "San-Gaku" became "Saru Gaku," but from the year 1229-1232 the quality of the dancing greatly deteriorated. There were many "Saru-Gaku" Schools:—Waya, Katsuta and Shumon were three branches of one of the "Saru Gaku"

schools. It was performed at the Great Shrine (Ise Daijingu) in Ise Province; Yamashina, Hiye, and Shimosaka also were three branches of another school, and it was performed at the Hiyoshi Shrine in Omi Province. Another three schools were Honza (Main School) in Tamba Province, Shinza (New School) in Kawachi Province, and Hojoji in Settsu Province; they were the same dance Performed at the Kame and Sumiyoshi Shrines by turns. Emai, Yusaki, Tobi, and Sakado were four branches of another school, and was performed at the Kasuga Shrine in Yamato Province. The "Saru-Gaku" school of Yamato Province was most excellent and made great progress, greater than any other school under the protection of the Shogun of the Ashikaga dynasty (1336-1573). When at its zenith the performance of the "Saru-Gaku" was called "No." Professor Tateki Ōwada, Litt. D., descants upon the origin of the "No" in his book entitled the "Yōkyoku Hyohshaku" (The Annotation of the "No" Song), as follows:—"The word "No" is derived from "No" of the "Gei-No" in Japanese which means an accomplishment." The "No" dance, at any rate, had been modeled on all that was best in dancing of the "Saru-Gaku, and the "Den-Gaku"—"Den-Gaku" was a very common dance among the peasantry.

The four branches of the "Saru-Gaku" school of Yamato Province have handed down to the present becoming the four schools of the modern "No" dance, as following:—Kom-Paru (Emai), Kwan-Ze (Yūsaki), Hō-Shō (Tobi), and Kon-Gō (Sakato). Each school varies slightly from others in the singing of poems and songs with the peculiar intonation.

Commercial Intelligence

Foreign Trade during 1924.—The Finance Department reports the foreign trade of Japan during 1924 as 4,258,630,000 yen, consisting of 1,806,814,000 yen worth of exports and 2,451,816,000 yen worth of imports, the excess of imports over exports amounting to 645,002,000 yen.

Prospects of Cotton Spinning Industry.—Mr. F. Taniguchi, the President of the Godo Boseki K.K., speaks optimistically of the prospects of the cotton spinning industry during the first half, 1925. Referring to China as the most important market for Japanese cotton goods, he looks to some distant future time when the Japanese goods may possibly be ousted from the Chinese market by the comparatively inexpensive Chinese industry, if an attempt should be made by China to prevent the importation of foreign products by raising the import tariff. The safest way to meet this possibility is, in his opinion, to invest capital in the Chinese cotton spinning industry.

Iron Industry.—The combination of Government and private iron works in Japan has been advocated by Mr. Takahashi, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and some others, and an official committee is being appointed to investigate the possibilities. In this connection, the following figures showing the production and demand of pig iron and other iron in Japan during the past ten years are interesting:—

| Year | Production French Tons | Demand French Tons |
|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Pig Iron : | | |
| 1914 . . | 301,726 | 473,673 |
| 1915 . . | 320,627 | 492,912 |

| Year | Production French Tons | Demand French Tons |
|----------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1916 . . | 291,892 | 627,905 |
| 1917 . . | 462,792 | 654,552 |
| 1918 . . | 606,458 | 873,023 |
| 1919 . . | 612,609 | 956,422 |
| 1920 . . | 519,875 | 917,659 |
| 1921 . . | 480,300 | 752,861 |
| 1922 . . | 559,310 | 965,217 |
| 1923 . . | 610,751 | 1,034,961 |

Other Iron :

| | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|
| 1914 . . | 282,516 | 651,804 |
| 1915 . . | 342,870 | 550,509 |
| 1916 . . | 381,221 | 775,543 |
| 1917 . . | 513,445 | 1,134,916 |
| 1918 . . | 539,637 | 1,129,410 |
| 1919 . . | 552,601 | 1,172,351 |
| 1920 . . | 527,461 | 1,475,531 |
| 1921 . . | 561,829 | 1,123,422 |
| 1922 . . | 662,022 | 1,682,762 |
| 1923 . . | 819,694 | 1,522,385 |

The Luxury Duty.—It is reported that the financial authorities are considering removing some ten commodities from the list of luxuries, with the approval of the present session of the Imperial Diet.

Commodity Prices.—Mr. Fujiwara, the President of the Oji Paper Mill Co., discussing the question of commodity prices, sees the advisability of leaving them to take their natural course. It is a natural consequence of the fall of the exchange that commodities rise so high, he argues, and the tendency cannot be regulated artificially.

Mandarin Oranges.—The exportation of mandarin oranges to America is being encouraged earnestly by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. It is said that the American demand for Japanese oranges is increasing considerably for holiday use. Mr. Ishii, Japanese Commercial Agent in Argentine, reports the

hopefulness of that country as a market for apples, oranges, etc., from Japan, if it is possible to shorten the time of shipment between Japan and Argentine to about 50 days instead of 70 or 75 days as at present.

Oversea Extension of the Mitsui Bank.—It is understood that the Mitsui Bank has decided to enlarge its foreign exchange business, for which it is placing a foreign department in its head office.

Oriental Colonization Co.—The sphere of operations of the Oriental Colonization Co. extends over Manchuria, Mongolia and South Sea Islands, besides Korea, and capital has been invested by it in these places in the order of Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea and South Sea Islands, but it is intended hereafter to make Korea the principal scene of operations says Mr. Kubota, the President of the company. This is for the reason that there are no fresh enterprises attractive to the company except in Korea. It is desired to increase the yield of rice in Korea by 6,000,000 *koku* by cultivating 300,000 *chobu* of new lands. The carrying out of this and other plans will require funds of 260,000,000 yen, which the company's Directors wish to raise partly by means of a foreign loan.

Foreign Loans.—In 1924, several foreign loans were raised by Japan in England and America. The list is headed by Government loans of 550,000,000 yen in England and America, following which come a debenture issue of 30,000,000 yen and another loan of £500,000 in England by the Tokyo Electric Light Co., a debenture issue of \$15,000,000 in America by the Daido Electric Power Co., a debenture issue of 50,000,000 yen

in America by the Industrial Bank of Japan, a loan of £500,000 in America by the Oji Paper Mill Co., a loan of 3,000,000 yen in England by the Fuji Spinning Co. and a loan of 3,000,000 yen in England by the N. Y. K., to mention the principal ones.

A Big Loss on Sugar.—Japanese sugar mills are said to be facing a great loss on their purchases of sugar in Java in consequence of the recent fall of the sugar market there. The loss is estimated at a little over 9,000,000 yen.

Food Trade.—Returns of the Finance Department for the first eleven months of 1924 give the food trade of Japan as 319,344,000 yen for imports and 101,349,000 yen for exports, showing a balance of 217,995,000 yen against us. When compared with the same interval, 1923, the imports gained 98,022,000 yen and the exports 18,736,000 yen. The following give the details:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

Exports :

Crude Manufactures :

| Article | Jan-Nov. | Comp. with Same Period, 1923 |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| Hulled and Unhulled Rice. . . | 1,255 | 485 Dec. |
| Peas and Beans . . . | 7,190 | 420 Inc. |
| Marine Products . . . | 22,702 | 4,993 ,, |
| Others | 9,352 | 1,968 ,, |
| Total | 40,499 | 6,896 ,, |

Finished Goods :

| | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|
| Starches | 228 | 34 Inc. |
| Teas | 11,835 | 3,446 Dec. |
| Refined Sugar. | 25,888 | 12,249 Inc. |
| Beer | 2,104 | 122 Dec. |
| Canned Food | 7,381 | 1,604 Inc. |
| Others | 13,414 | 1,521 ,, |
| Total | 60,850 | 11,840 ,, |
| Grand Total | 101,349 | 18,736 ,, |

| Imports : | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| Crude Manufactures : | | |
| Article | Jan-Nov. | Comp. with Same Period, 1923 |
| Hulled and Unhulled Rice. . . | 68,752 | 39,661 Inc. |
| Wheat . . . | 67,750 | 27,064 ,, |
| Peas and Beans . . . | 53,935 | 8,559 ,, |
| Eggs . . . | 13,947 | 1,604 Dec. |
| Others . . . | 30,969 | 14,609 Inc. |
| Total . . . | 235,353 | 88,288 ,, |
| Finished Goods : | | |
| Sugar . . . | 55,602 | 10,446 Inc. |
| Table Salt . . . | 3,633 | 1,318 ,, |
| Others . . . | 24,756 | 2,030 Dec. |
| Total . . . | 83,991 | 9,734 Inc. |
| Grand Total . . . | 319,344 | 98,022 ,, |

Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.—For the half yearly term just ending, the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. netted 7,565,913 yen, to which is added 10,666,319 yen brought over from the preceding term, making a total of 18,232,232 yen, with which a dividend will be paid for the term at the rate of 38 per cent. per annum and due appropriations will be made for the various reserve funds, carrying forward the balance of 11,489,042 yen.

Commodity Prices in 13 Cities.—During November, 1924, the average index number of wholesale commodity prices in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Yokohama, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Sendai, Otaru, Fukuoka, Niigata and Kochi was 107.3 as against 100, the average figure for the three years 1921-1923, showing an advance of 1.5 per cent. over the preceding month. Of the 56 commodities returned, 35 rose, 9 fell and 12 were unchanged. Meats advanced 5.6 per cent., cloths 3.6 per cent., seasonings and table-luxuries 1.5 per cent., building materials 1.1 per cent., fuel 0.41 per cent., fertilizers 0.29 per cent. and cereals 0.15 per cent. The index number in the above cities in November, 1924, October, 1924 and November, 1923 may be mentioned as follows:—

| City | Nov. 1924. | Oct. 1924. | Nov. 1923. |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Tokyo . . | 106 | 106 | 107 |
| Osaka . . | 104 | 104 | 97 |
| Kobe . . | 108 | 107 | 100 |
| Kyoto . . | 110 | 108 | 103 |
| Nagoya . . | 107 | 106 | 103 |
| Yokohama . . | 109 | 107 | 103 |
| Hiroshima . . | 105 | 104 | 100 |
| Kanazawa . . | 109 | 107 | 102 |
| Sendai . . | 107 | 107 | 102 |
| Otaru . . | 106 | 104 | 101 |
| Fukuoka . . | 112 | 107 | 100 |
| Niigata . . | 198 | 106 | 102 |
| Kochi . . | 108 | 106 | 102 |

Output of Cotton Yarns.—During December, 1924, the associated spinning mills' production of cotton yarns amounted to 201,908 boxes as against 190,916 boxes for the preceding month, showing an increase of 10,992 boxes, and as against 177,800½ boxes for the same month, 1923, a gain of 24,107½ boxes. The figure was the greatest ever recorded, being 1,454 boxes over the past record of 200,454 boxes for November, 1922. The principal causes of the increase were the steady appreciation of cotton yarns since September last and a general attempt to increase the output by each mill at the season when the goods usually increase in production for climatic and other reasons. The cotton yarns held by the chief warehousemen in Osaka and Kobe on December 31st stood at 10,686 boxes, an increase of 2,748 boxes over the preceding ten days.

Production of Sugar in Formosa.—The latest investigation gives an estimate of the yield of sugar in Formosa, excluding brown sugar, for the present season as 7,741,000 piculs, gaining 404,000 piculs over last year's actual output of 7,337,000 piculs.

Trade with China.—During 1924, Japan's trade with China amounted to 744,213,000 yen, of which 449,201,000 yen was exports and 295,012,000 yen imports, showing a balance of 154,189,000 yen in favour of Japan.

From the Japanese Press

Aviation in Japan:—Aviators are no longer for the simple purpose of war, but make possible a practical and economic means of traffic in addition, says the *Osaka Asahi* of January 2nd. Since the World War, the chassis and motors have been so much improved by all countries that aviation is now nearly free from danger, the regular passenger services between London and Paris having practically proved safer than the steamship services, and there being aerial navigation companies run successfully in England, France, America, Germany and other countries.

In Japan, it is regrettable that air-craft are in a poor stage of development as compared with Western countries, as far as the private aerial world is concerned, although military air-craft seem to have attained considerable development. It is impossible to expect here an age of practical and commercial aviation, at an early date the people generally conceiving it to be perilous to human life. In fact, there have often been falls of aeroplanes in this country, which keeps aviation still in a dangerous stage. Does this primitive state of affairs account for the backwardness of the art of making of aeroplanes and for the poor training of aviators? No! It is because of nothing but want of encouragement, protection and of co-operative Government and private efforts and sacrifice.

The stages of danger and frequent accidents were experienced in every advanced country in aviation, and they were passed through by the Government and people's undaunted and co-operative

efforts at a great sacrifice of money and human life, until the brilliant success of to-day was achieved.

The rapid development of air-craft in Europe and America was urged on by the World War. It must be pointed out, however, that the private aeroplane works developed even before the war were the basis of the present marked development. In the meantime, there has been no such co-operation and aid for private aeroplane works and for training aviators in Japan.

The military men know the utmost importance of aeroplanes for the national defence, but want of their co-operation with the people has crippled the development of aviation in Japan. The training of aviators and the making of motors must be advanced equally for military and private aviation; otherwise a truly independent aerial army, effective for the national defence, cannot be built up. In England, France, America and Italy, private aviation developed before the completion of the Army and Naval aerial arrangements. In Japan, private aviation has been comparatively ignored. How can we expect a sufficient and prompt development of our aircraft simply by extending the military force? Another reason for the comparatively small development of private aviation in Japan is that few wealthy and other powerful persons have made endeavours to help it forward.

Note Issues against Securities:—An extension of note issues against securities by the Bank of Japan has been advocated by a section of Japanese financiers of late as a means of slackening off the stringency

of money after the earthquake, and the financial authorities are said to have the intention to approve an extension of the system up to 300,000,000 yen, for the reason that with the existing limit, the excess issue of notes cannot be expected to disappear and an extension of limit issue would be all the more necessary for mitigating the sudden tightness of money upon a contraction of the specie reserve, which may be expected with the lifting of the export ban on gold. The chief object of the official intention appears, therefore, to be to relax the contraction of the currency caused by a decline in the money rates.

The *Jiji* doubts in its editorial of January 14th whether such artificial means of adjustment can give a rational foundation in stabilizing the present abnormal monetary situation.

The existing limit issue has been left unchanged for a period of over 25 years since its second extension on March 9th, 1900. Apart from argument about the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the present limit from a purely rational point of view, the actual condition of our conversion system and money market has normalized the excess issue of notes for the past 36 years, except for 5 years of the period, yet it has never produced, practically, uneasiness of money. Especially, the economic expansion brought about by the World War rather separated the relations between the issue-tax and the money rates, the latter of which has regulated the discount rate of the Bank of Japan, while the former has followed alterations of the Bank of Japan's rates, producing and maintaining a phenomenon quite contrary to the object of limiting the convertible note issues. In fact, the money market has not been automatically

regulated by the central bank's interest policy and has been ruled by causes, which are not automatic.

It is contrary to fact to conclude that changes in the rate of imposition accompanying alterations in the issue limit will regulate the money market. It is essential to contract the excessively expanded currency and to urge the quick return of money to its normal condition, for which the lifting of the export ban on gold is a fundamental means. An attempt to adopt a policy to encourage the expansion of convertible note issues against this fundamental policy would be contradictory and would be the action of a traitor to the platform of the present Ministry, which stands for retrenchment and readjustment of finances and economics and a fall in the prices of commodities.

It is not the True Intention of England:—We have often called the attention of the British nation and its conservative party cabinet to the seriousness of the effect the building of a British Naval base at Singapore may work on the Pacific international relations, says the *Jiji* of January 7th. Everybody would suppose that the objective of the English attempt to create the strong Naval base must be Japan, which is the only strong Naval power in the neighbourhood of the British territories in the Pacific. It is to be questioned what has warned England to look upon Japan as her future enemy? The attempt is most evidently a violation of the spirit of the Washington Conference, for although Singapore is geographically beyond the line of that conference, yet it lies in proximity to it. Would it not be an incentive to another useless rivalry of armament among the powers sooner or later, if it is carried out despite everything? These apprehensions are liable to lead to

a harmful misunderstanding between Japan and England, which have long been on unequalled good terms with one another. Nothing could be more unfortunate for them.

It cannot be the true intention of the whole British nation to project a big Naval base at Singapore, for there are some political parties in England and some British colonies opposing it. The British people must be well aware of Japan holding no ambition whatever to threaten the British territories; and we cannot see why the conservative party ministry and Australia and New Zealand are so much on the alert against Japan. For England, the wisest and best policy for her national defence would be to keep ever on friendly terms with Japan. The Japanese nation's Anglophilism is so deeply planted that it is almost second nature. Apparently in disregard of this, England projects a great military plan at Singapore with Japan as the objective, far from trusting in the sincerity of the Japanese nation and thereby safeguarding her Pacific territories. This is too uncalculating. England is thus discarding her most faithful friend in the world. We cannot understand the true reason of this thoughtless plan of the British people, who have keen intellects and we are inclined to believe that it does not represent their true intention.

Two Important Questions Behind Universal Suffrage Question:—

Two important problems stand behind the universal suffrage question, calling for deliberate consideration in connection with the solution of the latter question. One of them is the woman franchise and the other the political position of the Koreans and the Formosans. Nobody is perhaps ready to answer the question whether Japanese women are generally

awakened politically, argued *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* in its editorial of January 7th. Female education and professional women have increased remarkably these ten years, when women have sought an outlet from the home to society with great rapidity. It is still premature to speak of the propriety of franchising Japanese women simply by reason of the above fact, and they may properly or at least at the first be given political rights and obligations to an extent, since their social existence cannot be denied. For this, they may be interested at first in municipal and prefectural administration and then in national administration.

How and when the Koreans and the Formosans are to be franchised is an important question lying at the bottom of our colonial administration, the solution of which must be sought with the utmost care, for a mistake would be the source of serious evil. These territorial subjects advocate the organization of an independent Diet. This is too serious a question to be treated at once, for it involves a radical change in the Constitution. Nor can they be franchised as the Japanese and be represented at the Imperial Diet as yet, considering that their manners and customs are different from the Japanese and they do not yet thoroughly understand the general political affairs of the Empire. They bear, however, the burdens of the Empire as the Japanese do and cannot, therefore, be left any longer outside the sphere of politics of constitutional autonomy. As an expedient, their right of speaking of their local administration may be recognized more clearly than at present, while as many Government and public officials should be appointed from among them as possible so as to be trained in legislative administration.

Commodity Prices:—In its editorial of January 17th, the *Oriental Economist* predicts a general advance in the prices of commodities in the near future. Commodities in Japan are now at pretty high levels. Trade abroad shows a marked improvement, and the exchange rates between Japan and foreign countries denote a heavy falling off. This is having the effect of inflating considerably the commodities in the import and export markets. The tendency is being helped by the rise in special commodities caused by the appreciation of rice.

The depression of trade in Japan has already reached the bottom and the trade conditions are being enlivened by a revival of the export trade and the progress of the resuscitation programme. Trade abroad will go on improving for a time to come. Moreover, the exchange rates have little prospects of an improvement in the near future. These things combine to strengthen our commodities more and more.

Development of Artificial Silk:—Nothing can be more discouraging for Japan's export trade, which now relies upon the raw silk and silk fabric trade as its vital thread of life, than the development of artificial silk. An optimist looks on the increased use of artificial silk as a stimulus of requirements for natural silk. Practically, however, the consumption of comparatively cheap artificial silk in the place of natural silk is growing far greater than any stimulus given to the use of the latter by it, says the *Osaka Asahi* in an editorial of January 11th. In fact, artificial silk is pressing hard upon the headquarters of natural silk. Not only in substance and touch, but in its defects of easy combustibility and unwashableness, it has been so improved that it has now a very extensive market in the world for use in mixture with natural silk and cotton yarns and wool.

An enlargement of the scale of manufacture of artificial silk and an improve-

ment in its production have greatly reduced its producing cost, and in Italy, it is put on the market at about 1 yen per lb. As this price is lower than cotton and woollen yarns, artificial silk is a great menace to the general textile industry, besides being a formidable enemy of natural silk. It is even expected to lead to a great revolution in the textile industry.

It is strange that this important question has been given no thought in Japan, where the export trade of raw silk is vitally important. When the trade decreased at the end of 1923, not a few people attributed it to the pressure artificial silk brought to bear. With a later revival, however, precautions were relaxed, and the development of artificial silk was even considered by some people as beneficially affecting the raw silk trade. How mistaken this idea is! The Japanese silk industry is nearly at a standstill, the mills being troubled by the question of the high cost of production. In these circumstances, it is not impossible that the world's centre of sericulture will be transferred from Japan to China as it was from France to Italy and then from Italy to Japan.

It is absolutely necessary for Japan to start researches regarding artificial silk on a large scale for the sake of the preservation of our textile industry, whose products have a yearly export value of about Y. 100,000,000. and also to meet the developments of the new situation. Japan has a nearly inexhaustible supply of vegetable fibres to serve as raw material for artificial silk, and the prosperity of that industry will be nationally very beneficial. There are a few artificial silk factories in Japan, supplying the demand in part. But they seem to be operated under foreign patents or old imported plants. It will be impossible for us to develop the industry keeping pace with the rapid progress in Europe and America, if things are left as they are; and it is necessary for us to create a semi-official laboratory for artificial silk on a big scale and to thoroughly study its production.

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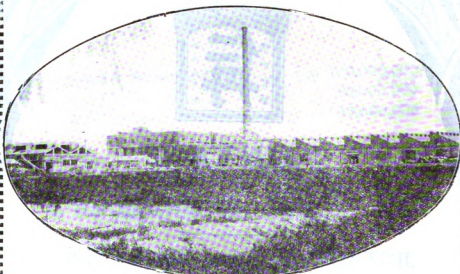
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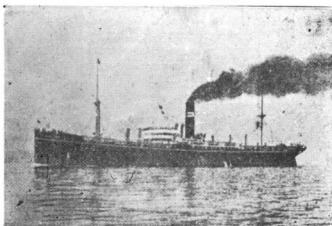
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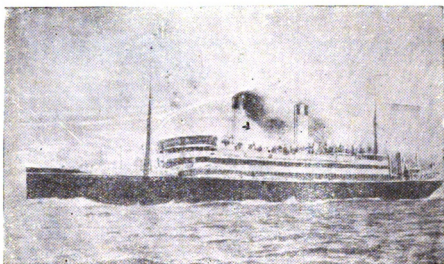
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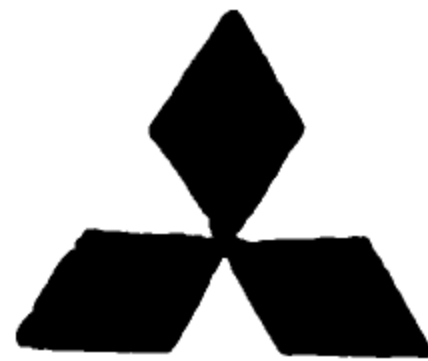
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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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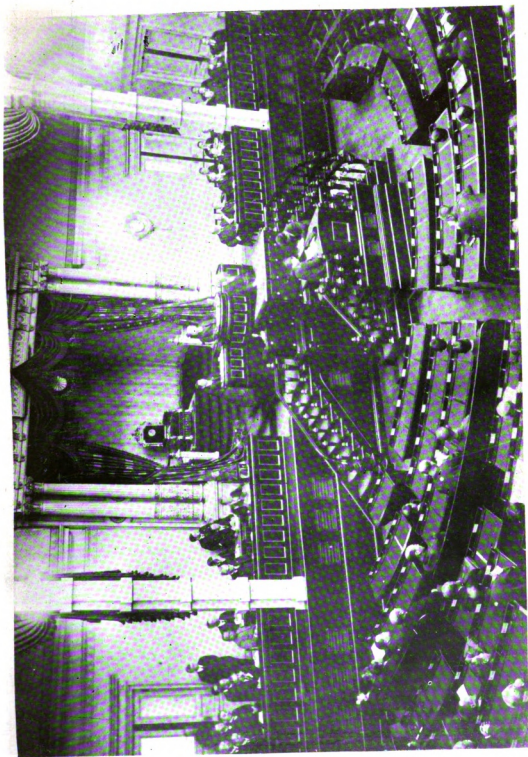
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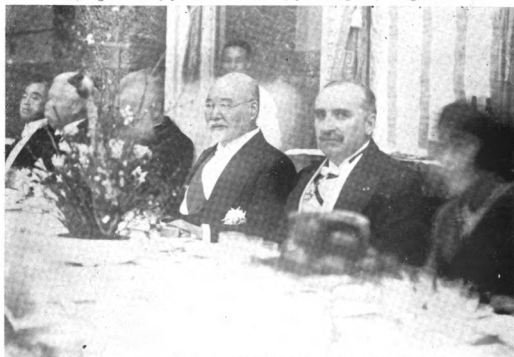
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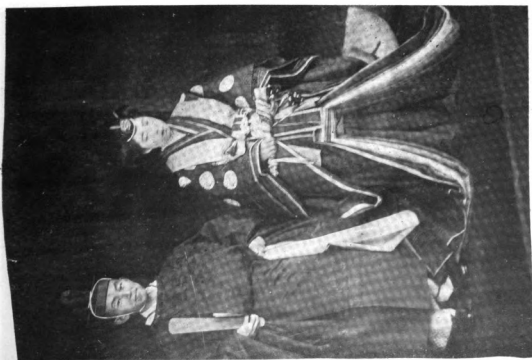
The House of Peers in Sitting



Signing the Russo-Japanese Entente at the Japanese Legation, Peking, China



Farewell Banquet Given in Honour of Son Excellence Monsieur P. Claudel,
the French Ambassador at Tokyo.
From Right to Left : M. Claudel, Mr. K. Takahashi, etc.



H. H. Prince and Princess Kuni, Junior in the Wedding Ceremony



Marquis and Marchioness Mayeda in their Wedding Ceremony



Kindergarten Pupils Dancing



Play at Snowballing by Girl Students

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XVII

FEBRUARY, 1925

No. VI

The Month In Progress

THE EDITOR'S DIARY

JAN. 16.—The Tokyo Imperial University lost many buildings and much equipment, never to be replaced, in the earthquake. Above all, the destruction of its library of 700,000 books aroused the world's sympathy, and about 250,000 books have so far been presented to it by foreign Governments, educational institutions and individuals, besides the Japanese. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York has contributed 4,000,000 yen towards the cost of building the University library and the University has gratefully accepted the offer.

The recent census taken in Yokohama gives its population as 389,700, including 207,000 men and 182,700 women.

Jan. 17.—Returns of the Tokyo Municipal Social Bureau show that in August, 1924, the total number of working women in Japan amounted to something like 3,600,000, about 13 per cent. of the total population of women in the country, including 1,300,000 farmers, 1,000,000 miners, 400,000 mental workers and 400,000 business women.

The first foreign school has been established in Yokohama since the earthquake at the instance of some foreign Consuls.

It is named the Yokohama International School.

Professor Narusawa of the Hamamatsu Normal School is reported to have invented a silencer for airplane motors, and to have got a patent for it, after hard toil and application for ten years. The young inventor is working out an invention of a torpedo of unfailing aim.

Jan. 18.—The Military Artillery and Engineering School was destroyed by fire to-day at about 1 A.M.

Jan. 19.—A purely Japanese house of present day style is to be erected in the grounds of the International Decorative Fine Arts Exhibition to be held in Paris from April 15th, in which Japanese exhibits are to be properly arranged.

Jan. 20.—The building of the widest Japanese national road is nearly completed in Kanagawa Prefecture. It is about 60 feet in width.

Jan. 22.—Death is reported of Mr. S. Kubota, the President of the Oriental Colonization Co. Ltd., at 4.15 A.M. to-day. A man of exceptional ability, he was the Mayor of Yokohama before he took the presidency of the above company. He was a man of bright future.

The Metropolitan Police Office has given out a table showing the principal causes of fires occurring in Tokyo in the past three years. According to it, the fusing of electric wires stands at the head of the list, being followed by chimney sparks, cigarette stubs, incendiarism and oil in the order named.

Jan. 23.—The *Asuka-Maru*, the first heavy oil motor boat of the 10,000 ton class, will arrive at Yokohama shortly from Scotland to the order of the N.Y.K. She is of the up-to-date system with 8 motors of 6 cylinders, 4,000 H. P. Her sistership *Atago-Maru* is being built.

The much-talked-of Japanese-Russian Convention was at last signed at Peking at 2 A.M. on the 21st.

It is projected officially to build a large old people's home at a cost of about

4,000,000 yen at Tsurumi, near Yokohama.

Jan. 24.—Post office insurance shows a marked increase. At the beginning of this year, it stood at 6,109,487, representing the value of 764,697,074 yen, an increase of 1,274,587 policies and 189,626,635 yen in value over the same date, 1924. The authorities are intent upon increasing the total value to 1,000,000,000 yen by October, 1926, the tenth anniversary of the creation of the system.

Jan. 25.—It has been arranged between the Russo-Japanese Mutual Aid Society and the Russian Government to hold fine arts exhibition in Moscow this year and in Tokyo, in May, next year, about 150 pictures and engravings by first rate Japanese artists being sent to Russia and a number of those by prominent contemporary Russian artists to Tokyo. The projectors hope to cultivate friendship between the two countries, taking advantage of the resumption of their diplomatic relations.

Kan-o Fujima, one of the greatest dancers in Japan, died at the age of 86 on the 23rd. Matsumoto Koshiro, one of the most famous actors in Japan, is his adopted son.

Jan. 26.—A fire broke out at Senju, near Tokyo at 1.50 A. M. on the 25th. A gale prevailing, the flames soon spread in all directions. It was brought under control at 4.30 A.M. after destroying 121 houses. The total loss is estimated at about one million yen.

Jan. 27.—The Home Department has decided to build a typical sanitary village



Swimming of Girls in the Cold Season

after a model in America the cost being estimated at about 200,000 yen, to be defrayed over five consecutive years.

Jan. 28.—A big band-stand is being erected in Asakusa Park, Tokyo at a cost of 60,000 yen. The first concert will be held in the spring of next year.

The European and Asiatic transcontinental connection via Siberia is being re-opened in March next as a result of the

will be left in their present condition with the parapets damaged to commemorate the catastrophe and as a reminder in the centre of the Metropolis.

Jan. 29.—The text of the new Japanese-Russian treaty was carried to Tokyo by Mr. Iijima, a diplomatic probationer, from Peking, at 12.15 P.M. on the 28th. It is in English and covers about 30 pages.

Jan. 30.—The Foreign Office and the Russo-Japanese Association are studying means for emmigration to Siberia, dealing with the question of the overpopulation of Japan, as an outcome of the Russo-Japanese entente. The Russians and Chinese are not suitable for the cultivation of Siberia, for they cannot work in water, while the land easily may be made into good paddy fields, with an abundant supply of water. For this, the Japanese are thought to be best suited.

Jan. 31.—It snowed on the 30th. The snow fell to a depth of about a foot, breaking the record for the past forty years for that date.

Feb. 1.—This morning the temperature was the lowest experienced in the past several years, registering 8.60 below zero in Tokyo.

Feb. 2.—It has been decided to preserve the *Mikasa* in the harbour of Yokosuka.

The Japan Women Pharmacists' Association met on the 1st and discussed the proposal to memorialize the Government for controlling by law the selling of dry milk, on the ground that some dry milk in the market is so bad and has so little nutritive value that it is believed to be



The Mexican Minister Starting for Home on Leave of Absence

Russo-Japanese Convention. Preparations are being made by the railway authorities here for facilitating foreign visitors by that route, most of whom will land at Shimonoseki via Manchuria.

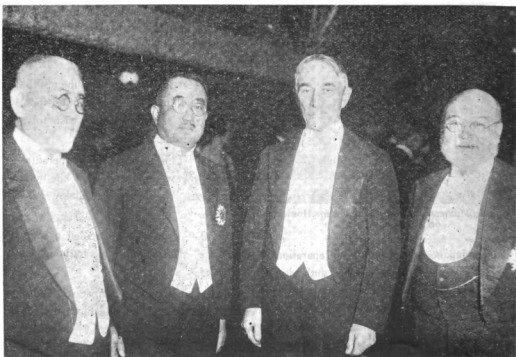
The bridges destroyed by the earthquake fire have been rebuilt more quickly than other works of re-construction. It is said that the Nihon-bashi and the Kyo-bashi

partly responsible for the increased death rate of infants.

Feb. 4.—The *Koreya-Maru* struck her bow against the end of No. 6 quay of the Yokohama Customs at 1.30 P.M. on the 3rd while she was being brought alongside with the result that the bow was bent in over an area of 6 feet by 20 feet. The damage is estimated at about 150,000 yen and it will take about a month to repair it. The passengers and cargo were transferred to other steamers. Mr. Matsudaira, the new Japanese Ambassador at Washington, who was booked by the steamer, has had to put off his departure.

Feb. 5.—Mr. S. Yokota, the Minister of Justice, died at 5.55 P.M. on the 4th. He took cold at the end of January and it

developed and proved fatal, as his heart was weakened. A man of strong will, the deceased was apprenticed to a dry goods store in his boyhood in Ashikaga, his native place. Later, he came to Tokyo with the ambitious desire to study, and attended a law school while he acted as a newsboy early in the morning. Soon, he got employment in the office of Mr. Toru Hoshi, an influential member of the Liberal Party, which was the ladder to his success. He won his master's confidence and helped him ably after graduation from the law school. He gradually rose to prominence as a politician and became a leading member of the Seiyu-kai, until he took the portfolio of Minister of Justice as the representative of that political party.



Farewell Banquet Given in Honour of Mr. T. Matsudaira, the New Japanese Ambassador to Washington.

From Left to Right: Viscount Goto, Mr. Matsudaira, Mr. Bancroft, American Ambassador and Mr. Takahashi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce

Mr. Takahashi, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was appointed the interim Minister of Justice, in succession to Mr. Yokota.

Feb. 5.—The number of private aviators in Japan is increasing yearly and amounts at present to 161, of which about 50 are actually engaged in regular aviation, in the inspection of machines and in the training of aviators, the remainder being idle without regular work to do.

Feb. 6.—It is announced that the Japanese-Russian mail service has been re-established.

Feb. 7.—Messrs. Y. Muto, G. Masuda and S. Yoshiuye, M. Ps., have introduced in the Diet a resolution in favour of the prompt lifting of the export ban on gold.

Feb. 8.—The funeral of the late Mr. S. Yokota, the Minister of Justice, was held to-day at the Aoyama Cemetery. It was attended by about 3,000 mourners, including the Cabinet ministers and other dignitaries.

Feb. 10.—The scrapped warship *Tosa* was sunk off the Mizunokoshima Light House at 7 A.M. on the 9th.

Feb. 11.—It has been decided to erect a public hall in Hibiya Park at a cost of 3,000,000 yen. It will begin to be built this autumn and will be completed in the summer of 1927. It will cover an area of 880 *tsubo*. Its basement will be used as a cinematograph-hall, a swimming bath and a restaurant under Municipal management, its first floor will be rented to firms as show-rooms and its second floor will be used as a public hall, capable of accommodating 2,500 men.

Feb. 13.—Japan in the winter is being photographed by the Imperial Government Railway for the purpose of sending the films to the principal European and American railways and steamship companies and attracting foreign tourists to this country. The pictures represent winter views of Mount Fuji, other moun-

tains, lakes, skiing, snow-ploughing on railway lines, etc.

Mr. Bancroft, the new American Ambassador, worshipped at the Meiji Shrine yesterday, accompanied by an interpreter. Led into the inner shrine, by the Shinto priests, he stood uncovered in front of it, and bowed gravely just as the Japanese do, apparently praying in silence for a while. He told a newspaper man that he was glad to worship at the great shrine as a representative of the United States on the *Kigenetsu* (the Anniversary of the Accession of the Emperor Jimmu).

Feb. 13.—Dr. Nitobe, who came back to Japan at the end of last year after an absence for six years, left Tokyo on the 12th again for Geneva, accompanied by his family.



Dr. Nitobe Starting for Geneva

Feb. 15.—The agitation for woman suffrage is growing heated. There are three women's societies agitating for it.

The Actualities of China and Her Relations with Japan

By Marquis Komura

1. The General Situation.—Not a few people, who observe China superficially, speak pessimistically of her future as well of the past 14 years of republican government, during which she has been in a state of complete chaos. We must not overlook, however, many things, which have been progressing and developing constantly behind the scenes of disturbances. These inside facts must not be forgotten by those wishing to coexist or co-operate with China either politically or economically. It is true that China is extremely disturbed. But that is simply political; and socially and economically, she has been making steady progress and development. The masses have been gaining in power steadily step by step, while the political men have had constant ups and downs.

2. The Chaotic Political Situation.—It is 14 years since China took the republican form of government, and in that period, her political situation has been extremely chaotic far from being unified not only in form but substantially. except for about two years under Mr, Yuan-Si-Kai.

During that period, there have been thirty-six changes in the Chinese Ministry, and all but three Cabinets, which outlived one year, fell in less than a year and some even in one month or so. In the interval there have been seven presidential changes, notwithstanding the provision of the Chinese Constitution limiting the term of the presidency to five years with one term of reeligibility. None of these Presidents has served out his term, all having been

compelled to step out by political changes. The same construction provides for the term of membership in the Congress to be 3 years and that in the Senate to be 6 years. But the present parliamentary members elected in the first year of Republic have been 14 years in office with the term of representation extended repeatedly as a result of the political changes, which interfered with the functions of the national assemblies. Recently, their term at last came to an end and a general election was to have been held had not the civil war broken out, which obstructed it and compelled the members, whose terms had expired, to remain in office until the next election. The war has expelled the President and has put the national assembly practically in a state of dissolution. The Central Government is now temporarily directed by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and others.

It is said that there is already a conflict of opinion in the Government. Moreover, Central Government orders are not yet quite obeyed in the provinces. Practically, the land is still left in the condition that a crowd of influential men hold their ground and struggle for supremacy; and it is beyond comprehension when the present unsettled political state of things will be stabilized.

3. Economic Progress of Development.—The Chinese Republic has thus been in chaos since its foundation, and its unification and pacification cannot be hoped for in the near future. Despite such political disturbances, the economic

conditions in China have made yearly progress and development. This is noteworthy. It is a special condition in China that the so-called military cliques, active in politics, and politicians form quite a different society from the people, active in the economic world, there being almost no connection between these political and business men. Lately, there has been a tendency among the business men to take an active part in the political world in the name of chambers of commerce or other economic associations, with an increase in the influence of the masses. Still these efforts have been made simply in the direction of agitation for peace, few being involved in political strife. Wars and political strife in China are simply events among the military cliques and politicians, however severe they may be, and the people in the economic world look on them as a matter of no concern and are diligent in their business, which resembles a condition existing in Japan in feudal times, when the soldiers and traders belonged to different societies. Whatever political strife and war may occur, that is no concern of theirs, for it is political disturbances, which involve only the fortune of the politicians. Trade or industry is suspended unavoidably for a while during war, but as soon as the cause of the obstruction is removed, it is restored. During the past thirteen years of Chinese Republic, there have been

endless internal troubles in the country, but they have been local. In such a huge country as China, despite a local war, however severe, the people in other parts, other than the political interests, are diligent in their callings, looking on it quite unconcernedly. Some foreign people may conceive that the whole of China has been disturbed. But that is quite erroneous, and in fact, it has been only local events fussed about by the political section of the local people. In the meantime, the economic conditions of the country have been making steady headway yearly.

In the first place, we must note a marked development attained by the over-sea trade of China, which may be seen from the following table showing its value during the first ten years of the Chinese Republic:—

From the above table, it may be seen that the total value of foreign trade of the country nearly doubled from 843,617,434 Customs taels to 1,507,377,976 Customs taels in the ten years ending 1921. The volume for the 12th year of the Republic amounted to 1,676,320,303 taels, an increase of 76,378,720 taels over the preceding year, the imports showing a loss of about 23,000,000 taels and the exports a gain of about 100,000,000 taels. The condition of trade of China with Japan may be mentioned on the basis of Chinese Customs returns as follows:—

| Year | Imports Customs Taels | Exports Customs Taels | Total Customs Taels |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1st Year of Republic (1912) | 473,097,031 | 370,520,403 | 843,617,434 |
| 2nd " " (1913) | 570,162,554 | 403,305,546 | 973,468,103 |
| 3rd " " (1914) | 569,241,382 | 356,226,629 | 925,468,011 |
| 4th " " (1915) | 454,475,710 | 418,881,164 | 873,336,883 |
| 5th " " (1916) | 516,406,995 | 481,797,366 | 998,204,361 |
| 6th " " (1917) | 547,518,774 | 462,931,630 | 1,012,450,404 |
| 7th " " (1918) | 554,893,082 | 485,883,031 | 1,040,776,113 |
| 8th " " (1919) | 646,997,681 | 630,809,411 | 1,277,807,092 |
| 9th " " (1920) | 762,250,230 | 541,631,390 | 1,303,881,530 |
| 10th " " (1921) | 906,122,439 | 601,255,537 | 1,507,377,976 |
| Year | Imports Taels | Exports Taels | Total Taels |
| 1912 (1st Year of Republic) | 92,016,652 | 55,262,004 | 146,278,656 |
| 1921 (10th " ") | 210,399,237 | 172,110,728 | 382,469,656 |

The trade of China with Japan amounted in total to 382,460,965 taels in the 10th year of the Republic (1921), taking up 25.37 per cent. of the international trade of the country for the year and

denoting an increase of nearly two times and half as much as the figure for the first year of the Republic. These figures are illustrative of the remarkable development made yearly by Chinese trade.

Looking then into the condition of industry in China, it may be noted that it has also attained marked development, especially in the lines of spinning, flour milling, match making, sericulture, and sock and stocking, handkerchief and soap making. In the third year of the Republic, the number of spinning mills in China amounted to 32 with 970,000 spindles, but in the tenth year the number stood at 113 with 3,266,000 spindles. There are at present 123 flour mills with the aggregate capital of 15,000,000 *yuen*. The importation of wheat flour decreased from 2,060,000 piculs a year before the World War to 510,000 piculs in the 9th year of the Republic, while its exportation increased from 140,000 piculs in the 2nd year of the Republic to 3,960,000 piculs. The volume of machinery imported illustrates the extent of industrial development of a country, and in China, it increased from 4,650,000 taels in the 2nd year of the Republic to 23,280,000 taels in the 9th year.

There were at the end of 10th year of the Republic 62 Chinese banks in the country, of which all were established since the republicanization, except 6, which were founded in the Sin dynasty, at the ratio of 4 in the 1st year of the Republic, 2 in the 2nd year, 1 in the third year, 3 in the 4th year, 1 in the 5th year, 5 in the 6th year, 8 in the 7th year, 8 in the 8th year, 8 in the 9th year, and 16 in the 10th year. This is another notable thing telling how the Chinese economic world has developed remarkably of late. The total number of companies registered in the Chinese Agricultural and Commercial Department were only 146 with the aggregate capital of 41,148,200 *yuen* before the European War but the number stood at 418 with the aggregate capital of 158,582,700 *yuen* in the 9th year of the Republic. Besides, there was a large number of companies established in foreigners' names in China under foreign laws.

4. The Influence of the Masses.—

One thing, which stands out most conspicuous in China, is the striking growth of the influence of the masses. In saving the recent situation, it was agreed that due

respect should be paid to popular will in so doing and a national conference should be convened for that purpose. Every thoughtful man in China has become sensible of the impossibility of successfully ruling the country without due respect to the popular will, and by this, the influence of the masses has come to act more powerfully than ever on every sphere of society. This must be said to be a great political change in China. The government of China has been always inclined towards dogmatism and despotism, her history showing adherence to a policy of popular oppression by her successive rulers. The recent diffusion of education, the development of popular knowledge and the introduction of European and American thoughts of popular rights and other new thoughts have, however, changed gradually the old ideas among the Chinese people politically and socially; and the Government authorities have become unable to disregard this new influence. The latest most remarkable example is the loss of influence of extreme militarism. Even the great Yuan-Si-kai was unsuccessful in unifying the military cliques. His successors likewise have been unsuccessful.

There may have been various complicated circumstances underlying the failure of these statesmen, and essentially, it may be considered as an outcome of the power of the masses opposing the unification of the military cliques working behind anti-militarism. An old idea in China is that the country is not of one ruler, but of the people. The old autocrats of China maintained their sovereignty by suppressing this idea. An ancient Emperor burnt the country's books and buried the students alive in order to bring pressure upon the power of the multitude. In olden times, however, this popular power was confined to the scholars and students, and other people were nearly unconcerned. It was, therefore, possible to put down that power. Today, power has grown so great and extensive among the people at large as an outcome of their intellectual development that it is almost impossible to coerce them thoroughly into submission by whatever force, and on the contrary, there has

been a remarkably increased tendency among the central and local statesmen to be so influenced by the power of the masses that their actions are ruled by it.

5. Relations between Japan and China.—The unsettled political situation in the country is, however, very unhappy for it, and moreover, its economic progress and development is only a question of degree. The settlement of the political situation and the cooperation of the Government and people for the encouragement of trade and industry will quicken that progress and development. The political disturbances have badly affected things in educational, traffic and other directions. They have also had a bad effect on China's relations with foreign countries. At the Washington Conference, for instance, the powers participating in it passed a resolution in favour of the abolition of the extraterritoriality in China in future, to appoint an investigation commission preparatory for it and to convene a special tariff conference in order to effect an increase in the Chinese Customs tariff revenue. But the carrying out of these resolutions has been retarded thus far directly and indirectly by the unsettled political situation in the country. The effect this political situation may work on the Chinese state finances is by no means light when the country is having extreme difficulty in paying the principle and interest of its foreign and domestic loans, which stand at about 2,100,000,000 yen in the aggregate. It is most important that China should be united and her political situation stabilized for the benefit of herself and also for the sake of the world's peace, and it is to be most earnestly hoped that it will be realized at the soonest possible date.

Japan is small in area but comparatively large in population, which is increasing about 650,000 a year on an average. Moreover, she is unfortunately short of a domestic supply of natural products, the yield of rice, which is her most important food, even falling under the demand by about 4,000,000 *koku* a year. In the direction of food, clothing and habitation, too, she is far from being self-supporting.

In the circumstances, she has to get a large quantity of commodities from foreign lands to make up for the shortage. Her big neighbour, China, is nearly 25 times as large as Japan in area, and is rich in natural products. The best way for the future of Japan would, therefore, be to get a great variety of raw materials from that country by means of a true understanding of the Chinese Government and people, making the best use of our industrial development towards the goal of the establishment of our country on an industrial basis. The average yearly amount of Japanese products exported to China in the past three years was something like 400,000,000 yen in value, 27 per cent. of Japan's total export trade, while the average yearly volume of Chinese products imported into Japan in the same period was about 310,000,000 yen in value, sharing 15 per cent. of Japan's total import trade. From this it may be clearly understood that the two countries are in very close economic relations and must be brought into closer touch. It is regrettable, however, that while it is so important to bring about a better economic approachment between the two countries, it is felt that the two countries have not been able to sufficiently join hands in the promotion of their mutual economic interests. There are different historical and political causes for this. The Japanese people must make a point of meeting and dealing with the Chinese people with sincerity and without discrimination, with a view to benefitting themselves as well as the Chinese; and especially, those Japanese, who personally take active interest in the economic world of China, must always bear in mind that they must profit the Chinese, the owners of the land, at first and then profit themselves; otherwise it will be impossible for us to work economically in concert with China, advantageously and truly. As we must not be aggressive politically so we should not be invasive economically. We must foster a common existence and common prosperity. Essentially, the two peoples must thoroughly understand each other's standpoint, interests and sentiment, and respect each other.

The Dancing Movements of the “No” Dance

By Mark King

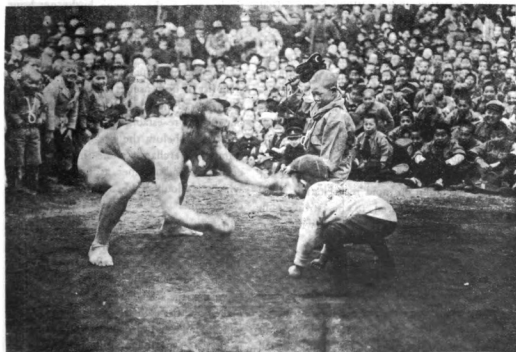
THE dancing of the “No” dance is a dance principally for the Protagonist (Shite) accompanied by the flute, the large and small hand-drums. The dance is not accompanied by any singing. The dancing movements of the “No” dance are as follows:—

- (1) “Jo-no-Mai” (the First Dance) is performed in a slow, gentle, and stately manner, with or without the accompaniment of a drum.
- (2) “Chu-no-Mai” (the Mediocre Dance) is neither fast nor slow, sometimes danced with a drum, sometimes without.
- (3) “Otoko-Mai” (the Male Dance) is a quick step for a male-dancer, not for a dancer who takes the part of a lady.
- (4) “Kami-Mai” (the God’s Dance) is a dance to the Gods, and it is a quick step accompanied by a drum.
- (5) “Haya-Mai” (the Rapid Dance) is also a dance to the Gods, one of the “Kami-Mai.”
- (6) “Tennyō-no-Mai” (the Fairy Dance) is a light and airy performance, and is danced by the Companion (Tsure).
- (7) “Kagura” (the Sacred Dance) is a dance to the Goddess.
- (8) “Gaku” is a musical dance.
- (9) “Midare” is a dance of rather confused movements.
- (10) “Shishi” (the Lion) is another of the “Midare” dance, and is danced with great fury and rapid, leaping movements.
- (11) “Mai-Hataraki” is a dance of simple, but wavelike quick steps.
- (12) “Kakeri” (the Soaring Dance) is a dance like a bird on the wing, we find it in the Carnage and the Ogress Dances of the “No” dance.
- (13) “Ha-no-Mai” is a dance of quick, and broken steps.
- (14) “Kyu-no-Mai” is one of the wavelike quick step dances.
- (15) “Kakko” is a musical dance.
- (16) “Iroye” is also a musical dance.
- (17) “Inori” is a solemn dance of prayer to the Gods.
- (18) “Ko-Mai” (the Simple Dance) for the “Kyo-Gen” (the Farce or Comedietta) should be danced during his recitation of the “Kyo-Gen.” There are several rôles in the “Kyō-gen”:—“Omo” for the Protagonist (Shité), and “Ado” for the Deutagonist (Waki); the performer is generally called by the names of “Tarō-Kanja” for the old elder man, and “Jirō-Kanja” for the second or youngest man. The “Kyō-Gen” is a comedietta originated in the “Saru-Gaku” dance which was much in vogue at the time of the Ashikaga dynasty about 600 years ago. The Farce (Comedietta) should be performed by the actor during the Interval (Entr’acte) of the “No” dance when the First Protagonist (Maye-Shité) leaves the stage and the Second Protagonist (Nochi-Shité) appears. It is a comedy, and the actor should recite the outline of the “No” dance which will be performed by the Second Protagonist after the Interval. There are 160 farces—the “Bō-Shibari” (the “Binding to a Pole”), and the “Sannin-Katawa” (the “Three Deformed Persons”), etc—written by Kitabatake-Gené-Hōin, a priest of the Hiyeizan (Ohmi Province), who died in the year 1344. Hiyo-shi-Yaheé was instructed in the farce dance by Kitabatabe-Gené-Hōin, and his school was called the “Ohkura”; Chomei-Gonnojo’s school was called the “Sagi”; and

Yamawaki-Idzumi's school was called the "Idzumi."

- (19) "Kaye-no-Kata" is a metamorphosis of the Protagonist's dance. He changes his costume before appearing in a new scene. Each "No" dance has a metamorphosis for the Protagonist to dance in a new costume.
- (20) "Kusé" is a part of the "No" dance, and called the "Kusé Dance" which was much in vogue in ancient times. Each "No" dance has the "Kusé Dance" in it, and it called the gist or the most essential part of the dance. There are two different styles in the dancing of the "Kusé Dance":—"I-Gusé" and "Mai-Gusé." The "I-Gusé" which is to be sung the song, which accompanies it, slowly and gently, by the Protagonist who is sitting on the stage or the tabouret; the "Mai-Gusé" (or the "Tachi-Gusé") which is to be sung lightly by the Chorus while

the Protagonist is dancing. There are three important movements in the "Kusé Dance":—the dance from the beginning to the "Uchi-Kiri" (the First Period) is called "Jo" (the First Dance) which is slowly and gently performed; the next dance from the "Uchi-Kiri" to the "Ageba"—the poem to be sung by the Protagonist in dancing is called "Ageba"—is called "Ha" (the Broken Dance) which is danced in the quick, broken steps, little by little, differing from the gentle steps of the "Jo" (the First Dance); the last dance from the "Ageba" to the Conclusion is called "Kyu" (the Rapid Dance) which is danced much more rapidly than the "Ha" (the Broken Dance), and is the concluding part of the "No" dance. The above three movements of the "Kusé Dance" are used not only in the dance, but also in singing the poems and songs of the "No" dance.



Wrestling of School Boys with a Professional Wrestler

The Second Year of Reconstruction

THIS is the second year of reconstruction since the disastrous earthquake in 1923. In the meantime, energetic and painstaking efforts have been made for resuscitation by the Government and people, thanks to which 80 per cent. of the quake-stricken districts have been re-constructed.

The second New Year after the catastrophe opened merrily with an atmosphere fit for the occasion, which was created by the pine-trees set up at the entrance of each house and New Year's cards delivered by post-men, two important factors of the New Year's ceremonies, which were refrained from by most people for the New Year of 1924, when they had not yet recovered their spirits after the lamentation of the loss of their families and properties in the earthquake occurring a few months before.

The number of New Year's cards delivered was, however, much under the normal year. The decrease was 40 per cent. in the post-offices under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo Communications Bureau, when the number is compared with 1922 with 52,762,713 cards. This was but a natural consequence of the great disaster while it was a source of congratulation on rapid resuscitation. All the people appeared to be stronger in their determination to go on with their re-construction work.

In the first three days of January, Tokyo witnessed a nearly unequalled enormous turnout of people visiting various busy hunts, of which the Meiji Shrine, a centre of national veneration, had about 300,000 worshippers. The trams carried 1,356,023 men for the first day, 1,327,836

men for the second day and 1,345,890 men for the third day, being greater than the number for the same days of January, 1923, before the earthquake.

The electric light, electric tramway, gas, water and land communication and traffic capacities are now even better than before the earthquake, and especially, the number of automobiles shows a marked increase with 12,000 as against 5,000 before the earthquake, since which time they have been increasing monthly by 300-1,000. The schools number 481 as against 490 before the earthquake. The population stood at 1,917,308 on October 1st, 1924, which shows still a great distance off the pre-quake figure of two millions and a half, but a restoration in this direction is thought to be comparatively easy, as the average births per hour are 7, while the death rate is 5. Shops for articles of daily necessity numbered 38,408 at the end of 1924, a decrease of 21,376 from a time before the earthquake. The list of decreases is headed by confectioners. Toilet goods and clog shops have been re-established dilatorily, being still 2,600 below the pre-quake number. Timber merchants alone increased exceedingly and number at present 2,524, which is double the figure before the catastrophe.

The resuscitation has been apparently unaffected by the tradal dullness. The question is, however, whether it is so in the interior as well. No body can conceive that the Metropolis has been able to make good the damage of 10,000,000,000 yen inflicted on property by the earthquake, in a period of one year and four months. Houses built in the affected

districts gives a profound impression of how severe the damage was. They consists of 67 per cent. of barracks and 37 per cent. of permanent buildings. Even in the centre of the city, barracks form 90 or 95 per cent. of the houses re-erected after the earthquake. There are still 13,000 families dwelling in hovels built temporarily after the earthquake and 300 families live under canvas.

In every direction in the economic world, a record breaking dullness was experienced in 1924. In that year, the debenture issues amounted to 931,500,000 yen, the amount of capital cut down reached 451,870,000 yen and that of dissolved companies to 988,270,000 yen. The exchange rates went down most severely. Commodity prices soared, menacing greatly the national life. Foreign trade of the year had an unprecedentedly great amount of imports, producing a balance against Japan, which also broke the previous high record.

A greater depression of trade is believed to be in store for 1925, which calls upon the people to be more energetic in their efforts for resuscitation. The Government is carrying out a wholesale re-adjustment of its administrative and economic affairs with careful regard to this state of things, in order to lighten the burdens of the people, while it is making its utmost exertions for the prompt re-construction of the quake-wrecked districts.

The outward appearance of liveliness

in resuscitation is impressive of undoubted manly spirits and is suggestive of good progress hereafter. The Premier has stated that great determination and energetic exertions are required of us in order to get through the present hard re-adjustment period and to open a new era of national development, while we are not to be left out of the international competition; that we are jointly responsible for making our country more and more shine the world over and to develop more and more, which is our common object, which no one can oppose, although we are not one and the same in standpoint and general views; that we must seriously consider the future of the country and endure the temporary pain and inconvenience in passing through the present condition and lay the foundation of new Japan by stimulating and arousing a sounder and stronger national spirit. He warned the people not to be intoxicated at the advent of the New Year. With the Government having so strong a determination and with the people in high spirits, we can look assuredly to boundless prospects for our country.

We may add with a sense of satisfaction that H. I. M. the Emperor is in much better health at the Imperial Villa at Numadzu. A silver wedding will be celebrated this year by H. I. M. the Emperor and Empress. This makes the second year of resuscitation all the more brilliant in prospect.

An Economic Policy and Trade and Industry

FOREIGN trade is a result and cause of the international distribution of work. The industry of a country develops with the maintenance of foreign trade as a premise, and where there are products to export they make the basis of the growth of the import trade, international trade being nothing else than barter after all. People often forget this fundamental principle in discussing our foreign trade and attribute the cause of an excess of imports over exports to the extent of industrial development or to the nature of import and export goods. They only look on the surface of the foreign trade returns.

Since 1912, the import trade of Japan has aggregated 18,300,000,000 yen. In the same period, the total export trade has reached 17,300,000,000 yen, to which are to be added ships' earnings, emigrants' remittances and the yield of gold in the interior, making up an amount, which writes off the excess of imports. A similar balance was struck in foreign trade for the preceding forty years. Otherwise, it would have been impossible to settle the excess of imports and conversion would have been suspended prior to the European War, causing the exchange rates to fall.

During the six years from 1882 to 1887, the currency was the most satisfactorily re-adjusted and contracted in our economic history since the Restoration, and as a natural consequence foreign trade balanced yearly in our favour. Japan's industry was far more undeveloped then than it is to-day and had a very poor list

of goods to export. Still exports exceeded imports, as the currency rose so in value as to restrict imports. The adoption of a similar policy would perhaps have done much in preventing the unfavourable balances in foreign trade, which were visible during the subsequent periods.

Specie being the only means of settlement of international accounts, a series of excesses of imports with a poor production of gold, causes an outflow of specie, which contracts the currency and cheapens commodities more than in foreign countries so that exports exceed imports. It makes no difference how low the country is in civilization and how necessary imported goods are for it. When the balance of imports and exports is considered simply, the condition of industry and civilization of a country may be said to have nothing to do with its foreign trade. When we go to the root of the national life, however, we find an indirect cause of an excess of imports over exports.

Japan is behind Europe and America in civilization, in capital and public and private life, but her people eagerly desire to live up to the standard of Europe and America. One remarkable example is the rivalry in armaments. The Japanese armaments are too big for her national wealth. Still they are considered necessary to set up against those of Europe and America. Her public buildings, educational expenditure and food, clothing and habitations are more than her national wealth allows. This has caused public and private life to depend on loans.

Individuals cannot live habitually on loans, while then ation and public bodies can be consumers simply by loans. They can keep up payments, if they can raise bonds. In a foreign loan, the proceeds are actually received in goods and not money, for the object of the loan can be attained converting the money into goods. It is the same in result when the Government pays the proceeds of a foreign loan for commodities and labour at home. A domestic loan sometimes leads to an excess of imports over exports, too. For subscribers to domestic bonds, national and local bonds are savings, and when they subscribe to them, they are liable to raise their standard of living in the belief that have increased in wealth by the subscription; and they sometimes contract loans on the security of the bonds to pay for commodities. When the demand is met by the issue bank, the currency expands, which leads to an excess of imports over exports. Some French and Italian people no doubt apply the interest on war bonds to their cost of living. What the country already has consumed is regarded by the people as property. This is a reason for a restricted excess of exports over imports of such countries, despite the exchange rates being lowered to $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$. If an excessive bond policy should be adopted by the Japanese Government and public bodies, this double calculation of wealth will lead to a similar result.

The raising of a foreign loan by an industrial company causes an excess of imports over exports, but the payment of the principal and interest gradually out of its profits is a cause for an excess of exports over imports in the long run. In the case of a domestic loan, this payment out of business profits is not the consumption of what is not produced, and any excess issue

of debentures not proportionate to a surplus production is naturally checked.

Even to-day, Japan is not so progressive as European and American countries, with her industry still in a state of infancy. In order to bring it up to the same level as in Europe and America, it is necessary to introduce much foreign capital. But there are no certain prospects for business enterprises set up with foreign capital yielding so much profit as to warrant the payment of the principal and interest of the loan, for we have no further extensive lands and resources to cultivate or exploit. The past big foreign loans are confined to enterprises guaranteed by the Government or to quasi-monopolistic railway and power enterprises. In fact, Government guaranty has been necessary in Japan for floating private foreign loans.

Since the first year of Meiji, the imports aggregated 25,100,000,000 yen and the exports 23,500,000,000 yen in round figures, with the balance of 1,600,000,000 yen against us. There is in addition the unfavourable balance of foreign trade of Korea and Formosa. Actually, however, imports exceeded exports not more than 1,000,000,000 yen. Roughly the existing foreign indebtedness of Japan is 2,000,000,000 yen at the most, and when we take into account 400,000,000 yen of indemnities received, 400,000,000 yen of loans and capital to Russia, China and South Sea countries, the increase of the specie held by 1,400,000,000 yen over the first year of Meiji and an estimate of the yield of gold in Japan at the amount required dentally and industrially, the actual amount left on our debit side may be only 600,000,000 yen, or 2 per cent. of the total value of the import trade. The excess of imports over exports was so restricted by the in-

tooduction of foreign capital by the public not having been allowed freely.

The people began to worry over the condition of the foreign trade more than was actually necessary in view of a series of excesses of imports over exports since 1920. In the past five years, the unfavourable balance of foreign trade has been very much over the average amount for the past 57 years. If things are left as they are, it is apprehended that a debt will be created in a few years to an amount more than that for the past 57 years. As an indirect cause we may enumerate our comparatively moderate industrial development and progress of civilization, and as the direct and principal cause, we must point to the mistaken currency policy and the effect from the earthquake.

The European War so expanded Japan's foreign trade that it showed an unexpectedly great favourable balance, suddenly inflating the specie holdings here and abroad. This naturally expanded the currency. The subsequent reaction of shipping and other trade was to urge a contraction of the currency and an adjustment of accounts. But the Government relieved the jeopardized marine transporters through the semi-official banks, quickening the advent of the postbellum trade briskness. For the subsequent six years, the Government economic policy has been directed to retarding the natural contraction of the currency, which has had the result of maintaining the unfavourable balance of foreign trade.

This traditional economic policy has been compelled by the financial condition

of the Government and the weak foundation of public enterprises, besides statesmen's ignorance in adopting that policy. The financial programs in the past six years were always accompanied by large bond issue projects. Additionally, there was a large amount of old bonds maturing yearly. In issuing new bonds and converting the old, it was necessary to be always careful to avoid periods of extreme stringency of the money market. It may be said that the too strong desire to raise the system of public and private life to the same level as in Europe and America has necessitated the adoption of such a policy. Imitation of Europe and America has been rife among the people, but that ought not to have led to an excess of imports over exports, since it is impossible, in principle, to lead every day life on loans for a continued period. But it is possible to an extent that industrialists may raise loan upon loan. Most of our men of enterprise have fallen into a difficult plight, in which they have had to go heavily into debt, as a result of their excessive extension of work on the basis of requirements for their products during the prosperous war and after-war periods. This had the consequence of throwing them into bankruptcy one after another. The Government authorities have therefore been moved directly or indirectly into regulation of the money market without having a chance to contract the currency. Had private enterprises been a little more solidly founded, the Government currency policy would have been a little more inclined towards retrenchment. (The "Diamond")

(To Be Concluded)

The Convention Between Japan and Russia

JAPAN and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, desiring to promote relations of good neighbourhood and economic cooperation between them, have resolved to conclude a convention embodying basic rules in regulation of such relations and, to that end, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of China, Jushii, a member of the First Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure;

The Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Lev Mikhailovitch Karakhan, Ambassador to the Republic of China;

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The High Contracting Parties agree that with the coming into force of the present Convention, diplomatic and consular relations shall be established between them.

ARTICLE II

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees that the Treaty of Portsmouth of September 5th, 1905, shall remain in full force.

It is agreed that the Treaties, Conventions and Agreements, other than the said Treaty of Portsmouth, which were concluded between Japan and Russia prior to November 7, 1917, shall be re-examined at a Conference to be subsequently held between the Governments of the High Contracting Parties and are liable to revision or annulment as altered circumstances may require.

ARTICLE III

The Governments of the High Contracting Parties agree that upon the coming into force of the present Convention, they shall proceed to the revision of the Fishery Convention of 1907, taking into consideration such changes as may have taken place in the general conditions since the conclusion of the said Fishery Convention.

Pending the conclusion of a convention so revised, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall maintain the practices established in 1924 relating to the lease of fishery lots to Japanese subjects.

ARTICLE IV

The Governments of the High Contracting Parties agree that upon the coming into force of the present Convention, they shall proceed to the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation in conformity with the principles hereunder mentioned, and that pending the conclusion of such a treaty, the general intercourse between the two countries shall be regulated by those principles.

(1) The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall in accordance with the laws of the country: a/have full liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other, and b/enjoy constant and complete protection for the safety of their lives and property.

(2) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall in accordance with the laws of the country accord in its territories to the subjects or citizens of the other, to the widest possible extent and on condition of reciprocity, the right of private ownership and the

liberty to engage in commerce, navigation, industries, and other peaceful pursuits.

(3) Without prejudice to the right of each Contracting Party to regulate by its own laws the system of international trade in that country, it is understood that neither Contracting Party shall apply in discrimination against the other Party any measures of prohibition, restriction or impost which may serve to hamper the growth of the intercourse, economic or otherwise, between the two countries, it being the intention of both Parties to place the commerce, navigation and industry of each country, as far as possible, on the footing of the most favoured nation.

The Governments of the High Contracting Parties further agree that they shall enter into negotiations, from time to time as circumstances may require, for the conclusion of special arrangements relative to commerce and navigation to adjust and to promote economic relations between the two countries.

ARTICLE V

The High Contracting Parties solemnly affirm their desire and intention to live in in peace and amity with each other, scrupulously to respect the undoubted right of a State to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way, to refrain and restrain all persons in any governmental service for them, and all organisations in receipt of any financial assistance from them, from any act overt or covert liable in any way whatever to endanger the order and security in any part of the territories of Japan or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It is further agreed that neither Contracting Party shall permit the presence in the territories under its jurisdiction—(a) of organisations of groups pretending to be the Government for any part of the territories of the other Party, or (b) of alien subjects or citizens who may be

found to be actually carrying on political activities for such organisations or groups.

ARTICLE VI

In the interest of promoting economic relations between the two countries, and taking into consideration the needs of Japan with regard to natural resources, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, is willing to grant to Japanese subjects, companies and associations concessions for the exploitation of minerals, forests and other natural resources in all the territories of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ARTICLE VII

The present Convention shall be ratified.

Such ratification by each of the High Contracting Parties shall, with as little delay as possible, be communicated, through its diplomatic representative at Peking, to the Government of the other Party, and from the date of the later of such communications this Convention shall come into full force.

The formal exchange of the ratifications shall take place at Peking as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate in the English language, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Peking, this twentieth Day of January, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Five.

K. Yoshizawa
(L. S.)

L. Karakhan
(L. S.)

Protocol (A)

Japan and the Union of Socialist Republics, in proceeding this day to the

signature of the Convention embodying Basic Rules of the relations between them, have deemed it advisable to regulate certain questions in relation to the said Convention, and have, through their respective Plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulations:

ARTICLE I

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to place in the possession of the other Party the movable and immovable property belonging to the Embassy and Consulates of such other Party and actually existing within its own territories.

In case it is found that the land occupied by the former Russian Government at Tokyo is so situated as to cause difficulties to the town planning of Tokyo or to the service of the public purposes, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall be willing to consider the proposals which may be made by the Japanese Government looking to the removal of such difficulties.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall accord to the Government of Japan all reasonable facilities in the selection of suitable sites and buildings for the Japanese Embassy and Consulates to be established in the territories of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ARTICLE II

It is agreed that all questions of the debts due to the Government or subjects of Japan on account of public loans and treasury bills issued by the former Russian Governments, to wit by the Imperial Government of Russia and the Provisional Government which succeeded it, are reserved for adjustment at subsequent nego-

tiations between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Union of Socialist Republics.

Provided that in the adjustment of such questions, the Government or subjects of Japan shall not, all other conditions being equal, be placed in any position less favourable than that which the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may accord to the Government or nationals of any other country on similar questions.

It is also agreed that all questions relating to claims of the Government of either Party to the Government of the other, or of the nationals of either Party to the Government of other, are reserved for adjustment at subsequent negotiations between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ARTICLE III

In view of climatic conditions in Northern Saghalien preventing the immediate homeward transportation of Japanese troops now stationed there, these troops shall be completely withdrawn from the said region by May 15, 1925.

Such withdrawal shall be commenced as soon as climatic conditions will permit it and any and all districts in Northern Saghalien so evacuated by Japanese troops shall immediately thereupon be restored in full sovereignty to the proper authorities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The details pertaining to the transfer of administration and to the termination of the occupation shall be arranged at Alexandrovsk between the Commander of the Japanese Occupation Army and the Re-

representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ARTICLE IV

The High Contracting Parties mutually declare that there actually exists no treaty or agreement of military alliance nor any other secret agreement which either of them has entered into with any third Party and which constitutes an infringement upon, or a menace to, the sovereignty, territorial rights or national safety of the other Contracting Party.

ARTICLE V

The present Protocol is to be considered as ratified with the ratification of the Convention embodying Basic Rules of the Relations between Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed under the same date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol in duplicate in the English language, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Peking, this Twentieth Day of January, One Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty-Five.

K. Yoshizawa
(L. S.)

L. Karakhan
(L. S.)

Protocol (B)

The High Contracting Parties have agreed upon the following as the basis for the Concession Contracts to be concluded within five months from the date of the complete evacuation of Northern Saghalien by Japan troops, as provided for in Article 3 of Protocol (A) signed this day between the Plenipotentiaries of Japan and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

1. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees to grant to Japanese concerns recommended by the Government of Japan the concession for the exploitation of 50%, in area, of each of the oil fields in Northern Saghalien which are mentioned in the Memorandum submitted to the Representative of the Union by the Japanese Representative on August 29th, 1924. For the purpose of determining the area to be leased to the Japanese concerns for such exploitation, each of the said oil fields shall be divided into checker-board squares of from fifteen to forty dessiatines each, and a number of these squares representing 50% of the whole area shall be

allotted to the Japanese, it being understood that the squares to be so leased to the Japanese are, as a rule, to be non-contiguous to one another, but shall include all the wells now being drilled or worked by the Japanese. With regard to the remaining unleased lots of the oil fields mentioned in the said Memorandum, it is agreed that should the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics decide to offer such lots, wholly or in part, for foreign concession, Japanese concerns shall be afforded equal opportunity in the matter of such concession.

2. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics also agrees to authorize Japanese concerns recommended by the Government of Japan to prospect oil fields, for a period of from five to ten years, on the Eastern coast of Northern Saghalien over an area of one thousand square versts to be selected within one year after the conclusion of the Concession Contracts, and in case oil fields shall have been established in consequence of such prospecting by the Japanese, the Concession for the exploitation of 50%, in area, of the oil fields so established shall be granted to the Japanese.

3. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees to grant to Japanese concerns recommended by the Government of Japan the concession for the exploitation of coal fields on the Western coast of Northern Saghalien over a specific area which shall be determined in the Concession Contracts. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics further agrees to grant to such Japanese concerns the concession regarding coal fields in the Doue district over a specific area to be determined in the Concession Contracts. With regard to the coal fields outside the specific area mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs, it is also agreed that should the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics decide to offer them for foreign concession, Japanese concerns shall be afforded equal opportunity in the matter of such concession.

4. The period of the concessions for the exploitation of oil and coal fields stipulated in the preceding paragraphs shall be from forty to fifty years.

5. As royalty for the said concessions, the Japanese concessionnaires shall make over annually to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in case of coal fields, from 5 to 8 percent of their gross output, and, in case of oil fields, from 5 to 15 percent of their gross output: provided that in the case of a gusher, the royalty may be raised up to 45 percent of its gross output.

The percentage of output thus to be made over as royalty shall be definitively fixed in the Concession Contracts and it may be graduated according to the scale of annual output in a manner to be defined in such Contracts.

6. The said Japanese concerns shall be permitted to fell trees needed for purpose of the enterprises and to set up various undertakings with a view to facilitating communica-

tion and transportation of materials and products. Details connected therewith shall be arranged in the Concession Contracts.

7. In consideration of the royalty above-mentioned and taking also into account the disadvantages under which the enterprises are to be placed by reason of the geographical position and other general conditions of the districts affected it is agreed that the importation and exportation of any articles, materials or products needed for or obtained from such enterprises shall be permitted free of duty, and that the enterprises shall not be subjected to any such taxation or restriction as may in fact render their remunerative working impossible.

8. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall accord all reasonable protection and facilities to the said enterprises.

9. Details connected with the foregoing Articles shall be arranged in the Concession Contracts.

The present Protocol is to be considered as ratified with the ratification of the Convention embodying Basic Rules of the Relations between Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed under the same date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol in duplicate in the English Language, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Peking, this Twentieth Day of January, One Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty-Five.

K. Yoshizawa
(L. S.)

L. Karakhan
(L. S.)

Declaration

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Convention embodying the Basic Rules of the Relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan, the undersigned Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has the honour to declare that the recognition by his Government of the validity of the Treaty of Portsmouth of September 5, 1905, does not in any way signify that the Government of the Union shares with the former Tsarist Government the political responsibility for the conclusion of the said Treaty.

L. Karakhan
(L. S.)

Peking, January 20, 1925

Peking, January 20th, 1925.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour on behalf my Government to declare that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees that the work which is now being carried on by the Japanese in Northern Saghalien both in the oil and the coal fields, as stated in the Memorandum handed to the Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the Japanese Plenipotentiary on August 29th, 1924, be continued until the conclusion of the Concession Contracts to be effected within five months from the date of the complete evacuation of Northern Saghalien by the Japanese troops, provided the following conditions be abided by the Japanese:

1) The work must be continued in strict accordance with the data of the said Memorandum of August 29th, 1924, as regards the area, the number of workers and experts employed, the machinery and other conditions provided in the Memorandum.

2) The produce such as oil and coal cannot be exported or sold and may only be applied to the use of the staff and equipment connected with the said work.

3) The permission granted by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the continuation of the work shall in no way affect the stipulations of the future concession contract.

4) The question of operation of the Japanese wireless stations in Northern Saghalien is reserved for future arrangement, and will be adjusted in a manner consistent with the existing laws of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics prohibiting private and foreign establishment of the wireless stations.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) L. Karakhan

His Excellency

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary
of Japan.

Peking, January 20th, 1925.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the following Note from Your Excellency, under this date:

"Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour on behalf of my Government to declare that the Govern-

ment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees that the work which is now being carried on by the Japanese in Northern Saghalien both in the oil and the coal fields, as stated in the Memorandum handed to the Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the Japanese Plenipotentiary on August 29th, 1924, be continued until the conclusion of the Concession Contracts to be effected within five months from the date of the complete evacuation of Northern Saghalien by the Japanese troops, provided the following conditions be abide by the Japanese:

His Excellency

Mr. Lev Mikhailovitch Karakhan,
Ambassador of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics.

1. The work must be continued in strict accordance with the data of the said Memorandum of August 29th, 1924, as regards the area, the number of workers and experts employed, the machinery and other conditions provided in the Memorandum.

2. The produce such as oil and coal cannot be exported or sold and may only be applied to the use of the staff and equipment connected with the said work.

3. The permission granted by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the continuation of the work shall in no way affect the stipulations of the future Concession Contract.

4. The question of operation of the Japanese wireless stations in Northern Saghalien is reserved for future arrangement, and will be adjusted in manner consistent with the existing laws of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics prohibiting private and foreign establishment of wireless stations."

On behalf of my Government, I have the honour to state that the Japanese Imperial Government agrees entirely with the said Note.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) K. Yoshizawa

Annexed Note

In proceeding this day of the signature of the Convention embodying Basic Rules of the Relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan, the undersigned Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has the honour to tender hereby to the Government of Japan an expression of sincere regrets for

the Nikolaievsk incident of 1920.

L. Karakhan
(L. S.)

Peking, January 20th, 1925.

Protocol of Signature

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and Lev Mikhailovitch Karakhan, Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to China, authorized under their respective full powers found in due and good form, met this day at Peking, and closely examined the following documents:

1. A Convention embodying Basic Rules of the relations between Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
2. Two Protocols.
3. One Declaration.
4. One set of Notes.
5. One annexed Note.

Having agreed upon every term and stipulation contained therein, the Plenipotentiaries have officially signed and sealed the respective documents.

The Two Plenipotentiaries further agreed that there should be apposed to the present Protocol the Memorandum, handed by the Japanese Plenipotentiary to the Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on August 29th, 1924, and embodying a statement on the conditions of oil and coal fields worked by the Japanese in Northern Saghalien.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the Two High Contracting Parties have signed the present Protocol in duplicate, in the English language, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Peking this Twentieth Day of January One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Five.

K. Yoshizawa
(L. S.)

L. Karakhan
(L. S.)

Memorandum submitted to the Representative of the Union by the Japanese Representative on August 29th, 1924.

Oil Exploration Operations

- I. The exploration operations are being conducted by the Hokushinkai & Co. on behalf of the Government.

| II Operations | Locations | areas | Test boring Oil No oil | |
|------------------|--|-------------|---------------------------|---|
| Oha..... | Two and half miles west of Urkt Bay, in the valley of the River Oha | 2500 across | 4 | 7 |
| Ehabi | One mile west of Ehabi Bay | 1600 „ | None | 3 |
| Pilutun | Six miles south-west of Kyakr Bay, along the River Pilutun | 1200 „ | None | 3 |
| Nutovo | Five miles west from the mouth of the River Nutovo. | 2500 „ | 1 | 2 |
| Chaivo | Three miles west of Chaivo Bay along the Boatasin River | 1200 „ | 1 | 1 |
| Nuivo..... | Seven miles west of Nuivo Bay, in the valley of Nogric River (a branch of the Tuimi River) | 1600 „ | 1 | 1 |
| Vuigrektui .. | Three miles south of the mouth of the River Tuimi along the valley of that River | 800 „ | None | 2 |
| Katangli..... | On the shore of Lake Katangli north of Nabilisky Bay. | 1600 „ | 1 | 4 |

III. Experts employed: 20
Workers: 400 (in summer time)

IV. Machinery

| | | |
|--|----|----------------------|
| Hydraulic Rotary system | 3 | } for deep boring |
| Standard cable system | 5 | |
| Diamond Boring system | 2 | } for shallow boring |
| Spring Boring system (worked by man power) | 10 | |

V. Outfit.

- A) For communication:—Telephone lines connecting the several operations, wireless stations at Oha and Chaivo.
- B) For transportation:—One small steamer and several motor boats which are used in summer time for connecting the several operations, besides a dozen lighters and junks.
- C) Establishment:

| | Oha | Ehabi | Pilutun | Nutovo | Chaivo | Nuivo | Vuigre- ktui | Kata- ngli |
|--|-----|-------|---------|--------|--------|-------|-----------------|---------------|
| House for personnel and workers | 30 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 15 |
| Boring rigs... .. | 11 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Boiler houses | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Oil reservoir (earthen) ... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fuel oil tank (steel) ... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

VI. Light railway: none.

A trolley line extending for two and half miles between Urkt Bay and works at Oha, and another trolley line extending for about three miles between Katangli and Nabil.

VII. Exportation of oil: none.

Rogatui Mine: three about 150

(the numbers are those in summer time.)

Colliery Works

I. Exploiters.

Doue Mine:—The Mitsubishi & Co. is working it on behalf of the occupation army.

Rogatui Mine:—Is worked by the Staheef & Co. and Mitsubishi as a joint enterprise.

II. Location of the mines.

Doue Mine: about six miles south of the harbour of Alexandrovsk, in the valley of Postvaya close to the sea. There are two level pits now in operation, but no shaft. The output for 1923 was about 50,000 tons.

Rogatui Mine:—About ten miles south of Alexandrovsk harbour toward the sea. Two pits now in operation. No shaft. The output for 1923 about 30,000 tons.

III. The number of experts and workers.

| | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|
| | experts | workers |
| Doue Mine: | five | about 200 |

IV. Machinery.

At Doue mine small locomotives are used for the purpose transportation of coal.

In Rogatui mine no machinery is used, both digging and transportations being carried on by man power and on horse back.

V. Establishments.

No special establishments for colliery purpose except a little more than a mile of trolley line leading from the Doue Mine to the sea shore, and another trolley line, less than a quarter mile, at Rogatui.

VI. Exportation.

The output of the Doue mine is consumed by the occupation army and the people residing within the occupation area, no part of it being taken out of the island.

About 30,000 tons of the output of the Rogatui mine is said to have been exported in 1923 by Mitsubishi & Staheeff.

(Signed) K. Yoshizawa.

Around the Hibachi

The Breast of the Image

IN ancient times, a young rich man, Sensuke Tamazawa by name, resided in Kumonohara in the Province of Tango. He was an ex-samurai and came from Takata in the Provinces of Echigo, with his family, in the Enpo era (1673-1680). Being rich and having no fixed calling, he amused himself with *go*, chess, *koto* and *samisen* playing, but finally tired of them. Then, he ran after women. But he could not find his ideal.

Muzo Takamachi, a needle-doctor or acupuncturist at Arima Hot Springs in the Province of Settsu, always came about the neighborhood of this place attending patients. He took over and brought up poor boys and girls, and when they came of age, they were put to service as *yuna* at the Arima Hot Springs, to wait on the hot springs visitors, and daimyo and other nobles. From this he derived his main income.

The rich young man heard of this man and wished to see him and ask for an introduction to a woman of matchless beauty. He visited the hot springs without loss of time and saw the needle-doctor at his house. He applied for such a woman without regard to expense.

The request was readily accepted by the host, who asked him to come again after five days, when he would take him to a secret place, not far away from the house, where his girls were, as it was prohibited by law to keep women for service or sale.

On the day appointed, the doctor was visited by Tamazawa, who was taken to the village of Santa about six miles off, in

a palanquin. At the entrance to the village, they left the palanquins and walked to its other end, where there were two pine trees standing by the road side. They entered a building through a big gate. It seemed to be a large unoccupied Buddhist temple, and there were large rooms, the priests' quarters, the reception-hall and others. But it was desolate. They came to the place where the Buddhist sanctum had perhaps been. The roof was broken, and the Buddhist image, about 16 feet in height, could not be kept in its right place, and rested under the eaves.

Tamazawa wondered at the doctor's behaviour and apprehended some intimidation from him. Apparently without any malice, the doctor approached the Buddhist image and stood on its lap. He took hold of the left breast and raised it gently. There opened a large aperture under some contrivance or other. The doctor smiled and led Tamazawa into it. The two proceeded along a passage. When they had gone about 20 metres, they found a big gate standing before them.

This gate, unlike the temple-gate met at first, was as splendid as the Kinkakuji in Kyoto, built by the Ashikaga Shogun Yoshimitsu, or a part of the buildings of the Fushimi-Momoyama Castle, erected by Toyotomi Hideyoshi with the eaves and ridge exquisitely carved and set with gold, silver and jewels.

The doctor entered and announced a visitor. Six or Seven handsome boys 14 or 15 years old came out. They were in

ancient dress with light blue *shitatare* and wore *eboshi*. They told him that their master had been waiting for his visit, and they led the two into a presence chamber, in which a man of about 50 years old, apparently the master, sat on a chair, set with mother-of-pearl. He was similarly dressed to the boys. Tamazawa was struck with the dignity of the master with his perfect composure, and trembled. The master looked somewhat uneasy at seeing the stranger.

The doctor, with an innocent look, saluted the master, to whom he introduced Tamazasa, saying that he was an ex-samurai. He told the master that he had come to introduce Tamazasa to him and that he was taking his leave on urgent business. He asked the master to treat the guest politely and amuse him with all the girls attending him. So saying, the doctor disappeared. Tamazasa was filled with wonder and apprehension, but had no courage to inquire the reason of the doctor so hastily taking leave.

The master politely led Tamazasa into an inner pavilion. He made Tamazasa sit on a rosewood chair, covered with brocade, in the centre, he himself being seated on a sandalwood chair. Soon, about twenty beautiful women 18 to 35 years old, entered and placed before the guest delicacies and liquor. They then began dancing. Tamazasa had a trained eye for feminine beauty. He thought all before him to be finer than any he had ever seen. His heart became light and merry at this thought, and he took cup after cup.

The most beautiful of the women was Hanakawa. Although she had rather passed her first freshness yet she had a good voice and deportment. She won the heart of Tamazasa, who gazed on her more than the rest; and she also looked at him significantly.

Tamazasa was delighted more and more and was draining a big cup of sake when Hanakawa came near him and sang a love song as she glanced sidewise at him with ardor.

In the meantime, the master had been summoned by his lord on urgent business, and went out with a train of attendants.

Tamazasa was left in the hall with the beauties. They dallied till late into the night. Finally Tamazasa was led to his chamber. There he found Hanakawa awaiting him. Their soft whisperings knew no end.

"What led you to this house?" inquired the girl. "I am from Takashima, Omi Province, and am a daughter of Kaizu-no-Hosome, favourite mistress of General Sakanouye-no-Toshihito. He heard a poor noble's complaint in the palace of Kyoto that he could not eat to his heart's content even yam gruel. He sympathized with him and took him to Takashima, his fief. The noble stayed a long time there. Meanwhile, his daughter, my mother, was loved by the lord and gave birth to me. I was brought up in Kyoto. When I was 7 years old I was enchanted and brought to this house by my master, a magician: and have passed many years of pain and hardship here. When I think over my misfortune and the probable extinction of my family and relatives, I become sad. You had better leave this house soon: otherwise, you will be a captive of the magician forever as all other persons here are."

She wept as she told this story. Tamazasa was struck dumb with astonishment.

Then he said, "It is one thousand years ago that General Sakanouye was at Takashima, and it is now the 3rd year of Genroku (1690). The poor noble's complaint is mentioned in the old *Uji-Shui* and is too well known. What can I do to escape from this misfortune!"

"You do not trust my words, as you believe in the reality of this temple," said Hanakawa, "If you are not firm you are sure to sorry for it some day. To find your way out of this dilemma you must do just as I tell you."

So saying, Hanakawa wrapped a piece of white silk round the head of Tamazasa and taught him the way to save himself

saying that when the master came back, he should recite the names of Amaterasu-Omikami and other deities, at which the master would be sure to writhe in agony.

As Hanakawa looked serious, Tamazasa began to put trust in her words, and awaited the return of the master.

At daybreak, the master came back. He entered the chamber of Tamazasa, when he recited the deities' names loudly and intently. At this, the master was taken aback and cried in bewilderment, "Pardon me, sir! Alas! This misfortune has befallen me, as the secret has been divulged to a human being by the skeleton of Hanazawa against my order. I can no longer conjure, as the deities' names recited break the spell of my magic. I can no longer live here."

He repeatedly begged pardon, as he went round the room in confusion; and at last ran away.

Hanakawa told Tamazasa further that the master was a devil with such strong magic power that when once a Buddhist priest attempted to arrest him by chanting the spell of Acara, he seized the priest and threw him from Settsu Province to Hizen Province. She also said it was by fate that she met Tamazasa, and she apparently felt relieved at the flight of the devil.

Tamazasa remained in the place with Hanakawa and the other pretty women, and he dreamed away his days merrily like butterflies playing in a garden of eternal spring. After years of pleasure, he awoke from his dream according to the proverb which says that upon the full tide of pleasure steals sadness, for one day he thought of his family and property left in in Kumono-hara, Tango Province, after living together with Hanakawa for about two years. For a time, he suppressed his desire to visit them, but he could not hold out any longer. He told Hanakawa. She gazed at him and said nothing.

Another day Tamazasa let slip words about his homesickness. Hearing this, Hanakawa said, "Now it is time to confus that I am of another world, and have been temporarily in this world with the special permission of Buddha. To-

day is just the day, upon which my leave expires. It is time to part from you, although I cannot tear myself away. Go back to the terrestrial world, my dear! We have been long devoted to each other, and when you think of me hold mass for my soul from time to time, in memory of past happy days."

She spoke through her tears. Then, she cut the wall in the easterly direction, with a knife, and signed to him to go out through the opening. Partly regretting to part from her and partly in expectation of the happiness of being again in the human world, he came out. He felt as if he was taking the same way as that by which he had first been led into the paradise, through the debt in the breast of the Buddhist image; so he believed the place was the old temple at the end of Santa Village, Settsu Province.

When he came out and looked round, he found himself under the verandah of the famous Komagata Temple on the Sumida River, Asakusa, Yedo. For a while, he stood aghast. He was penniless, and started as a beggar for his native place. On the way he pondered over his wonderful and miraculous experience and recollected the charming beauty of Hanakawa and her deep affection. He was determined to erect to her a tomb and to visit it daily.

After a considerable number of days on the journey, he reached his native place, Kumo-no-hara, over a distance of over 700 miles. There he found to his astonishment every thing had quite a changed aspect from what it had been previously, for he did not believe that a long time had elapsed since he left it to visit the abode of beauty. Filled with wonder, he entered his house and was met at the porch by the same but now decrepit employees, some of whom had died during his absence. He was more stricken with wonder. When he found that he had been absent for twenty years, a period than had seemed to him to be about two years. When he came back the 3rd year of Genroku had become the 6th year of Hoyei.

A Meeting of the Arrangement Committee of a Grand Meeting of International Social Works

AT a general meeting of the Red Cross League held in Paris, this spring it was proposed and decided to hold a grand meeting concerning international social work. The time of the meeting has been settled recently to be the summer of 1925 and the place to be Paris. Japan has been asked to join the meeting, and it has been decided to accept the invitation with the cooperation of the Japan Red Cross Society and the Central Social Work Association. On Dec 11th, the arrangement committee met at the Chuo-tei, Marunouchi, Tokyo, when Baron S. Hirayama, the President of the Japan Red Cross Society, made a congratulatory address to the following effect:—

A general meeting of the Red Cross League held in Paris this spring approved a proposal of its Secretariat to call a grand meeting respecting social work, and at the same time, the hope was manifested that the countries joining in the meeting should do all the work concerning it through their Red Cross Societies. According to this decision, the Secretariat of the above league drew up a plan for holding the proposed meeting in Paris next summer and applied to the Japan Red Cross Society to use its good offices in forming an arrangement committee in Japan.

Not a few international meetings have hitherto been held regarding special social work. But I understand that the pro-

posed meeting is the first for the purpose of exchanging knowledge in all lines of social work, of discussing present day problems and of giving the chance of bringing those interested in such works into touch.

The necessity of social work has increased steadily with the progress of the times, and organization and system have grown so complicated that it is now an object of scientific study and investigation. This study, coupled with the energetic efforts of these interested, has stimulated progress and development. On the other hand, management has improved, necessarily, to meet requirements properly. We believe it quite timely that such a meeting has been proposed.

Moreover, the Japan Red Cross Society recently amended its statutes in compliance with the purposes of the Peace Treaty and the provisions of the Red Cross League, by which it defined its object to be engaged in peaceful work. It thus made itself a body for social work.

Considering this, we believe it our duty to accept the foregoing invitation of the league, and having consulted with the Central Social Work Association, we requested you to join the Arrangement Committee and to be present at this meeting. We feel happy and grateful that you have favoured us with your presence in such large numbers.

I look forward with confidence that this

meeting will contribute much towards the success of the proposed grand meeting of international social work, the improvement and progress of which will promote the peace and happiness of humanity. I also rejoice in the expectation of the meeting creating an opportunity for international co-operative efforts in social work, which is growing in activity.

After this speech, Mr. S. Kubota was selected Chairman, and the Chairman. Standing Committee and Manager of the Committee were chosen. Then, the meeting considered and favorably decided the question of attendance at the proposed meeting, the questions to be presented to it and some other important matters, after which the meeting was closed.

Those present at the above meeting were as follow:

| District. | Name. | |
|-----------|------------------|--|
| Tokyo | Mr. K. Ikeda, | Director of the Social Bureau of the Home Dept. and Managing Director of the Keifuku-kai and the Dojun-kai |
| „ | Mr. R. Ishii, | Principal of the Takinogawa-gakuin |
| „ | Mrs. H. Inouye, | Professor of the Japan Women's University and Chief Manager of the Ofu-kai |
| „ | Mr. T. Hara, | Head of the Tokyo Discharged Prisoners' Protecting Society |
| „ | Prince Nijo, | President of the Saisei-kai and Member of the House of Peers |
| „ | Mr. T. Tomeoka, | Principal of the Family School |
| „ | Mr. T. Iriye, | Chief of the Insurance Section of the Railway Dept. |
| „ | Mr. M. Otani, | Secretary of the Imperial Household Dept. |
| „ | Mr. T. Okada, | Director of the Social Bureau of the Tokyo Municipality |
| „ | Dr. T. Watanabe, | Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University |
| „ | Mr. K. Watanabe, | Principal of the Shiba Middle School |
| „ | Dr. S. Kawazu, | Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University |
| „ | Mr. T. Gagawa, | Head of the Jesus Philanthropic Relief Society |
| „ | Mr. T. Kakinuma, | General Manager of the Ladies' Patriotic Society |
| „ | Miss M. Kawai, | General Manager of the Tokyo Women's Christian Association |
| „ | Mr. K. Kawahara, | Chief of the 1st Dept. of the Social Bureau of the Home Dept. |
| „ | Mr. K. Kan-o, | Chief of the Social Section of the Tokyo Prefectural Office |
| „ | Mr. T. Tanaka, | Manager of the Tokyo Orphanage |
| „ | Mr. Y. Tazawa, | Deputy-Mayor of Tokyo |
| „ | Dr. Y. Tashiro, | Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University |
| „ | Mr. K. Soyeda, | Manager of the Kyocho-kai |

GRAND MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL WORKS 189

| | | |
|-------|---------------------|---|
| Tokyo | Mr. T. Namaye, | Professor of the Tokyo Women's University |
| „ | Dr. S. Kubota, | Vice-President of the Central Works Association and President of the Court of Administrative Litigation |
| „ | Dr. K. Kuwada, | Manager of the Japan Red Cross Society |
| „ | Dr. H. Kure, | Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University and President of the Tokyo Prefectural Matsuzawa Hospital |
| „ | Colonel Yamamuro | Chief Secretary, Salvation Army |
| „ | Dr. Y. Yabuki, | Assistant Professor of the Tokyo Imperial Univer- sity and Professor of the Religious College |
| „ | Dr. Y. Yahagi, | Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University |
| „ | Mr. J. Yamada, | Director of the Sanitary Bureau of the Home Dept. |
| „ | Mr. M. Masutomi, | Manager of the Railway Youngmen's Society |
| „ | Dr. S. Matsui, | Manager of the Central Social Works Association and President of the Policemen's Training School |
| „ | Mr. M. Kobayashi, | Director of the Tokyo Prefectural Social Works' Association |
| „ | Count Y. Arima, | M. P. and President of the Soai-kai |
| „ | Mr. S. Arima, | Governor of the Kosuge Prison and President of the Chokusai-kai |
| „ | Dr. M. Kinoshita, | Managing Director of the San-in-kai |
| „ | Mr. K. Oida, | President of the Zenshoin Hospital (Leper-House) |
| „ | Mr. C. Miyagi, | Chief of the Protection Section of the Department of Justice |
| „ | Baron Shijo, | Director of the Engineering Bureau of the Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce |
| „ | Viscount Shibusawa, | President of the Central Social Work Association |
| „ | Baron N. Hirayama, | President of the Japan Red Cross Society |
| „ | Dr. N. Motoji, | Vice-President of the Hosei-kai and Director of the Prison Bureau of the Dept. of Justice |
| „ | Mr. A. Moriya, | Director of the 2nd Dept. of the Home Dept. |
| „ | Miss T. Moriya, | President of the Social Dept. of the Christian Women's Society for Reforming Manners |
| „ | Mr. R. Sekiya, | Director of the Common Education Bureau of the Educational Dept. |
| „ | Dr. I. Suyehiro, | Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University |
| Kyoto | Rev. S. Toyama, | The Honha-Hongan Temple and Director of the Dai Nippon Buddhist Charity Society |
| „ | Abbot K. Otani, | Otani-ha-Hongan Temple |
| „ | Dr. K. Tajima, | Professor of the Kyoto Imperial University |
| „ | Mr. Y. Nakamura, | Chief of the Sociological Section of the Kyoto Prefectural Office |
| Osaka | Mr. S. Tomita, | Director of the Ishii Memorial Aizen Society |
| „ | Dr. S. Ogawa, | |
| „ | Mr. I. Okajima, | President of the Osaka Social Work Union |
| „ | Mr. Z. Kamiyama, | Chief Manager of the Kosai-kai |
| „ | Dr. I. Takano, | President of the Ohara Social Problem Research Society |
| „ | Mr. S. Takeda, | President of the Shutoku-kan |
| „ | Dr. M. Tayui, | President of the Saisei-kai Hospital |
| „ | Mr. I. Yamazaki, | Chief of the Social Section of the Osaka Prefectural Office |

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| Aichi | Mr. S. Ito, | President of the Aichi Prefectural Aichi Gaku-en |
| Kanagawa | Mr. J. Otake, | Chief of the Social Section of the Kanagawa Prefectural Office |
| Okayama | Mr. T. Oba, | President of the Okayama Orphanage |
| Kwanton Prov. | Mr. J. Ogawa, | Chief of the Local Section of the Kwantung Government |
| Hyogo | Mr. N. Oda, | Manager of the Hyogo Prefectural Relief Association |
| Aichi | Mr. H. Kawamura, | Chief of the Sociological Section of the Aichi Prefectural Office |
| Kobe | Mr. A. Muramatsu, | Director of the Airin-kan |
| Hokkaido | Mr. A. Yamamoto, | Chief of the Sociological Section of the Hokkaido Government |
| Korea | Mr. S. Yajima, | Chief of the Sociological Section of the Korean Government |
| Manchuria | Mr. T. Makino, | Chief of the Sociological Section of the South Manchurian Railway Co. |
| Hyogo | Mr. H. Matsuoaka, | Chief of the Sociological Section of the Hyogo Prefectural Office |
| | Mr. S. Kikuchi, | President of the National Musashino Gaku-in |
| Formosa | Mr. M. Kinoshita, | Director of the Home Dept. of the Formosan Government |
| Yokohama | Dr. K. Soda, | President of the Yokohama Shakai-kan |



New Year's Meeting of the Ladies' Volunteer Nurse Society and Baron S. Hirayama, President of Japan Red Cross Society, Addressing.

Commecial Intelligence

Suspension of the Import Duty on Rice.—It has been announced officially that the import duty on rice will be suspended until August 31st, 1925 under Art. 2 of the Rice Law, in order to stimulate the importation of foreign rice for meeting the prospective shortage of this year's domestic rice supply.

Consumption of Rice.—It is reported by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce that during 1924, the consumption of rice in Japan amounted to 65,809,000 *koku*. of which Japanese rice was 56,647,000 *koku* (86 per cent.), Korean rice 4,577,000 *koku* (8 per cent.), Formosan rice 1,724,000 *koku* (3 per cent), and foreign rice 2,861,000 *koku* (5 per cent.). The annual consumption in the past ten years was as follows:—

(In Thousands of *Koku*)

| Year | Amount |
|------------|--------|
| 1915 . . . | 58,922 |
| 1916 . . . | 58,226 |
| 1917 . . . | 61,218 |
| 1918 . . . | 62,720 |
| 1919 . . . | 62,082 |
| 1920 . . . | 62,316 |
| 1921 . . . | 65,028 |
| 1922 . . . | 62,856 |
| 1923 . . . | 66,723 |
| 1924 . . . | 65,809 |

The average for the five years 1915-1919 was 60,638,000 *koku* and that for the five years 1920-1924 64,546,000 *koku*.

A Proposed Oil Syndicate.—The production of crude oil in Japan had windled away and stood at 1,809,000 *koku* in

1923 as against 2,670,000 *koku* in 1916, while the importation of oil in the year reached 2,608,000 *koku*, including 257,000 of volatile oil, 630,000 of lighting oil, 174,000 of lubricating oil and 87,000 of crude oil. Such large importation of foreign oil was rendered necessary by a marked increase in the demand by ships and for military purposes. The organization of a big selling company of imported oil is projected with official backing in order to facilitate the handing of foreign oil, getting the approval of the foreign oil companies trading in Japan. It is considered, however, to be doubtful to get the foreign approval. If so, it will prove a bar to the prompt realization of the above scheme.

The Amalgamation of the N.Y.K. and the T.K.K. Again on the Tapis.

—The question of amalgamation between the N.Y.K. and the T.K.K. has again come to the fore, and this time its realization is thought to be certain. Viscount Shibusawa is much interested in the question. and the authorities concerned seem to be in favour of it, too.

The First Diesel Engine Boat in Japan.— The *Asuka-Maru*, the first diesel engine in Japan (7,488 tons), built in England to the order N.Y.K., entered Kobe from Liverpool on January 29th. Her sister ship, the *Atago-Maru*, will soon be built. If the results agree, the N.Y.K. will gradually adopt oil burners for all its steamers.

Superior Steamers to be Built by the N.Y.K.—It is understood that the

N. Y. K. is thinking of the construction of two steamers of 10,000 tons to run its European line, in addition to eight steamers of the same tonnage on it, as means to improve the service and to meet the rivalry of the foreign liners.

Raw Cotton to be Purchased This Season.—The question is very important how much raw cotton will be purchased by Japanese spinners this season, and a reliable estimate in this connection may be given as follows:—

| Raw Cotton | Purchased Bls. | Imported or in Course of Importation Bls. | To Be Pur- chased Bls. |
|------------------------|--------------------|--|------------------------------|
| American Cotton | 160,000 | 450,000 | 250,000 |
| Indian Cotton | 1,000,000 | 300,000 | 600,000 |
| Egyptian Cotton | 15,000 or 16,000 | 10,000 | 4,000 or 5,000 |
| Chinese Cotton | 120,000 or 130,000 | 100,000 | 30,000 |

The total of the above figures represents the value of 731,500,000 yen, according to the current prices.

The Actual Yield of Rice in 1924.—It is reported by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce that in 1924, the yield of rice in Japan amounted to 57,171,410 *koku*, an increase of 1,727,321 *koku*, or 3.1 per cent. over 1923. The following give the yields for the past six years:—

| Year | Yield <i>koku</i> | Year | Yield <i>koku</i> |
|------------|----------------------|------|----------------------|
| 1919 | 60,818,688 | 1922 | 60,693,850 |
| 1920 | 63,208,542 | 1923 | 55,443,675 |
| 1921 | 55,180,539 | 1924 | 57,171,410 |

A Speech by the Governor of the Bank of Japan.—At the New Year's banquet held at the Tokyo Clearing House on January 30th, Mr. Ichiki, the Governor of the Bank of Japan, spoke substantially as follows:—

The Japanese economic world is returning now to the normal state from the abnormal condition brought about by the earthquake, and its true re-building depends upon the efforts of the people to be made hereafter, and also the emerging of foreign trade from the existing adverse tendency. The Japanese must be greatly determined to save consumption and re-adjust enterprises, while production should be increased and efficiency enhanced, for recovering from the loss of wealth by the catastrophe on the one hand and developing foreign trade on the other; otherwise, any artificial means could not be fruitful. To consider the prospects of the financial

world, it will go on improving steadily, as it is now returning to the normal state, the Government finances are being re-trenched and private enterprises are being re-adjusted. Foreign trade for this year will probably show no such balance against us. In consideration of these facts, money will perhaps become easier. The people must not relax even when they are free from anxiety about the future prospects of the financial world, for its complete re-building can not be hoped for soon and the people must endure for a long time with an untiring spirit and thrift.

Specie Held.—It is officially announced that on January 31st, the specie held amounted to 1,489,000,000 yen, of which 411,000,000 yen belonged to the Government and 1,078,000,000 yen to the Bank of Japan. The amount held abroad was 314,000,000 yen and that held in Japan 1,175,000,000 yen.

Tariff Revision.—It is thought to be impossible to present a bill for a general revision of the import tariff by the Government in the present session of the Diet, as investigations by the Import Tariff Revision Preparatory Commission are taking a larger amount of time and trouble than was first expected.

Articles on the Luxury List.—With regard to the articles to be struck off the list of luxuries, the draft was made by the Department of Finance, and has been under consultation with the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The articles to be struck off will be

vegetable volatile oil, musk, artificial musk, nard, cloves, agalwood, sandalwood, Borneo camphor, blumea, vanillin, coumarine, heliotropin and similar aromatic articles not otherwise provided for, and artificial perfumeries.

Internationalization of Shares.—One noteworthy tendency in the money market is an increasing foreign interest taken in Japanese shares. It is a well known fact that 110,000 shares of the Daido Electric Power Co. have been recently sold to an American syndicate through the Tobo Electric Power Co. The Tokyo Electric Light Co. is negotiating for the sale of its shares on the English market.

Foreign Trade in January.—The foreign trade of Japan for January amounted to 147,050,000 yen for exports and 226,013,000 yen for imports, showing the balance of 78,963,000 yen against us. As compared with the same month, 1924, the exports gained 36,453,000 and the imports 15,046,000 yen.

International Accounts.—The balance of international accounts other than foreign trade has hitherto not been made public by the Government on the ground that they cannot be stated quite exactly. In the meantime, there has been an earnest desire to have the accounts publicly reported, and the Department of Finances has at last decided to do so. The accounts for 1923 will therefore be published at first, and they were roughly about 350,000,000 yen of payments and about 450,000,000 yen of receipts, the balance of which leaves something like 100,000,000 yen on Japan's credit side.

A General Meeting of the Industrial Bank of Japan.—At a recent general meeting of shareholders of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Mr. Ono, the President, spoke substantially as follows:—

During the term under review, economics were in a re-adjustment period and

were inactive. The capital involved in the companies dissolved and cutting down capital amounted to 778,000,000 yen and that of the newly established and extended companies to 846,000,000 yen, the latter of which had a comparatively small number of such basic businesses as electric and traffic. We cannot, therefore, expect any prompt recovery of industry to the normal state. Money was given a considerably beneficial effect by the growth of foreign trade, the putting out of the relief funds, the introduction of foreign capital, the adjustment of old loans by debenture issues, the repayment of the French bonds and the carrying out of the Government non-loan policy. This enlivened greatly the securities market. Still interest on loans and discount rates was strong due to the bank's continued precautions exercised over loans.

Messrs. Takata & Co. in Financial Difficulties.—Messrs. Takata & Co., one of the biggest importers of machinery in Japan, has fallen into financial difficulties with liabilities of 46,800,000 yen as against the assets of 32,400,000 yen. The firm lost heavily on account of the earthquake and the exchange fall. Arrangements are being made with the bankers. The Yeiraku Bank, in which the firm has a controlling interest, has suspended payment as a result of the above event, which is feared to have a bad effect on the credit of Japanese traders in foreign countries.

General Meeting of the Bank of Japan.—The 85th general meeting of the Bank of Japan was held on the 21st inst., when a 12 per cent. dividend was declared. For the term, the bank's profits together with the balance of profits brought over from the preceding term totalled 8,955,000 yen, of which 2,500,000 yen was carried to the reserve funds, 10,000 yen to the sinking fund, 300,000 yen to the rewards and social expenses of the officials and 2,250,000 yen to a dividend (6 per cent. ordinary and 6 per cent. special), the balance of 3,895,000 yen being carried forward to next term.

From the Japanese Press

A Better Understanding between Japan and America.—One party of inspection after another is visiting Japan from America. This is very good, observe the *Chugai Shogyo*, which wishes as frequent visits of such parties as possible, inspecting the true state of affairs in every part of this country, which is heartily welcomed by the Japanese as mutually beneficial to the two countries from economic and diplomatic points of views. We wish closer economic and diplomatic relations between the two countries than at present, for which an exchange of visits between the peoples has an important significance.

No true rapprochement of one country with another can be hoped for unless the two truly understand each other; and without a true rapprochement, true economic and other relations would be simply a figure of speech. We must strive to make ourselves absolutely friendly in our diplomatic relations by a mutual and thorough understanding, which can be attained most effectually by an exchange of visits by parties of inspection.

...One regrettable thing is that the past results of such visits have not been quite without leading to misunderstanding between the two countries on account of biased views taken and superficial observation made by the visitors. This is a point, which the *Chugai Shogyo* wishes to be taken into careful consideration by the visitors. If its observation is not mistaken, it seems to the paper that not a few American people considerably misunderstand Japan and the Japanese people as is proved by facts, one of the most unmistakable evidences of it being the operation of the Japanese exclusion act.

This misunderstanding must be removed by all means, for even a slight misunderstanding is liable to lead to grave consequences. The paper, whose true motive for hoping for an exchange of frequent visits between the two peoples lies in a desire to remove this misunderstanding, wishes the American parties visiting this country to look rightly into both sides and to understand and judge correctly, without straining the truths observed by them.

A Memorial for Improving National Education.—The Seiyu Party has decided to place before the Diet a proposal to reform the national educational system, with the support of other pro-Government parties. The parties ought to have taken more appropriate and effective means for the object than the above, with their overwhelming majority in the house, the *Chugai Shogyo* argues in an editorial of February 23rd, and if they are earnest and sincere in their advocacy of reforms in the national education, they are asked by the paper to do their utmost to carry it out without being satisfied simply with the presentation of the resolution.

There can be no more urgent need than to reform the national educational system, which has fallen into formalism and, it seems as if it has lost sight of what is most important, spiritual education. If spiritual education has not been actually neglected by the educational authorities, the matter must be laid at the door of the educators themselves. If so, it is necessary to improve the normal school system and to produce better teachers than at present, before the national educational system is reformed. How much considera-

tion has been taken by the educational authorities of the question of improving the normal school system? The present uniformity principle of education is thought by the paper to be the clearest evidence of how formal the existing national educational system is. The above resolution rightly wishes at first the abolition of the uniformity system. While the general educational policy must be thorough and consistent, it is necessary to educate the people differently according to practical life and surroundings, which differ in towns and countries. This must be the true significance of the national education. What is vitally important in educating the people is considered by the paper to be to cultivate a progressive national idea as to our Imperial house and national constitution, which must be the only object of spiritual education. For this, international knowledge and historical education are undoubtedly necessary and beneficial. It is regrettable, however, that the present education somewhat overlooks this important point.

The Question of the Export Ban on Gold.—The question of lifting the export embargo on gold is again an important subject of discussion in the Diet in connection with the questions of the fall of the yen and of the raising of the selling price of gold specie. It is fundamentally right to advocate the removal of the ban on gold. But the question now under debate is not such a fundamental problem, the *Tokyo Asahi* argues in its editorial of January 30th, but the practical one whether to lift it at once or unconditionally or in the existing condition of the exchange or after an alleviation of the situation. It is absurd and impractical to demand the lifting of the ban unconditionally and at once, when the exchange shows a heavy fall in the international value of the yen of over 30 per cent. In demanding it, one only looks upon the simple fact that the lifting of the embargo would be followed by the recovery of the yen and no consideration to the question how long it would last and how the abrupt change would badly affect the financial world.

The embargo ought to have been lifted

just before the earthquake, when the exchange with America was nearly at par. Were it not that Premier Admiral Kato died and the earthquake occurred, it would have been carried out then, for the Finance Minister Mr. Ichiki was apparently determined in favour of it. The subsequent situation has been anything but to justify the action. The present Finance Minister Mr. Hamaguchi is against it, which he advocated while he was out of office. This may appear to be a contradiction, but the paper is inclined to admit has recantation as reasonable.

A direct cause of the present heavy fall of the exchange is the great excess of imports over exports in 1924, which was compelled by the absolute necessity to import an unusually great amount of goods for the object of re-construction of the quake-stricken districts. Indications are that this tendency will be mitigated somewhat hereafter; and the enhancement of the exchange by a drastic measure at this moment it is feared would encourage the import trade again. On the other hand, the low rate of exchange is benefiting, manifestly, the export trade. This development of the export trade would be hindered by the abrupt rising of the exchange. This is a policy, which the paper cannot support, although the lifting of the gold embargo theoretically legitimate.

We must take the various means necessary for improving our economic situation to such an extent as to allow the quick lifting of the export embargo on gold. In England, the exchange has recovered nearly to the par and the ban on gold is being removed at an early date, due to national efforts made strenuously for bettering the economic situation. The paper hopes for a more concrete, practical and minute study of the question in Japan, until a method truly adaptable to our economic conditions is found and realized, taking a lesson from the sound and deliberate attitude of England toward a similar question.

Responsibility of Great Powers.—England and America are the greatest powers in the world, holding territories covering one-third of the world's total

area of inhabitable lands and rich in natural resources, notably, iron and coal, with which they stand predominantly above other powers as great industrial and naval countries. The *Osaka Mainichi*, which makes the above statement, considers it almost impossible to see the advent of any country in the near future so powerful as to surpass the above two powers.

These two biggest naval countries are approaching more and more to each other. England is trying to grasp the hegemony of the world, hand in hand with America, by means of financial power and not by military power, upon destroying the German hegemonic system by her policy of the balance of power. This financial power may be made a tool of peace or a weapon of war by its possessor. England and America can thus accomplish anything in the world in acting in concert with each other.

Even if America should join the League of Nations and all the powers in the world form its members, nothing could stop the audacious behaviour of the greater powers, for it is made up of countries with different areas, population, wealth and military power and it is but natural that the most powerful of them can dominate it. It is, therefore, difficult for the League of Nations, which ought to be the most unprejudiced organ for the world's peace, to decide or do anything against the opinion of the greatest powers.

Since it is impossible to restrain the selfish conduct of the greatest powers, the idea that the strong, the first, takes hold of the mind of every body, and so long as this idea is held by the world peoples, nothing good could be accomplished by whatever number of peace protocols made and of disarmament conferences held. In order to make this world absolutely without war, the greatest powers must be called upon to change their present attitude before an attempt is made to complete the organization of the League of Nations. England and America have declared their willingness to use their predominant position on the international stage for promoting the common interest of the human being and

not for satisfying their ambitions. The *Osaka Asahi* is inclined to doubt, however, whether they can adhere to their recognized emphatic advocacy of justice and humanity as their hereditary policy to the end. So long as other powers are suspicious no true peace can be hoped for.

In this consideration, we cannot but see the grave responsibility of the greatest powers. The present strong position of the Anglo-Saxon race was got mostly by natural gifts, in addition to the superiority of the race; and their international policy has been established for transmitting these natural gifts to their posterity. This has necessitated their diplomatic double character, which has victimized Japan on the American immigration question. So long as England and America stick to this double characteristic diplomatic policy, they cannot be looked upon as conscious of their responsibility as the greatest powers in the world. For eradicating the root of war, there can be no means but to popularize the idea that the world's human beings are equal and are possessed of equal rights.

The diffusion of this idea must be one of the most important duties of the international co-ordinate system. Japan makes the system the foundation of her diplomatic policy as has been recently spoken of by the Foreign Minister in the Diet. Japan stands far behind England and America as a power; yet she sees her grave responsibility as the greatest power in the Orient and avoids the old fashioned diplomatic policy of double character as far as possible. Whether she can carry out ideally her co-ordinate principle depends upon the attitude of other great powers. In order to insure the world's peace, the thing to be done before the augmentation of the power of the League of Nations should be, in the opinion of the *Osaka Asahi*, to give a true understanding of the international co-ordinate principle to the world's peoples and make them give up the double characteristic diplomacy adhered to by their antiquated statesmen. When this is done, the Anglo-Saxon race will at last receive the respect of the world.

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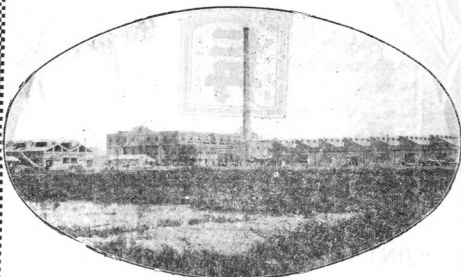
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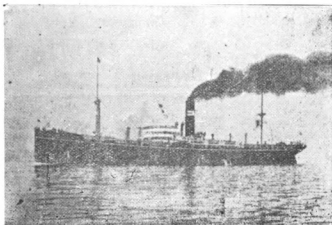
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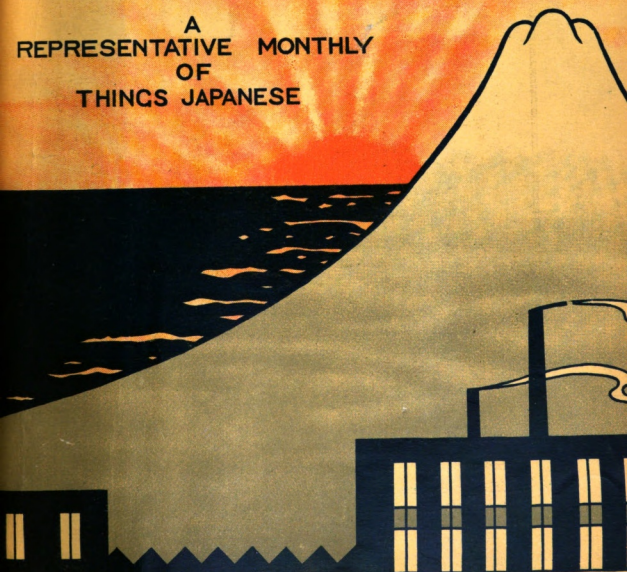
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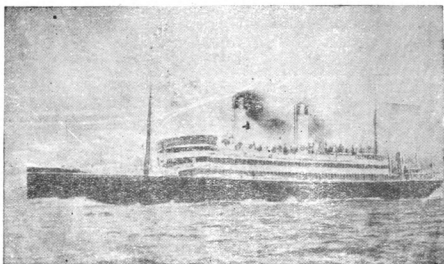


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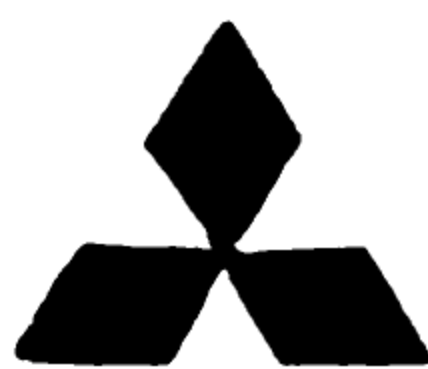
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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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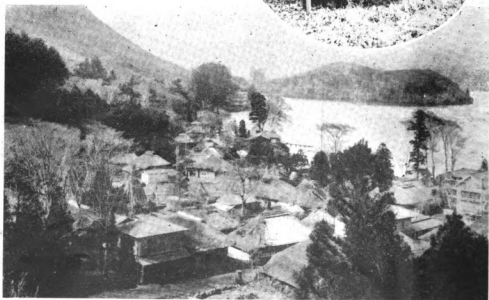
The Girls' Dolls Festival at a Certain City Kindergarten
Fête des petites filles-poupées à une école maternelle



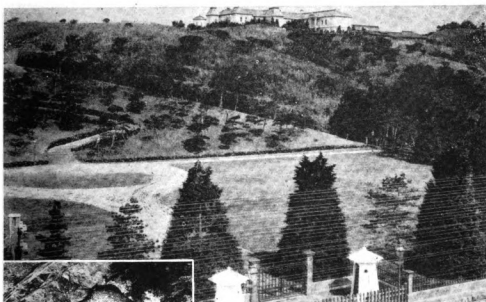
The Site of the Old Barrier at Hakone
Aspect de la vieille barrière de Hakone



Graves of Soga Brothers
Tombes des frères Soga



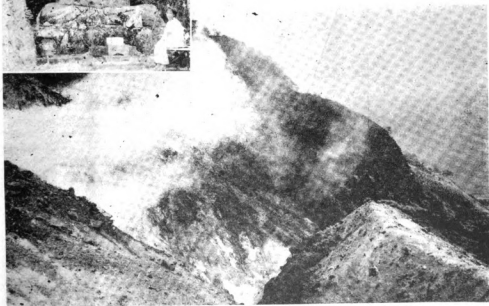
Moto-Hakone



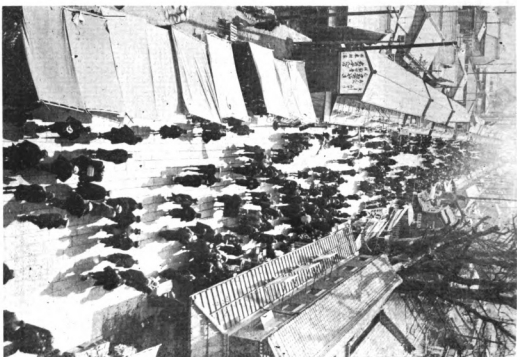
An Imperial Detached Palace, Hakone
Palais impérial de Hakone



A Way-side *Jizo*
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VOL. XV

MARCH, 1925

No. VII

The Month In Progress

THE EDITOR'S DIARY

FEB. 16.—The ex-Emperor of China, who lives a lonely life in a humble house beside the Japanese Legation, Peking under the care of the Japanese Minister, expresses the desire to visit Japan and to see the Prince Regent.

Feb. 17.—The Imperial Household Department has decided to purchase 15 Imperial and other state carriages from England, for use in Imperial processions of the first order, as most of the gilded carriages formerly in use were destroyed in the earthquake and automobiles only have been employed in Imperial cortèges since then. The total cost of the carriages is estimated at 300,000 yen.

Feb. 18.—The battleship *Kaga* will be remodelled into a seaplane tender of up-to-date type by the summer of 1926 at the latest. She will be fitted with equipment designed on the basis of practical knowledge.

Feb. 19.—Mr. W. Seki, the Parliamentary Undersecretary of War, died of illness on the 18th. He rose from a school teacher and studied in universities in America, receiving the degree of M.A.

Feb. 20.—The Privy Council on the 20th passed the universal suffrage law.

Feb. 21.—Viscount Makino was chosen the Keeper of the Privy Seal in succession to Viscount Hirata, and he will be succeeded by Dr. T. Ikki as the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Feb. 23.—The cause of the explosion of No. 3 SS Naval airship on March 15th has been inquired into carefully by a committee for the past year, and Dr. Terada, a member of the committee, has discovered it to have been a transmitted electric wave.

Feb. 24.—The Universal Suffrage Bill was introduced in the Lower House on the 21st.

Feb. 25.—The Statistical Section of the Tokyo Municipality has given out returns of the earthquake in September, 1923. According to them, the total losses are estimated at 5,500,000,000 yen, of which 3,662,160,000 yen, or 66 per cent. belongs to Tokyo and the rest Yokohama and other districts. The total number of the killed or wounded in the catastrophe amounted to 156,693, nearly equal to the total number of the killed and wounded in the Japan-Russian War. Of the above losses of property, merchandise amounted

to 2,030,090,000 yen, buildings to 1,874-710,000 yen household furniture and utensils to 869,460,000 yen and articles in storage to 106,630,000 yen.

Feb. 26.—Dr. Sata of the Tokyo Tubercular Laboratory, Osaka has published a report of the study of the existence of tubercular bacilli in the open air. According to it, the bacilli of lung disease outlive all other disease-germs in the air in April and October, when the direct light of the sun has a temperature of 86° F., at which the dry bacilli live for about one hour and a half. This makes the above months a period when the utmost care should be taken in preventing infection. In November, December and March, when the direct light of the sun has a temperature of 70° F., the wet bacilli are alive for 6 hours and the dry bacilli for 3 hours. This is the most dangerous period of the year for infection of the disease. In May, the wet bacilli perish in 1 hour and 35 minutes and the dry bacilli in 35 minutes, as the direct light of the sun has a temperature of 91° F. In June, when the direct light of the sun has a temperature of 90° F., the wet bacilli are alive 45 minutes and the dry bacilli 25 minutes. In the period from the end of September to the beginning of October, the wet bacilli are alive 30 minutes and the dry bacilli 15 minutes, as the direct light of the sun is 96° F. In July, the wet bacilli perish in 10 minutes and the dry bacilli in 5 minutes under the temperature of 111° F. of the direct light of the sun. This is the safest period. In August, when the direct light of the sun is of 120° F., the wet and dry bacilli perish in 15 minutes.

Feb. 27.—The basic treaty between

Japan and Russia was approved by the Privy Council on the 25th, when the Cabinet met and held the last conference on the question. Later, the Premier repaired to the Palace and obtained Imperial sanction to ratify the treaty.

Feb. 28.—A memorial proposing the abolition of the system of licensed prostitution was discussed by a committee of the Lower House on the 27th. Mr. Kataoka, the Parliamentary Undersecretary of Home Affairs, opposed the proposal, stating that the Government has no intention to restrict or abolish the system, as while it can not be considered good, social morality is not yet so developed as to justify its abolition, and if it is abolished, it will only encourage private prostitution, which is worse when it is noted that a medical examination recently made of 4,854 unlicensed prostitutes, revealed the fact that 2,188, or about one-half, had venereal diseases, which proves that they are more injurious to public health than licensed prostitutes. The memorial was rejected.

March 1.—Mr. B. Suzuki, the leader of the Japan Labour Federation, has been chosen the first candidate as deputy of labourers at the 7th International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva in May next.

March 2.—Mr. K. Koike, the President of the Tokyo Gas Works and the Koike Bank, Ltd., died of lymphadenitis of an acute nature on March 1st. His heir is at Oxford University.

March 3rd.—The Universal Suffrage Bill passed the Lower House on the 2nd.

Professor Mukoyama of the Osaka Higher Technical School will go to Europe

and America this spring to prosecute his studies regarding his peculiar method of artificial silk manufacturing, in which he has been interested for the past ten years, the only student of the subject in Japan. He has found a process of producing a kind of artificial silk better than that in the market, which is of 1,125 grams in tenacity. He is not satisfied with it, but wants to produce one which is as equally resistant against water as natural silk.

March 4.—The House of Representatives has passed a resolution expressing congratulations on the recovery of friendship between Japan and Russia.

Marquis Kuni came back from England on the 3rd by the *Kashima-Maru*. He went there in May, 1924 and studied principally military science and languages.

March 5.—The Cabinet has decided to introduce a bill concerning the law of the Japan Wireless Telegraph Company. The bill provides for the establishment of the company with a capital of 20,000,000 yen for the purpose of making equipment for wireless telegraphy and accessories for use by the Government. The Government will aid the company in the form of the plant run by it at present and land purchased for it getting a number of shares in lieu of capital on which no dividend is to be paid by the company for the first ten years.

General Iguchi on the second reserved list died on the 4th at the age of 71, with the relapse of kidney-disease. In the war with Russia, he distinguished himself as a staff officer attached to the general headquarters of the Manchurian army.

March 7.—No through railway service between Japan and European Russia will

be resumed as a result of the new Russo-Japanese entente until about September next, for there is much to be arranged between the railways concerned.

March 9.—The Federation of Athletic Sports of All Japan has been organized, its foundation meeting having been held in Tokyo on the 8th and Mr. R. Hirayama, M. P., being selected the Managing Director.

March 10.—Arrangements have been concluded for starting work on the first underground line between Ueno and Tokyo of the Tokyo Underground Railway Co., under the control of Okura & Co. early in April. The cost of construction is estimated at 6,000,000 yen for the distance of 1.6 miles between the two places and it will take about two years to complete the work. This is to be the first underground railway service in Japan.

The Aviation Bureau of the Department of Communications has decided to start a regular air mail service between Tokyo and Osaka in this fiscal year, accomplishing the project long pending in the Japanese aerial and communications world. It is probable that the decision will be carried out in May or June next. The service will be connected with the present weekly services run privately between Sakai, Takamatsu and Tokushima and between Osaka, Fukushima and Beppu, connecting Tokyo, Shikoku and Kyushu.

March 11.—The Live-Stock Exhibition has been opened at Ueno, Tokyo. It will be held from March 10 to May 18.

Countess Mutsu, accompanied by her son, is sailing for England, her native

country. She has been teaching foreign languages to H.I.H. Prince Chichibu and will act as his guide in England, which he is to visit shortly.

Feb. 12.—The silver wedding of T.I. M. the Emperor and Empress has been officially announced to be held on May 10.

March 13.—The Tokyo Municipal Statistical Bureau has published returns concerning suicide. It is shown by them that during 1924, there were 1,220 suicides in Tokyo, consisting of 664 men and 556 women. The latter is 45.57 per cent. of the total, much greater than in Europe and America. Suicides were committed mostly in May and least in February. The most popular methods

were the taking of rat-poison, followed by hanging, drowning, cutting by edged-tools, jumping in front of trains and taking poison in the order named. The suicides were mostly of 21-30 years of age in both sexes. Those afflicted with incurable diseases form most of the suicides, and mental derangement, family discord and misfortune were other reasons.

March 14.—The Imperial Aviation Association has offered to the *Tokyo Asahi* 50,000 yen as prizes to the aviators participating in the paper's undertaking of a flight to Europe.

March 15.—The total military expenditure defrayed by Japan during the ten years since the Tsingtau Battle reached something like 900,000,000 yen.



Part of the Primary School Children's Manual Works Exhibition
Exposition d'ouvrages manuels d'enfants à une école primaire

Rapports de la France et du Japon

L'entrée en relations du Japon avec la France date de la 14^e année de Tempô (1842). En cette année-là un navire français aborda aux îles Riu-Kyu qu'il explora et où il laissa un Français.

Au mois de février 1864, deux navires de guerre français arrivés dans ces mêmes îles, demandèrent l'ouverture du commerce. La même année au mois de juin, trois navires de guerre français vinrent à Nagasaki demander la permission de se ravitailler d'eau et de combustible et adressèrent au gouverneur de Nagasaki une lettre le priant d'assurer un bon accueil aux Français qui viendraient à faire naufrage dans les eaux japonaises. A quoi ce dernier ne fut pas libre de répondre, parce qu'alors le shogunat Tokugawa n'avait pas encore aboli son édit de fermeture du pays aux étrangers.

La 6^e année d'Ansei (1859), le shogunat permit aux Etats-Unis, à la Russie, à la France, à l'Angleterre et aux Pays-Bas de faire le commerce dans les trois ports de Yokohama, de Nagasaki et de Hakodate—c'était en vertu d'un traité provisoire conclu l'année précédente. Cette même année, le 12 août, le ministre de France, de Bellecourt arriva au Japon, vint à Yedo et fut reçu en audience par le 13^e Shogun Iesada, représentant politique de notre pays.

La 3^e année de Bunkyu (1863), au mois de mai, le clan de Tchô-shu, qui s'était fait le protagoniste des partisans du mouvement anti-étranger, ouvrit le feu contre les bâtiments américains, français et hollandais, qui passaient par le détroit de Shimonoseki. Le 5 juin, les navires français revinrent attaquer Tchôfu et défirent les troupes de Tchô-shu qui leur

ripostèrent, mais en vain, à cause de la faiblesse de leurs canons.

Le véritable mobile qui poussa le clan de Tchô-shu à cet acte d'hostilité contre la France s'explique par l'existence au sein de ce clan d'un certain nombre de fanatiques convaincus des avantages nationaux de la xénophobie et par leur accord avec les politiques de Kyôto, désireux de trouver là une bonne occasion de renverser le shogunat; ce dernier, en effet blâmé par l'étranger aussi bien que par la Cour, devait finir par tomber.

D'autre part, les samurai, fiers de leur bravoure depuis l'antiquité et à présent pourvus de leurs armes traditionnelles et de nouvelles armes d'importation hollandaise, s'y fiaient trop pour ne pas mépriser les étrangers, lorsque l'artillerie supérieure des navires français, embossés hors de la portée de nos canons, révéla sa puissance et put tirer en toute sûreté et efficacement contre leurs agresseurs.

C'est alors que les Japonais, ayant éprouvé la force militaire supérieure des Français, perdirent complètement leurs illusions. Ajoutez à cela que les gens informés des nouvelles d'Occident par l'intermédiaire des lettrés connaissant le hollandais, étaient au courant des choses du monde et de la puissance militaire des Français, dominateurs du Continent Européen depuis Napoléon le Grand jusqu'à Napoléon III qui régnait alors en France.

Léon Roches, ministre de France de 1864 à 1868, s'efforça très sincèrement d'introduire au Japon une culture nouvelle et donna à cet égard divers conseils utiles au Shogunat, qui délégua en conséquence à Paris Shibata Hyûganokami-Taketada, ministre des relations extérieures, chargé

d'appeler au Japon des instructeurs militaires français. Bien accueilli par Napoléon, III, il engagea en France des officiers de l'Armée et de la Marine, ainsi que des ingénieurs de constructions navales, et un arsenal fut fondé à Yokosuka (1866); les Français y restèrent jusqu'en 1878.

La 3^e année de Keiô (1867), le Shogun Keiki envoya à l'Exposition universelle de Paris son frère Tokugawa Minbutaiyu-Akitaké et l'y fit accompagner par Mukoyama-Hayatonosho, ministre des relations extérieures qu'il nomma chargé d'affaires à Paris. Il faut avouer que ce seul fait de déléguer son propre frère—chose inouïe—prouve combien le gouvernement des Tokugawa se fiait alors à la France et combien il attachait d'importance à son amitié.

En conséquence diverses institutions de France furent successivement introduites.

On sait que les exercices militaires se firent tout à fait à la française. Les panaches rouges ou blancs, qu'on adopta, furent calqués sur ceux des képis ou shakos français et l'emploi, pour cadencer le pas, de la trompette et du tambour, emprunté aussi à l'armée française.

Sur ces entrefaites, arriva la Restauration Impériale.

La France accrédita auprès de la Cour Impériale comme ministre plénipotentiaire Maxime Outrey auquel succéda, la 4^e année de Meiji (1871), Jules François Gustave Berthélemy, qui nous informa du changement de régime politique en France à la suite de la guerre franco-allemande et de la nomination du Maréchal de MacMahon à la présidence de la République Française.

Le gouvernement impérial ne voulut pas alors demander l'instruction militaire à l'Allemagne récemment victorieuse, mais

en souvenir de la vieille amitié, il préféra s'adresser à la France pour cela.

Il engagea aussi à son service le légiste français Boissonade de Fontarabie, qui élaborait le Code pénal, le Code de procédure criminelle, etc.

Depuis cette époque, le Japon est redevable en bien des choses à la culture française.

Feu le V^{te} Kuroda Kiyoteru et M. Kume Keiichiro firent leurs études de peinture auprès de Raphaël Colin, un des maîtres de la peinture française, pour professer ensuite à l'Ecole des beaux-arts de Tokyo, ce qui amena la substitution de l'école française à l'école italienne, jusque là en vogue, ainsi que le stage indispensable à Paris des peintres japonais à l'européenne.

Depuis son arrivée au Japon, S. E. M. Claudel, ambassadeur actuel de France, fait des efforts considérables pour resserrer les bonnes relations des deux pays, ce qui lui a gagné la reconnaissance de toute la nation japonaise. Pour atteindre ce même but par la voie de l'Indochine française, il a fait venir au Japon M. Merlin, gouverneur général d'Indochine. En réponse à cette démarche, le Japon envoya pour rendre sa visite à celui-ci en janvier dernier le Prince Yamagata Isaburo, ambassadeur extraordinaire.

Il n'est pas nécessaire d'insister sur ce que cet échange protocolaire d'ambassadeurs doit avoir de résultats moraux utiles.

Le diplomate doublé d'un poète a été si bien accueilli par nos gens de lettres et nos artistes qu'à l'expiration de sa mission et à l'annonce de son départ, ils ont été unanimes à faire des démarches pour le retenir au Japon.

Par ses soins, une exposition d'oeuvres d'artistes des deux pays se tient régulièrement en France et au Japon. C'est ainsi

que, ce printemps, une exposition de peinture française, prémisses données, à notre monde artistique, s'est déjà tenue au parc d'Ueno.

S. E. M. Claudel a composé *La drame japonaise "Kague"*, qui a été exécutée par M. Matsumoto Koshiro, acteur japonais de premier ordre du Théâtre Impérial.

Combien de poètes étrangers ont su comme lui pénétrer jusqu'à l'âme japonaise et la saisir aussi parfaitement?

Dans les oeuvres d'art comme la sienne, créées et interprétées par des étrangers, les Japonais trouvent une suggestion qui les conduit à des résultats vraiment inattendus.

Passons à la pure littérature. Parmi toutes les oeuvres des grands écrivains français, qui ont été le mieux goûtées des Japonais, il faut signaler celles de Victor Hugo.

Elles ont le plus vivement impressionné les Japonais depuis le commencement de Meiji, alors que la politique les enfiévrant.

Dans le monde des penseurs, le *Contrat Social* de Rousseau était considéré comme le livre par excellence par les Japonais, à l'époque où le régime parlementaire n'était pas encore établi.

On a bien accueilli les comédies de Molière, les romans historiques d'Alexandre Dumas père et fils.

Sont venus aussi les romans naturalistes de Maupassant, de Zola, qui ont révolutionné le monde littéraire japonais.

Ajoutons à cette nomenclature Verlaine, aussi goûté par les Japonais.

En somme les Français et les Japonais se rencontrent sur nombre de points qu'on peut dire communs aux deux nations, à savoir: se passionner pour certains goûts artistiques: être portés à l'enthousiasme; concentrer la vie sur la beauté. C'est ainsi que les bonnes relations des deux pays ne reposent pas sur les seules considérations de la politique diplomatique, mais sur la sauvegarde des arts et de la civilisation du monde, mais sur la confraternité humaine, sans qu'il soit nécessaire d'y mêler aucun calcul d'intérêt, aucun artifice machiavélique, puisqu'elles ne sont ni accompagnées de mesquines questions d'intérêts, ni précédées de questions de droits à revendiquer.

Ainsi basées, elles ne peuvent qu'être indestructibles.

Hakone Ramblings

By Kate Goodman Inazawa

Hakone-ji wo waga koye kureba
Izu no umi ya
Oki no kojima ni
Nami no yoru miyu.

—*Sanetomo.*

“Emerging from Hakone pass,
Out across the distant sea I gaze,
Beholding many islands fair,
The white waves breaking at
their feet.”

Usually, treasured among the most delightful memories of visitors to Japan are the first trip to Nikko and the first exploration of the Hakone mountains. In the following story there may not be much that is new or exciting, but because the region is one so generally known and loved, it is hoped these simple reminiscences will bring back pleasant memories to any who may chance to read them.

It was just eleven years ago this month (November) that the trip described below was enjoyed by my husband and myself. After the somewhat strenuous years we had spent in California we found the simple life and quaint customs of Japan very restful and charming. In order to give those who know only the European-style hotels at Nikko and Hakone an idea of just what this simple life was like, many otherwise trivial details are included herein.

Just when the maple leaves were casting lovely crimson shadows over the entrance to the “Naraya,” a semi-foreign hostelry at Miyanoshita, we took lodgings there for a few days. After a good night’s rest in rooms with massive wooden doors and

foreign keyholes, but — marvelous to relate—no keys, we started out for a long day’s hike at about eight o’clock on a crisp fall morning.

And what a heavenly day it was! We walked for three hours before reaching the lake near the summit called Ashi-no-ko, stopping several times to rest at tea-houses along the route, and once going out of our way to see a very curious display of cascades called Chisuji-ga-taki or “The Waterfall of a Thousand Threads.” From this point we began to ascend rapidly toward the heights and the views were very fine—sometimes through a tangle of shrubbery and then again coming out on high lonely places where we gazed far down at Enoshima and the sea below. When very near the lake we passed two hoary stones commemorating the historic Soga brothers, Juro and Goro, and the latter’s sweetheart—Tora.

After wending our way through a small country village such as abound everywhere in these Islands, we came to Lake Ashi, famous for the reflection of Mt. Fuji which can be seen in its clear waters at about eight o’clock on a fair day. How entrancing the view appeared as we suddenly came in sight of this volcanic lake! In the distance, on Togo Island, was the Imperial Villa, and a hotel; bare hills rose up on the opposite side, and rich autumn foliage was all about us. A small pavilion near the lake contained a modest refectory and here we ordered luncheon which we ate in Japanese style on the balcony. This overlooked the water and a boating party picnicking in the arbor below. Food appeared to be exceedingly scarce on those

cold, lonely heights, as it had be transported by packhorse or man power, so it did not take long to consume the rice and broiled chicken, green tea and fruit which made up the *ménu*.

It was too late to enjoy the famous view of Fuji-san reflected in the lake and it was a little cloudy besides, so I gave up hope of seeing the lovely mountain at all that day, and was for returning the same easy way we came up. Not so my enterprising husband. He had diligently inquired at the teahouse and had learned that there was another road to Miyanoshita which led through sulphur fields and curious rock formations, and this unknown land I was finally persuaded to explore with the "faithful partner of my joys and sorrows."

The sun was half-heartedly struggling through the clouds. It was far too cold to enjoy a boat-ride or even to write postal cards to one's friends below, so we started joyfully out on foot to negotiate the twelve or fourteen miles of mountain road which lay between us and the hospitable "Naraya."

Passing out through a stately cryptomeria grove surrounding an old temple with its flight of moss-covered granite steps, we came out upon the highroad which ran beside but far above the lake. This road led through an enchanting Forest of Arden, with fascinating glimpses of the sun-flecked water below. The old temple we did not visit, as the steps were many and we had quite a jaunt before us, but it was a scene to be held in the memory, especially with the aid of a certain Japanese poet who thus touches off this cryptomeria wood with its air of enduring peace.

"Kumo noita—atono shizugeshi
Natsu kodachi."

No sooner doth the rocking
tempest pass,
Than the cedars tall stand in
thick ranks, serene as ever.

After the temple trees ceased, a foot-path led us directly onward. When we came out of that we found ourselves high above the lake, and there before us was Fuji-san, the sacred mountain of Japan—the snowy cone, the dark streaks running through the dazzling white, the perfect shape, the blue mists and clouds rolling away below—all, all as we had seen it pictured a thousand times,—we needed no guide to tell us that it was indeed Fuji. Felicitating ourselves, we walked on, imagining ever new delights in store.

Then began our steady tramp of five miles or more to the end of the lake, but we could walk rapidly as the path was good and mostly on the level. Truly it was "a footpath of peace" and lovely beyond description. We caught glimpses of the lake every little while, and Fuji-san growing ever more distinct and glorious enticed us on. Here and there a white sail appeared on the water and at times we could hear the voices of the few voyagers who were traversing the lake far below the wooded heights on which we were walking. Everywhere scarlet maple leaves alternated and contrasted with the dark green of cypress, pine, fir and oak. How exquisite it was to live and breathe on such a day—all the senses satisfied and the heart at rest!

Finally we came out upon the lake and a little teahouse which marked the terminus of the second lap of our day's journey. We began to feel a little tired and were glad of tea and wafers, thin as they were. But the test of endurance was yet to come. Lake Ashi is about 4000 ft. above sea level, but there are

several peaks which rise much higher than this. Up one of these we must toil before beginning our descent on the other side. So we started out at once. A party of school boys in uniform and two elderly ladies, perhaps about sixty years of age, had come over in the boats and started up the ascent with us. The boys laughed as they tried to carry the ladies' little handbags, the latter vigorously protesting. We all went on together for a little way, but soon the boys outdistanced us and we saw them no more.

We two waited for the old ladies who were lagging a little behind. They were dressed in regulation gray silk kimonos tucked up for walking and showing narrow white-flannel underskirts. Their silk *haori* or coats seemed thin for the chill air of those mountain tops. They wore white *tabi* and *geta* (socks and wooden clogs) and their hair was done in the old Japanese style called *marumage*.

Up, up we toiled, we four, past three jets of almost boiling sulphur water, past the front of a lonely house where a dog eyed us suspiciously, on and up, a continuous rather steep ascent; we rested upon a rock, here and there, to regain breath and then pushed on again. This was near the sulphur fields called *Ojigoku* (Greater Hell) or *Jigoku-tani* (Hell Valley). At the teahouse near the top of the mountain, which was the last sign of human habitation for a long, long stretch, we caught up with a party which had passed us earlier on the road. It consisted of a man and two girls in *kago*, or sedan chairs, carried by four runners. The girls were sitting cramped in the *kago* and their gay wraps were the only touch of color on a dull landscape after the maple trees ceased.

We had walked up, up, up till we

were almost exhausted. It was a constant ascent, with ravishing views of Fuji more and more clearly revealed at each opening in the trees. Finally, when at last we stood on the very heights the scene was altogether too magnificent for words.

The streaks of dark, with snow covering perhaps one-fourth of the visible surface, the perfect form, the clouds rolling away below, the size, the height, the solitary divine mountain—the majesty of it, the reality, the glory! I exclaimed, "Truly one great God alone made Fujisan. None of the eight million little gods of Japan could do that, or make even one of these perfect red maple leaves."

The two ladies nodded a polite assent. Perhaps they did not understand fully. So, as my husband is a minister, I thought I might be pardoned for offering them a little Japanese bible, and looked in my bag for one. But there was none to be found. Then I remembered that I had given away my last copy at Ashi-no-yu, where the strong sulphur odor tended to arouse reflections on one's latter end.

Now as we began to enter Hell Valley, I saw the three sedan chairs just ahead and thereupon my mad race commenced—a race which was to last until the end of the valley appeared. By this time it was growing late, about four o'clock, and we were just beginning to descend.

Presumably we had before us a six-mile descent! I knew it would be dark in an hour or so and those dreary wastes of sulphur fields were before us with clouds issuing from the ground—a veritable hell—and none of us had ever traversed those heights or wastes before.

Such being the case I felt that the one thing necessary was to keep the *kago* party in sight and follow on to the next stage. But the *kurumaya* ran very swiftly except

when the girls got out and walked a bit over bad roads. On they went and were fast disappearing behind a bend when I raced ahead and almost caught up. Then I paused and urged my husband and the ladies to hasten. But they were not such Atalantan sprinters as I, and one especially lagged behind. Her little silk sunshade and wooden clogs were not so much of an assistance to her as my stout cherry stick and broad, low-heeled American shoes.

We passed the last poor, lonely tea-house with its curious, rude, boxlike shrine containing two hoary images, and found ourselves out upon the barren sulphur fields as night was fast approaching.

Here the road was not so plainly marked as before and we turned aside to a deserted camp in our perplexity, thus almost losing our *kago* party, as we had to retrace our steps for some little distance in getting back to the right road. After this we were obliged to increase our speed, I running like a coney over the rocks which now began to appear and to make our difficulties more serious. It was downhill, however, and I went by leaps and bounds to keep the swift-moving *kago* party in sight. At last, almost worn out, I saw them stop at a place where several workmen were repairing the road.

The fires of "hell" just below made it seem a perilous place. In reality, I suppose, there was no great risk involved in our choice of a descent except from the darkness and our ignorance of the road. Yet in her charming book, "A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan," Mrs. Hugh Fraser tells us that travelers have lost their lives on these grim hills. I quote her vivid description of Hell Valley:

"The weather is still so warm that I have not felt inclined to push up to Hakone, but was betrayed into visiting the smoking spot called indiscriminately *Oji-*

goku (The Greater Hell) or *Owaki-dani* (The Valley of the Greater Boiling). There constant clouds of vaporous smoke break through the thin crust of earth and come rolling down the gorge, the earth is everywhere hot to the touch; the rocks are caked gray and yellow with sulphur, and the fumes are overpowering.

"I never saw a more awful place. There is a narrow path where one has to follow the guide very carefully; in many places the ground on either side will give to the slightest touch and there have been some frightful catastrophes owing to the carelessness or incredulity of people who came to visit the sinister spot.

"A young English girl whom I knew stepped on this treacherous crust and at once sank in the seething mud which it concealed. She was rescued by her companions and did not lose her life as some have done; but she was terribly burnt and will carry the marks of her accident on her limbs to her dying day.

"There is a distinct fascination about the place. We saw it on a gray day when the sky seemed dark with coming storm; the air was heavy and breathless and there was not the slightest current of wind to interfere with the volumes of sullen white smoke which rose and rolled and curled in a thousand weird shapes in the desolate gorge where not a blade or leaf can grow.

"The hill which rises directly behind the boiling valley is clothed in a garment of dense green forest, making a surprising contrast to the scorched foreground where everything is white with ashes or crusted with deadly looking sulphur."

So writes Mrs. Fraser, but at this time we had not seen her account. There were other things we had seen, however,—sad stories in the daily press of travelers lost on lonely mountains. One, especially, had been vividly impressed upon my mind. In the preceding August, during a severe typhoon, a party of students with several teachers had been caught out on the mountains and many of them had died of cold and exhaustion, two teachers

being among the lost. Yet, I thought to myself, they were young and no doubt skilled mountaineers, so different from us.

We had asked at the last lonely tea-house just before we ventured into Hell Valley, how far it was to the next stopping place, and they had said about two miles, but it seemed to me much nearer four, considering the speed with which we were all descending and the time it took us to reach Gora Park. I moderated my pace a trifle when I began to think how serious it would be if I should by some unlucky chance sprain my ankle. Fortunately when we came to a place where two workmen were repairing the road, the *kago* party took a long time to pass, and the old ladies almost caught up with me. When they came to the torn-up road, however, they looked askance at the freshly turned earth over which we had to pass and the fearful abyss just below, but soon we all scrambled safely over, though my white cotton gloves and the ladies' dainty flannel petticoats were somewhat damaged; the ground and the springs bubbling up here and there emitted a strong odor, but we did not stop to investigate.

At last by great exertions we all arrived at a house where a light burned and human forms were seen. We had passed safely round the pit whence great clouds of sulphurous vapor were ascending skyward and had come out upon a broad, firm road very different from the uncertain footpath we had been following heretofore. As I was sitting, almost exhausted, on a great rock, I saw, to my grief, the *kago* party run right past the house without stopping even to look back. As they disappeared around the next bend I said "Sayonara," and considered what to do next. My husband was just coming up with the two old ladies and calmly pro-

posing to go on to Miyanoshita in the dark and without a guide. So stoical and serene is the Japanese mind in face of danger! But as he tramped ahead without waiting to parley I made myself into an interrogation point and asked the people in the little house how far it might be to the next habitation. They were very rude peasants and seemed to know nothing, or at least their vocabulary was not the same as that which I had so laboriously acquired from the Second Reader. President Thwing has said the Japanese mind is not an exact mind, and I began to think he was quite correct.

In truth I have not even yet found out exactly how far it really is from Owakidani to Miyanoshita. Just at this critical moment the more sophisticated man of the house returned from work and consented to guide us to safety for a few copper coins.

Now the road was smooth and the descent easy and as soon as Gora Park was passed and the lights of Miyanoshita greeted us, our guide left us and we went on alone. Dead tired we were, but doggedly and serenely we tramped on, about a mile and a half, over bridges and along roads bordered by running water and musical cascades.

"The Hayakawa's waters make a murmuring sound—In summer dreams and reveries I hear it still." (Old poem.)

The moon was struggling through the clouds and all was peace. Hell was past. The heaven of Miyanoshita was near. The ladies thanked us for safe conduct, we asked each others' names and parted with mutual compliments. They lived beyond Yumoto, but had friends in Miyanoshita.

It was at Yumoto that the lovely Tamadare waterfall was destroyed by the



Prince Yamagata Leaving for Indo-China in Retura for a Visit by Governor-General Mollan

earthquake of September 1, 1923. In memory of its unique beauty this short poem is reproduced here:

"Tamadare-no Chisuji-ni
Suzushi Taki-no-Ito."

Though like a beaded curtain
the marvelous Tamadare
Hangs glittering here before us,
'Tis in reality white threads of living
water that so deceive the eye.

As we trudged along to the "Naraya"
an artist overtook us, his sketches slung

over his shoulder, and we held pleasant converse together. Soon we were welcomed by cries of joy and congratulations at the maple-shaded inn, and how we did revel in the hot, hot sulphur bath and royal dinner which followed! The artist sent in his card a little later and we admired his views of Fuji-san while drinking tea together, sitting by a *hibachi* fire, in great wadded silk kimonos furnished by the hotel. That happy hour was typical of Japanese life.

Kamakura, Japan.

The International Decorative Art Exhibition and Japanese Exhibits

By H. Doke, M.P. President of the Japan Industrial Association

THE French international decorative art exhibition in Paris this spring is a significant enterprise. As one of the allies in the late war, we appreciate her determination to hold the fair even at a heavy outlay, while her financial affairs after the costly war are not yet completely re-adjusted. Our participation in this worthy enterprise will have the material benefit of introducing our products to the world and extending their market abroad, a good way to develop our trade and industry suffering from the hard times after the war.

As everybody remembers, Germany wielded great power in every direction of the world before the war as a self-conceited centre of civilization, but her fighting the world's great powers brought her to her present straits. Victorious France must be the present centre of civilization in Europe, with a mission to lead the world to a more brilliant civilization than before the war. She is re-adjusting her affairs with this end in view. She ought to endeavour in this direction more than Germany did before the war. The holding of the fair must be one direction of these efforts. It is an exhibition of industrial art and not simply of practical industrial products. It is quite worthy of undertaking by the country of fine arts, which evidently wishes by it to promote her trade and industry and to heal her wounds received in the war.

Solidity and cheapness have been the most important requisites of the manufacture of common industrial products not only in Japan, but in most parts of the world, where too much thought has been directed to the economical side of products. Solid and cheap articles, however, do not always please the buyers, and even somewhat costly ones are purchased, when they strike their fancy, no matter whether they are solid or not, while whatever solid and cheap ones are not tempting, unless they do not suit the buyers' taste. The question of satisfaction and dissatisfaction with articles can be solved by catching the fancy of the buyers or not.

Before the war, Germany turned her attention to this, ahead of others, and put out her industrial products to suit it. She took trouble in applying fancy designs to the products, which she put out in quantities and in uniformity. This gave her products a predominant position in the world's market. How well the German goods sold in Japan! They were spoken of among the buyers here as fine in quality, keeping long and being artistic over and above being comparatively cheap. Not only in Japan, they invaded the English and French markets in great force, where they stood high in the favour of the buyers. The war crippled German industry and cleared the German industrial art products out of the world's markets. France as a

victor has now come forward, perhaps with a determination to take the lead in the artistic resuscitation in Europe. Her present enterprise has, therefore, important significance for herself. Not only that, but the fair will, it is hoped, give such stimulus to the production of industrial art works in the world that it will render a great service in bringing the life of human beings into closer contact with fine arts.

This significance attached to the enterprise induced the Japanese Government to participate in it at some outlay, despite the retrenchment of state expenditure; and an unusual amount of attention has been paid to the selection of the exhibits and general arrangement, departing from the usual system.

A feature is the erection of an independent building for Japanese exhibits, the object being to acquaint the visitors with the actual life of the Japanese. There has often been a Japanese building set up in foreign exhibitions, but that was simply a part of a Japanese house, or a tea-room or a parlour, with which it was impossible to impart full knowledge of Japanese home life to the visitors. The present building comprises one complete Japanese house, provided with all the necessary household furniture and fittings in each room, which will not fail to give a general idea of ordinary Japanese life.

The Japanese building has the following rooms and furnishings:

Main Porch and Vestibule 6 *jo* (six *tatami*, or mats):

An umbrella-stand, a potted plant and pairs of men's and women's *geta*

(wooden clogs) on the *doma* (the earthen floor at the entrance). A potted plant at the *shikidai* (the stoop). A single-fold screen, a tablet, a potted plant, a hat-rail and a desk in the Vestibule.

Reception Room, 12 *jo* (12 *tatami*, or mats):

A *kakemono* (a hanging picture), an incense-burner, a flower-vase, artificial flowers and a potted plant in the alcove. A writing paper box, an ink box and *okimono* (ornaments) on the *chigai-dana* (a pair of shelves). A tobacco-set, a tea-set and round fans on the desk in the room centre. Tablets on the wall. Cushions, braziers, charcoal, a six-fold screen, a doll, etc. in the room.

Second Porch and Vestibule:

A potted plant, a pair of *niwa-geta* (garden wooden clogs) and an umbrella-stand on the *doma* (the earthen floor at the entrance). A single-fold screen, a desk, hat-rail, a tablet, a suit of armour and a spear in the room.

Women's Apartment:

A cabinet, a writing paper box, an ink box, small ornaments and a table-clock on the *jibukuro-dana* (a pair of shelves with a cupboard). A tablet and a hanging picture on the wall. A book-shelf, a *bunko* (a box), a brazier, a desk with a single-flower vase and an album, cushions, a clothes-box, *kimonos*, a clothes-rack, a toilet-stand, a work-box, a hair-dressing set, a *koto*, a two-fold screen, a *kyokuroku* (an arm-rest), a _____

potted plant, a towel-stand and a doll in the room.

Master's Apartment:

A hanging picture, an incense-burner, a hanging flower-vase and framed ode-paper on the alcove. Ornaments and a table-clock on the *chigai-dana* (a pair of shelves). A tablet on the wall. A book-shelf, books, a *kyokuroku* (an arm-rest), a desk, an ink-box, a desk set, a book-case, cushions, a brazier and flowers in the room.

Tea-Room:

A scroll on the alcove. A *furo* (air heater), an iron pot, a tea-set, an incense-burner, a flower-vase, artificial flowers, a hanging lantern, *niwa-geta* (garden wooden clogs), cushions and doll. Bells, pennons and clothes-racks for all rooms.

Secondly, the exhibits are classified into three kinds, articles made specially for the occasion with Government aid, common exhibits and articles for sale on the spot. The first named were made by 154 persons, 54 in Tokyo, 43 in Kyoto, 13 in Osaka and the rest in other places, and they number 310, for the making of which 55,000 yen was defrayed by the Government. This aid was the first of the kind in Japan, which shows how interested the Japanese Government is in the affair. These exhibits are fine art manual works carefully made by specialists and are proportionately high in value.

They are too limited in production to be made an important object of trade, for which the common exhibits are suitable, for the latter are put out in quantities and in uniformity with artistic designs, which meets the object of the present fair. There are 570 articles of this kind exhibited by 268 parties, of which 28 are in Tokyo, 43 in Kyoto and 33 in Osaka. As to the articles for sale on the spot, they number 7,710 from Yokohama and 6,330 from Kobe, exhibited by 111 men. All these products are by noted makers and have been found of good quality upon careful inspection in Japan before being sent to France. They promise to induce important trade in future.

It remains to be seen whether these exhibits will succeed as industrial art products, and find favour among the French and other visitors to the exhibition. The Japanese exhibitors can learn foreign tastes through the fair. Their success will benefit not a little the future foreign trade of Japan. This is the point that prompted the Japanese Government to decide on participation in the French enterprise, the international value of which will be greatly displayed.

In conclusion, the writer wishes to signify his hearty respect to France for her endeavours in holding the fair and to contribute something towards the progress of the world's industrial fine art works, despite the stress of work she may have in other directions in state affairs.

Franco-Japanese Associations in Japan

THE Maison Franco-Japonaise recently organized is regarded with importance by the Japanese and French Governments and is expected to do much to cultivate friendship between the two countries. Its objects and work are (1) to study co-operatively Japanese and French civilization, (2) to introduce affairs concerning Japanese and French civilization, (3) to collect and show materials for the study of Japanese and French civilization, (4) to hold lecture and other meetings regarding the study of Japanese and French civilization, (5) to plan and encourage the mutual introduction of Japanese and French civilization, (6) to offer lodging to French visitors and (7) to do other work as deemed suitable by the Board of Directors.

In the Meiji era, when Japan was most eager in introducing Western civilization, it was French civilization that most influenced her. Later, the relations between the two countries somewhat drifted apart, and Japan lost not a little by it. It is a matter for congratulation that such an association has now been organized for developing their relations.

The foundation of the Maison Franco-Japonaise was mooted among Japanese and French men of note about 1919, when President Paul Joubin of the Lyon University and Dr. Maurice Courant visited Japan on a French Government mission and met Viscount Shibusawa and some other prominent Government and private persons, to whom Dr. Joubin proposed the foundation of a medium for exchanging the civilizations of

Japan and France. He suggested that a few French students be sent yearly to Japan to study Oriental science, while they teach French in Japanese schools, and a distinguished scholar also be sent yearly to Japan as desired by her to lecture in various parts of the country, thus bringing French scholars and students into touch with the Japanese scientific world for the mutual study of the two countries and the adoption of each other's civilization. The French Government was willing to give substantial aid to the enterprise, if Japan supported it and would build and maintain a hall giving lodging to French students. Dr. Paul Joubin and party left Japan before arrangements could be concluded for the proposal.

In 1920, the next year, Mr. K. Kijima, who had been 12 years in Lyon as the Japanese Consul, came back to Japan, and before departing from France, he was asked by Dr. Paul Joubin and some other persons to get the above proposal in shape. Upon his return home, Mr. Kijima visited notable persons in and out of the Government, conveying the French wishes and asking for help in the organization of the Franco-Japanese association. In the year following, H. E. Paul Claudel came to Japan as the French Ambassador. He exerted himself for erecting the proposed Maison Franco-Japonaise as a means to develop friendship between the two countries. He conveyed to the Japanese Government the Ministry's sentiments about the friendly relations between the two countries. In November, the next year, Marshal Joffre visited Japan and dwelt upon the question

in earnest among men of influence in Japan.

Japan owes much of her civilization towards the end of the Tokugawa regime and the beginning of the Meiji era to France. The great admiration of Napoleon among the Japanese was manifested by the adoption of the French system for the Japanese army. French Naval science was also much studied here at the same time, and a Naval arsenal was erected under the direction of Louis E. Bertin engaged from France, and warships were constructed there, the *Matsushima*, the *Hashidate* and the *Itsukushima*, which rendered great services in the Japan-China War, being designed by the same French engineer. The present principal legislation of Japan is based on plans formulated by G. Boissonade Fontarabie of France. The Japanese educational system promulgated in the fifth year of Meiji was after the French model. The first filature of the Western system was built at Tomioka, Gumma Prefecture by the Government, under the direction of another French engineer. It was also a Frenchman, who was engaged by the Ikuno Silver Mine, who taught the latest method of mining and metal working. French efforts were thus made in reorganizing society in Japan and they form the foundation of her present civilization which is thus a French gift. The Franco-Prussian War unfortunately estranged France from Japan, and German civilization was introduced in its stead as she grew in influence. This condition remained until the late war, which crushed Germany and reinstated French friendship with Japan more than as allies in war.

French civilization, taking in the clas-

sical civilization of the West, has been doing much for the progress of the world's civilization as the centre of modern civilization, and the value of her civilization has been growing much more in importance since the World War. When the French proposal was made as above described, Japan had been very anxious as to how to reinstate French civilization and the proposal was accepted readily.

In 1923, Viscount Shibusawa representing the Japanese projectors of the proposed Maison Franco-Japonaise, held an interview with the Premier Admiral Kato, who listened to his and expressed his sincere support of the project, promising him to properly aid it officially. Soon afterwards, the Premier met prominent persons and arranged with them for the building of the hall at a cost of half a million yen to be raised from the general public. At the same time, the foundation committee was selected, including Viscount Shibusawa, Baron Furuichi, Dr. Tomii, Mr. E. Ono, Dr. Anezaki, Mr. K. Kijima and Mr. N. Sugiyama, who had been interested in the project from the beginning, and also 14 other notables, Mr. O. Ichiki, Mr. K. Hattori, Mr. C. Kajiwara, Mr. K. Kodama, Mr. S. Ohashi, Mr. T. Yuki, Mr. K. Takata, Dr. S. Yamada, Mr. T. Tatsuno, Mr. T. Shirani, Mr. K. Murai, Baron K. Okura, Dr. T. Dan and Mr. K. Kimura.

The preliminaries were set about at once and they were about to start the raising of funds, when the earthquake occurred, bringing the project to a standstill. Later, it was decided to renew the project on a curtailed scale, it being too regrettable to entirely give it up withou

due respect to the keen interest taken in it by the French Government. The decision has now been carried out in the form of a juridical person with a fund of 100,000 yen and with the aid of the Japanese and French Governments.

The official aid is 30,000 yen and 300,000 francs a year from the Japanese and French Governments respectively, the former of which will be granted from the fiscal year of 1926-1927. As to the French aid, a letter was sent at the end of 1924 to Mr. Kijima, the Managing Director of the hall, by M. Herriot, the French Premier and Foreign Minister, to the effect that the French grant-in-aid had been included in the Budget for presentation in this session of the National Assembly as had been informed to the French Ambassador at Tokyo, and he wished to be relied upon for aiding the project with all the power within his authority.

The foundation Committee was highly pleased with the receipt of this assurance. The French grant-in-aid is to be applied to the remuneration and travelling expenses of the French scholars and students to Japan. The first scholar from France will be Dr. Henry Focillon, a professor of the history of art in the Lyon University and a world renowned scholar. He is a Japanophile and is the Honorary Chief Secretary of the Franco-Japanese Association in Lyon. He will, it is expected, come in April this year. Nothing seems to be definitely decided as to the number of French students to Japan and other details. They may be expected within this year, however. If financial circumstances permit, a Franco-Japanese Hall will be built in Paris, and Japanese students

will be sent to France for the furtherance of the object of close friendship between the two countries.

There are two other organs having a similar object. They are the Société Franco-Japonaise and the Société Anonyme de Développement Economique Franco-Japonais (Japanese-French Trade Developing Association).

The Société Franco-Japonaise aims at promoting friendship between the Japanese and French, teaching French and encouraging and facilitating the teaching of subjects in French. For these purposes, the association, with an increase in funds, is to do the following things.—

1. To establish or maintain or extend schools teaching French or lecturing in French or middle schools teaching French as the principal foreign language.
2. To issue reports.
3. To form a club and library for use by the members.
4. To hold lecture meetings.
5. To give facilities to the members for investigations.

The former association is the oldest and largest of the societies existing comprising Japanese and French. It has a large number of members. Its predecessor was the French Literary Society, which was established in March, 1881. It held a monthly meeting, when speeches were delivered in French and extraordinary meetings, when a lecture was given on the French language. It had 184 members, including 43 Frenchmen. In April, 1886, some of its members, Baron Tsuji, N. Yamazaki, K. Osada, Baron. Hirayama, General Terauchi, Baron Furuichi

and Mr. S. Kurizuka made an attempt to reform the society. It was re-named the French Society with H. I. H. Prince Fushimi as the Honorary member. It established the Tokyo French School at Ogawa-machi, Kanda, Tokyo in November, the same year. Dr. Boisonade lectured in this school. The Department of Justice granted aid of 5,000 yen a year to it from 1887. In 1888, it was combined with the Tokyo Law School and in 1889, its name was again changed to the Japanese-French Law School. Subsequently, it was removed to Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. In July, 1907, it was united with the Société Franco-Japonaise in Kobe, and since then, it has been known by the latter name. At the same time, it was separated from the school and has stood as a purely social organization, promoting friendship between Japan and France. It is now presided over by H. I. H. Prince Kan-in.

The Japanese-French Trade Development Association was organized recently. It is a joint-stock affair with a capital of 1,000,000 yen. According to its prospectus, no true friendship between Japan

and France can be cultivated but by harmonizing their direct interests, which may be effected by developing trade between them and bringing them into closer economic relations, and for this purpose, it is necessary to have a research institute and to practically apply the results of its investigations and researches. The association putting its research department into operation, will conduct its trade department according to results obtained by the operation of the former department, the profits realized by the latter department being spent on the extension of its work and for improving trade between Japan and France, removing all the obstacles lying on its way. The French Government supports the object of this association and is disposed to aid it materially. About 130 applications have been received by it from French manufacturers asking it for investigations concerning the sale of their products in Japan or appointing it as their sole selling agents in Japan. It must not be understood that it is a mere trading firm, for it is apart of the system organized with a view to realizing closer relations between Japan and France.

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Twilight Story

Four Tables of the Heian Period

(I)

A nobleman, named Ônakatomi Sukéiyé, once lived at Hichijô in Kyôtô. He was a man of such good taste that he laid out a landscape in his garden on the model of Amano-Hashidaté (Heaven's Bridge) in the province of Tango, one of the three famous views in Japan. So across the pond in the garden a causeway was made, on which dwarf pine-trees were planted. He also had such a liking for the sunshine that he never allowed the doors to be shut so as to give free passage to the sunbeams on the southern side of his *Shinden* (a special building common in a notable's household in Old Japan where his sitting-room was).

It was at the beginning of Spring. It happened that a Japanese nightingale (*uguisu*) came invariably at the snake hour (according to the old calendar), that is, ten o'clock in the morning and perched on a plum-tree near the house and sang a sweet melody in an enchanting voice. The strange regularity with which the little songster came back at the usual hour attracted the fancy of the nobleman. So one day he went and apprised the poets of his acquaintance of this fact and invited them to come and hear the little bird sing, about eight o'clock next morning.

After his return home he summoned his guardsmen and gave orders that they should use much caution not to frighten away the bird for the coming event. These guardsmen, it must be confessed, were a body of *samurai* that had newly arrived from the province of Isé. Sukéiyé

impatiently waited for the morning to come.

Day at last dawned and immediately preparations were set on foot to receive the expected guests on the southern side of the *Shinden*. At the appointed hour the invited guests began to arrive one after another. They prepared to listen, and some noblemen who were the more eager began to rack their brains to compose their poems.

But strangely enough, the accustomed voice of the nightingale was not heard, when ten o'clock came. The assembled guests were by this time all impatience and full of anxiety. The host was anxious and vexed, with a countenance of dismay and disappointment, till he could contain himself no longer and summoned one of his guardsmen to him. He asked, "How is it that the bird has not come yet today? Did it not appear this morning?" Then the soldier answered with imperturbable calmness, "Why, the bird came long ago, and as it made to fly away directly we held him back."

"What! held him back?" demanded Sukéiyé in wonder.

"I'll just go and fetch him."

The lord, at this strange reply was puzzled to think what the soldiers had done with the little bird. It was not long before the soldier came back with the nightingale fastened to a branch of a tree. The lord exclaimed in sharp accents:

"What have you done? Why did you fasten him so?"

"Because, my lord, we wished to keep the bird, as it made to fly away. We thought it a disgrace for *samurai* to let a

bird escape, and so we struck him with an arrow and thus held him."

The nobleman and his guests were amazed at this story, but the soldier, with a conscious air of triumph, drew himself up. Embittered at the thought that such a barbarous set of soldiers from the country should have spoiled the pleasure he and his guests had promised themselves, he dismissed the soldier from his presence at once, saying, "Begone. Quit my sight as quickly as you can." In the meantime, the guests were tormented with the desire to laugh, but overawed by the menacing attitude of the simple soldier, did not dare to laugh in his face, and one by one they all went away.

(II)

THE Emperor Shirakawa, after his abdication, was residing at the Detached Palace at Toba, at some distance from Kyôto, under the title of *Joko*. His Majesty gave orders to the Imperial Guards to make a mock procession for a provincial magistrate who had been newly appointed and was proceeding to his post, by way of amusement.

Thereupon, the soldiers assembled and discussed the matter, and finally one named Gembano-kami Hisanori was chosen as the mock magistrate. Other soldiers of the fifth court rank were to constitute a vanguard, and they vied with one another in the splendour of their silks or brocades which they were to wear on the occasion.

Among these soldiers there was one named Sayémonno-jô Yukitô, who put on a particularly splendid dress. He thought that he would like to display his finery to the best advantage. So in order to avoid being seen beforehand he decided to remain concealed near the Detached Palace

till the procession began to move, and then for the first time he would show himself in the full splendour of his equipment, to the admiration of the spectators. So he hired a house near the palace and hid himself there. Calling his attendant he said, "Go and see how the procession is going on."

The attendant directly went away, but did not come back. His master thought that though the procession was appointed to leave the palace at 8 o'clock in the morning, yet as often is the case with such processions it would be later before it finally set out. But he thought that at the latest it would be between noon and the two o'clock in the afternoon.

Revolving these thoughts in his mind he waited for the return of his servant. But by and by he plainly overheard some people say, passing the house of his concealment, "What a capital sight it was!" "He was quite up to the part he played, that Gembano-kami as magistrate." "Tôzaémon had on a brocade dress." "Gembeino-jô wore a gold emblem on his garment." When he overheard these words he thought at first that these people were commenting on the soldiers who were passing along on their way to the palace to join the procession. But as such remarks persistently dinned themselves into his ear he began to have misgivings and loudly called back his forgetful servant from his station.

The servant came back with a satisfied air, and observed in transports: "I have never had a finer sight than this. The procession at the festival of the Kamo Shrine, I once thought, is very beautiful, but it can hardly approach this in splendour. The *Joko* was looking on seated on a high gallery, and the finely dressed soldiers paraded in front of him, in high

spirits and full of splendour. It was, indeed, too fine for me to describe."

"What's happened to the procession?" demanded his master, somewhat irritated.

"That's quite over, long since."

"What! Why did you not come and tell me?"

"Because, sir, you were kind enough to send me to *see* the procession. I was therefore faithfull in fulfilling your order and remained all the while looking at the procession," answered the valet, with a nonchalant expression of surprise at his master's queer question as he thought. Yuki \hat{o} had only to drop the subject when he perceived what a fool he had to deal with.

But the *Joko* did not like the idea that Yuki \hat{o} had not joined the procession. So he, without any formal inquiry ordered the innocent Yuki \hat{o} to be put into prison. Yuki \hat{o} submitted and had remained in prison about twenty days before the *Joko*, becoming aware of the real cause of his non-attendance, was much amused and graciously set him free.

But contemporaries criticised them, and put them down as both being fools, because Yuki \hat{o} himself ought to have made his servant understand what he meant, while the servant for his part ought to have better understood from the attire of his master on that day that he was going to join the ceremonial.

(III)

ONCE there lived a master flute player, named Narimasa. At that time, the famous Fujiwara Michinaga, "Kampaku" (the highest court rank corresponding to the privy councillor to-day), who was domineering over the political situation then, conferred upon him a flute called "Daimaru," of which Narimasa took a great care. There was a nobleman, named Toshitsuna Fushimi, who highly coveted the instrument and offered to exchange for it 800 *koku* of rice.

But the musician was so fond of the flute and besides so obstinate that he refused to

consent to part with it, notwithstanding the nobleman used every means to tempt him into acquiescence. So Toshitsuna at last decided to resort to some underhand measure. He then called one of his men and formed a plan. The servant went to the house of Narimasa and renewed the entreaties. But still he refused.

The messenger returned and by perjury according to their concerted plan told his master that Narimasa was willing to sell the flute. Thereupon, Toshitsuna immediately summoned the musician and assuming an air of being much delighted, said, "So you have at last consented to give over the flute to me. Indeed, nothing pleases me more than this. Now you may ask any price for it." On hearing this, Narimasa, much astounded said, "I never said such a thing. Since I said 'No' I shall never yield to your entreaties." He then entered into a full explanation of the matter. But Toshitsuna answered, "Aha, you never said so? Well, let us see what our messenger will say." The man came and being called upon to make his oath, affirmed with a well-assumed appearance of truthfulness, according to their preconcerted design, "Yes, he really acknowledged his willingness to sell the flute when I went and asked him. There's no mistake."

Thereupon, Toshitsuna, as if greatly offended, said, "So now you have proved yourself to be a great liar. You deserve a heavy punishment." So the nobleman ordered Narimasa to be arrested and sent to the guard room to be put to the punishment of the "wooden horse." This last mentioned form of punishment consisted in torturing the victim on the back of a wooden horse from which the points of nails stuck outward.

When the poor musician was about to be put on the rack he cried out, "Life is more important than anything else. If your lordship would allow me to go home I shall certainly fetch back the precious flute for you." So Toshitsuna permitted

the musician to go home, under the surveillance of some officials. Narimasa soon reappeared before Toshitsuna with the flute stuck in his belt.

Then taking out the flute, the musician began to moralise: "Oh, curse of my life! It was for thee that I am doomed to suffer so much." Picking up a stone, he crushed the flute. At this sight, the disappointed nobleman could only do his best to conceal his dismay and shame. There remained nothing but to let the musician go.

It turned out, however, that the musician, when compelled to deliver the flute, conceived a plan to trick the nobleman in his turn and so had broken a flute which was not the *Daimaru*, at all.

(IV)

AN old man, apparently about 70 years of age, once came to the Koya Temple in Settsu Province. It happened that the Abbot's house was near the belfry. The old man came to the Abbot's house and asked for lodging for a few days. The Abbot agreed.

A few days passed, still the traveller stayed on and showed no sign of departing. The Abbot suspiciously asked him, "Where do you intend to go?" Whereupon the old man answered: "I have no fixed idea to go to any particular place. My son is a native of Harima Province with some fortune and owns some landed property, living in comparative ease and comfort. Only his wife is an evil wife, constantly ill-treating me. I could stand it no longer, so I decided to leave home. If it is no trouble I beg you will be kind enough to let me stay on, and be the keeper of the belfry."

Taking pity upon him, the Abbot decided to grant the request. But about ten days afterwards the old man was found dead in his bed as if fast asleep. This was immediately announced to all the inmates of the monastery. Some monks muttered, "Indeed this comes from the Abbot being too obliging to such a despicable old fellow. We should do well to be more cautious in future."

Then a finely dressed young man, accompanied by a few attendants, came in, and asked whether there was an old man staying in the temple. So the people of the temple gave him full details concerning the death of the old man. Upon this, the youth, as if struck with great grief, began to moan and wail, and said through his tears, "Indeed this was my own father. With apology for my disrespect to the memory of my dead father, he was strongly prejudiced and after quitting our house betook himself to a wanderer's life. Oh, what a pity that he should have thus died a solitary man though at home he would have enjoyed a much better life as we are happily in easy circumstances. Anyhow, I am greatly indebted to you for all the trouble you have taken. Now please understand that as for the funeral services, I shall hold them at my own cost." So saying he went away for some time, and in the evening he came back, with a company of about forty people.

The people of the temple, without paying any attention to the doings of the visitors, which, they thought, were harmless, early retired to bed. The young man and his followers fell to packing the dead body into a box, and it seemed they carried it away. All through the night it appeared they were holding a very riotous kind of funeral service on the top of the pine wooded hill near by, shouting prayers with an accompaniment of shrill-toned gongs. The next morning all the funeral mourners were gone, and it was found that the giant bell was gone as well.

When the people of the temple went to the scene of the pretended funeral service they found traces indicating that they had carried the bell up there, and for further removal they had hacked and broken up the bell and there were left some fragments of the broken bell. The robbers had made such a hubbub with the gongs and incantations to drown the noise from breaking up the bell. "That old man to be one of the thieves too! But it must have cost him a great deal to feign death for so long a time at such an old age," commented the people.

From the Japanese Press

Luxury Duty.—The 100% luxury duty was put in operation on July 31st, 1924, but the Government has been compelled to decide on a revision of the law and to present its bill to the present session of the Diet, with over 40 industrial, chemical and medical materials, textile fabrics, personal ornaments, pictures, writings, machines, apparatus and scientific instruments, to be struck off the list as a result of ill consequences produced by the law and of the movements of the manufacturers unfavorably affected by it.

In introducing the luxury bill in the last session of the Diet, the authorities concerned hoped by the law for so much enhancement of the prices of the goods involved as to check the luxurious habits of the people, among whom they had been urging an economy of consumption, while it would have a salutary effect of mitigating the unfavourable balance of foreign trade and of encouraging home production. The bill aroused public disapproval because the imposition of such heavy duty on so comprehensive a list of articles would press the home industries using these imported goods as material and encourage the bad habit of smuggling. While admitting the righteousness of the law in spirit, the *Chugai Shogyo* feared its leading to a general advance in commodities and threatening the stability of the national life, far from realizing the official end in view. As was expected, the law practically proved a failure, necessitating the Government to decide to strike over 40 articles off the list, in six months after its enforcement.

In introducing the revision of the law, the Government authorities explained that the articles to be struck off the list are

materials for export goods, which cannot be considered luxurious in particular when used at home, or used for medicine making or re-exported. It was an official blunder, the paper argues, in its editorial of March 15th, to subject such articles to a 100% duty, and all that are left on the list can claim similar treatment to those, which are to be struck off, for justifying the object of revision, except a very small portion. The Government ought therefore to have decided to abolish the duty on a wider range of the goods than only about 40 kinds, for it is feared that the present limited change in the list should bring more unfair consequences, than hitherto, compelling another revision, which will impair the dignity of the law.

The mistake of imposing such a heavy duty on articles, the yearly importation of which is only a little more than 30,000,000 yen a year for preventing their importation and recovering the exchange must have been evident from the first. Most of them cannot be regarded as luxuries in the present national life, and the inclusion of those to be refined or finished for re-exportation, in the list will be a pressure on the small industries, which promise to develop, and will produce unemployment. It is also obvious that it will inflate not only the goods and their substitutes, but even other commodities.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Hamaguchi, has pointed out a limited advance of the goods under the luxury list and their domestic imitations since the enforcement of the law, as a proof of no great evil having been done. Truly, however, general commodities have risen considerably since July last, in addition to the

above advance of the goods directly concerned. Does this fact coincide with the object of the present Cabinet, which advocates economy of consumption and the regulation of commodity prices? The paper sees many more points in the law, which ought to be amended or abolished, and wishes the Diet to urge the Government authorities to improve it for protecting the interest of the small traders and industrialist and general consumers.

French Indo-China and Japanese and French Relations.—Prince Yamagata and his mission, who went to Indo-China in the exchange of courtesies with France, were given a warm welcome by the French Government at Hanoi, and then they travelled in the interior by automobile, being received in audience by two kings. The *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi* wishes with the Japanese nation to thank France for the sincere desire to cultivate friendship with Japan, seeing that the interior of French Indo-China has hitherto been nearly closed to all nations and it must be nearly unprecedented for the Annam and Cambodia Kings to receive in audience a foreign envoy, although informally. The Japanese and French diplomatic relations concerning French Indo-China cannot, however, be so simple as to pass the above fact as mere pleasure, the paper argues.

The balance of power in the Far East was maintained by the Russo-French Alliance before the Japan-Russian War. Upon the Russian defeat, France keenly felt the necessity of joining Japan as an ally, a desire which was accomplished by the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese Convention in 1907, for politically maintaining the French influence in French Indo-China and Southern China by dint of Japanese power and opening economically the doors of Indo-China to Japan. Japan

has been keeping strictly and faithfully to the spirit of the convention since then, acting in no suspicious way in Indo-China and respecting to an extremity French interests in Southern China. Not only that, but Japan has been constantly helping France in the furtherance of her policy in the European question since the World War. Japan has been sincere international good faith for the civilized countries in Europe and America as a national policy, and has been especially so for France.

What has France done for Japan in return? Has she been similarly faithful to Japan? The paper regrets to reply in the negative. Japan has often asked France to apply the Treaty of Commerce to Indo-China under the Franco-Japanese Convention, but France has been hardly willing to meet the demand. Not only that, but she has maintained an extremely protective trade policy in Indo-China, imposing import duties on foreign goods under the classification of the highest, general and lowest rates, while the French goods are admitted free. Moreover, on the foreign goods going into Yunnan are laid under transit dues. This extremely exclusive and discriminative trade policy was maintained by her without question at the Washington Conference or at the League of Nations. It is a striking contrast to-day, when international morality is much talked of, that France has been unfaithful to her promise and Japan has tolerated it.

Japan wishes nothing in her demand but the imposition of the general rates on her goods as on European and American goods, instead of the highest rates as at present, and she is not urging France for the immediate application of the Commercial Treaty. The demand seems to

the paper to be far more generous than the rights accorded to foreigners in Japan and her territories. France has had much difficulty in ruling her colonies and has been troubled considerably by the too obstinate attitude of her colonists, in which she is to be sympathized with. Under the present French Ministry of democracy, however, France ought to modify sooner or later such an extremely exclusive and self-protecting policy. France has as necessary things now to ask from Japan politically as before, as well as commercially. Nevertheless, she cannot give to Japan even a minimum economic interest. This the paper cannot understand.

Alien Land Bill.—An official bill for alien landownership has been presented to the House of Peers. The object of the draft law is to grant the possession of land by foreigners in Japan and is substantially the same as the Law No. 51, which passed the Diet in 1910, but has not yet been put in operation. When the bill came up for discussion recently in the Diet no one made objection to the spirit of it, but there were interpellations put by some members concerning perpetual leases in the former settlement, Yokohama, in connection with it. The Government delegate stated in reply that the bill had no connection whatever with the perpetual lease or superficies questions, and purposed complete landownership in Japanese territory by foreigners, by extending rights in the use of land accorded to foreigners by the treaty revision in 1899.

The *Osaka Mainichi* supports in its editorial of March 9th the above Government bill, in view of the present international position of Japan, in the sense of the welcome of foreign business men coming and residing and investing permanently in this country and as a means to facilitate

a chance of the Japanese acquisition of similar rights in foreign lands.

One question about the bill is its reciprocal principle of acknowledging the landownership by people of countries, which grant the same right to the Japanese and not to those of countries, which do not grant it. This seems to have aroused a suspicion in the United States that Japan is retaliating for the land act against the Japanese in California and a few Western states. The Government authorities emphasize that the reciprocal principle does not always mean retaliation. In the opinion of the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi*, the American suspicion must be said to be a mere apprehension, for the bill is fair in spirit and has a provision to the effect that the part of a country, which has special legislative power on land, is deemed a country, under the application of this law. Under this provision, the prohibition will not apply to any American, states, except California and few other states, which enforce land laws against the Japanese, and it is not a foregone conclusion that even the latter states will be excepted.

Reciprocity is a natural accompaniment of such a law, and it must be a right properly enjoyed by the Japanese Government to prohibit or restrict the application of it to the people of a country or a state of a country declining a similar right to the Japanese, and the exercising of that right is not bound by law, but is left to the discretion of the Government authorities and statesmen. We have no intention whatever to apply the prohibition clauses at once in retaliation to the four American states enforcing the land law against the Japanese, and it will be determined by the respect and friendship shown by the Japanese Government and people towards the Federal Government and the whole people of America.

Magnanimity shown by us to the four states of America instead of retaliation, which they well deserve, will, the paper believes, afford a unique chance of reflection to their people, who took the wrong way of discrimination against us. By this, we can show our generous attitude to the Federal Government and can manifest concretely our trust in the American people as a whole to the last. The Japanese feeling of dissatisfaction with the Japanese exclusion act and anti-Japanese land laws in America will never be dispelled until these enactments are amended. Still any narrow-minded means of retaliation is not to be resorted to by our Yamato race. We must be magnanimous and show practically our position as an advocate of the abolition of racial discrimination, and this attitude is most important at the present moment, when the American attitude towards us is being reformed steadily.

Foreign Exchange.—The foreign exchange began to improve towards the middle of February, and the rate on America has advanced to \$40½, an improvement of \$3 in a short period of time. This is to be welcomed as a step towards the recovery of our financial credit. The *Chugai Shogyo* argues, however, in its editorial of March 11th that the matter cannot yet admit of an optimistic view.

The money market is growing healthy. But there is still want of industrial funds, and too high rate of interest retards business enterprises. Production is, therefore, inactive and commodities show little fall, foreign trade still balancing against us. From these facts, we can see that the improvement of the foreign exchange was not on account of an enhancement of foreign credit in our financial world.

The Government method of regulating the exchange has undoubtedly had the effect of its recovery. The Government's determination to forward specie from Japan for balancing foreign trade and regulating the exchange, in addition to using the specie held abroad seems to the paper to have had a psychological effect on the American financiers, who have been liable to be pessimistic about our financial

situation since the earthquake, in enhancing naturally our credit with them.

Another powerful reason for the reason for the recovery of the exchange is the successful conclusion of loan negotiations in America by certain Japanese electric power companies and the sending of the proceeds to Japan, although it cannot be hoped to be permanent in nature and caution exercised against the outflow of specie to the English and American money markets is making the future introduction of American and other foreign capital much harder than in the past.

When all these things are taken into consideration, the paper thinks it little likely that the upward course of the foreign exchange will be kept for much time to come, and if it should rise keenly, it would perhaps quicken the chance of its reactionary fall. The exchange rates reflect in their movements the condition of foreign trade and the easiness or uneasiness of the balancing, and their decline from the end of 1924 to the beginning of this year was caused by the hasty conclusion of import contracts by merchants in apprehension of their fall. Later, they advanced as a result of the import funds for raw cotton and other important goods having been sufficiently provided for use until April, while export dealings were comparatively active. This rise is feared to be temporary and that it will be followed soon by a reactionary fall as soon as imports begin to increase again, stimulated by the recovery of the exchange. In view of this non-permanent nature of the existing upward trend of the exchange, the paper supports the official declaration for holding to the present exchange policy regulating it by means of the specie held at home and abroad. The fall of the exchange hardens commodity prices and imposes a heavier burden on the consumers, besides affecting the national credit. Greater efforts are thought to be necessary by the paper by the Government and people for regulating commodity prices, economizing consumption, improving foreign trade and recovering our international credit, without being content with an improvement of the exchange only by \$2 or \$3.

A History of the Japanese Stage

TO mention the representative actors in Kyoto and Osaka in the latter part of the Genroku period, Shibazaki Rinzayemon was a dignified and fine looking leading actor with a clear voice, best at the impersonation of faithful soldiers and generous in acting. Osagawa Juyemon, a rival and contrast to Rinzayemon was fidgety in acting and had a voice, which was not so sonorous. Originally a samurai, he himself went on the stage, to which he had been passionately addicted. Osagawa was his family name and not his professional name. One of his samurai friends once saw him play and raged at the adoption of his family name on the stage as injuring the reputation of his former lord. He declared he would kill him but was dissuaded from it by mediators.

Otowa Jirosaburo, another star, was small built, but great in acting. He wrotes plays himself and staged them.

Sawamura Chojuro (1680-1734), a junior to the above two but better than them, represented the stage during the Shotoku and Kyoho eras as Sakata Tojuro did in the latter part of the Genroku era. His elder brother, Sawamura Kodenji, was at first a famous *wakashu-gata* (an actor taking the part of youths) and later took to *onna-gata* (an actor taking the part of women).

Chojuro was a good *tsuzumi* beater and later went on the stage, to which he was induced perhaps by the high reputation of his elder brother. He rose quite rapidly in the theatrical world. The Yakusha-Hyoban-ki (a book of criticism of actors) published in the 8th year of Kyoho (1723) ranked him as the best actor in Osaka with Ogino Yayegiri, an *onna-gata* in

Kyoto, Ichikawa Danjuro the Third in Yedo and Yamanaka Heikuro in Yedo. This was a selection quite worthy of his reputation and ability.

He first came on the stage in the 14th year of Genroku (1701). In the first year of Kyoho (1716), he changed his name to Sojuro, which name was handed down to the present bearer, who is famous at the Imperial Theatre. He was re-named Chojuro one year later. In about 1717, he was excelled by none in Kyoto, Osaka and Yedo. In acting, he characteristically imitated the fortes of his seniors. He was adept in the role of *wagoto* (lover) and *budo* (soldier) either in domestic or historical plays. He was a good dancer. He combined the typical arts originated by the various famous actors before and after the Genroku era. This was his merit. Some critics find fault with him that he played only rehashed old dramas and his parts were monotonous. He died at the age of 55. He succeeded in his profession, but never visited Yedo.

Among the *onna-gata* (actors taking female parts), we may mention Ogino Yayegiri as a representative of the theatrical world of the age. A pupil of Ogino Chodayu the First, he found his forte in then modern domestic plays, and was best in the role of heroines of plays depicting double suicide. He was expert in dancing and won public applause, for acting seven parts in play called *Onna-Masakado*. Monzayemon Chikamatsu, the great playwright, named the heroine of *Komochi-Yamauba*, a ballad-drama, which was first staged in a puppet-play at the Takemoto Theatre, Osaka, Hagino Yauegiri, an adaptation of his name. He was on the

stage until the 16th year of Kyoho (1712).

An interesting story is told of him. Once, he played with one Sawamura Chojuro, the leader. He impersonated a prostitute. In an act, this prostitute flared up and closed the sliding-doors as she went out. At the rehearsal, this action was not satisfactory to Chojuro, who disapproved various actions by Yayegiri in closing the sliding-doors, saying that it resembled the ways of the wife of a tradesman, of the wife of a samurai and what not. At last, Yayegiri became angry and closed the sliding-doors roughly, at which Chojuro at last smiled with satisfaction, saying that that was just an action of the prostitute in anger and wishing Yayegiri to put it in practice on the stage.

Fujikawa Buzayemon (1618-1733) was the best *kataki-yaku* (the villain's part) of the time. He died at the age of 112. He was not noted until he became old, when he leaped into fame. He possessed no exceptional ability, but his experience and seniority made him popular among theatre goers.

Mihara Judayu was another *kataki-yaku* of note. He was connected only with theatres in Osaka. A tall man, he used to take the part of wicked men, and horrified even his companions on the stage. This is suggestive of his ability.

In Yedo, the theatrical world was lonely for a time after the death of Ichikawa Danjuro the First and Nakamura Shichisaburo. In the meantime, Ikujima Shingoro (1671-1733) shone alone. He came to Yedo from Osaka in the 2nd year of Genroku (1689). At first, he played at the Yamamura Theatre. He imitated Nakamura Shichisaburo and steadily advanced in skill. He most

skilfully played the lover's part. Being thin, he did not make a very good show on the stage. When he was 44 of age in the 4th year of Shotoku (1714), he fell in love with Enoshima, a waiting-woman in the palace of the shogun. He stole in to the inner part of the palace, where men were forbidden to enter. This was brought to light, in consequence of which Enoshima was exiled to Shinshu and Shingoro to Miyake Island, where he died 20 years later. Ikujima Daikichi, his younger brother, was somewhat noted as an *onna-gata* (an actor taking female parts). He fell in love with the widow of Lord Owari and stealthily visited her in the inner part of her mansion. He was discovered and was put in prison. It is strange that the two brothers ruined themselves on account of secret love affairs.

Nakajima Kanzayemon (1671-1716) played at first villains, but later acted as the leader. He venerated Ichikawa Danjuro the First and imitated his actions. He died at the age of 55.

Murayama Heizayemon came from Kyoto to Yedo in the Genroku era and played at the Yamamura Theatre. He acted after the model of Sakata Tojuro. He was good at taking soldier's parts.

Matsumoto Koshiro (1674-1730) was a typical actor in Yedo. Coming up to Yedo from Shimofusa Province, he became a pupil of Hisamatsu Tashiro. At first, he played woman's parts, but later, took the leading parts. He died at the age of 55. He was adept at *jitsu-goto* and *ara-goto*, and never impersonated tradesmen, except on a few occasions. He took after the actions of Ichikawa Danjuro the First and won equally good fame to Ichikawa Danjuro the Second in the next age. He was rather too small and too quick in speaking. The present

Matsumoto Koshiro, of the Imperial Theatre, is one of the greatest actors in Japan. Seven generations have followed the founder of the line.

There were in Yedo many good actors playing female parts then. All of them came from Osaka and succeeded in Yedo. Asao Jujiro was one of them. A pupil of Yoshizawa Ayame, he played at the Yamamura Theatre in the sixth year of Hōei (1709) and carried the house. Arashi Kiyosaburo, another member of the group, came from Kyoto in 1707 and acted successfully the part of Yaoya Oshichi, a pretty girl, who set fire to her house, plotting to meet her estranged lover. He most excelled in impersonating a prostitute in a love affair.

Let us give an account of the play-books down to this period. The first playwright in Japan was Nagoya Sanzaburo, but he left no books of drama behind him as he only stated orally his plays.

In the early period of the Japanese stage, the daily program had a posture-dance called *waki-odori* in the first part and the second, third and fourth parts were one-act dramas, known as *hanare-kyogen*. In the Genroku period, these one-scene pieces became a series. The first playwrights, whose names were set forth in play books were Fukui Yagozayemon in Osaka, who wrote *Beggar's Revenge* and *Miyako Dennai* in Yedo, who wrote *Imagawa-Shinobiguruma*, both of which were in series. Originally, the plays simply gave an explanation of the plots, and no dialogue, which was left to the choice of the actors. But this form of play was changed greatly in the Genroku period, when the dialogue, too, was composed by the dramatists.

Tominaga Heibei signed a playbill as a playwright in the 8th year of Enpo (1880). His master was Kaneko Rokuyemon,

who was a pupil of the abovementioned Fukui Yagozayemon. Tominaga was once told of the unskillfulness of his plays. He replied that unskillfulness was good, for if he were skilful and the people were tired and satiated by his plays, that would annoy the playwrights coming after him.

Kanke Kichiyemon, a fellow-pupil of Kaneko Heibei, wrote dramas for Sakata Tojuro jointly with the famous Chikamatsu Monzayemon. Upon the death of Sakata, he left Kyoto and went on the stage at the Arashi Sanjuro Theatre, Asaka. He knew himself well and did not like to write plays about none but the deceased, who made the most suitable characters for his plays.

Azuma Sanpachi wrote plays. His *Oshichi-Utazayemon* written for the Arashi Theatre, Osaka, in the third year of Hōei (1706) was popular. He was a writer of vulgar plays suitable to the season. His life as a playwright was very short.

Chikamatsu Monzayemon (1653-1724) towered high above his contemporaries. He is considered as the greatest dramatist in Japan. In his youth, he was a common playwright. In the 5th year of Enpo (1677) or at the age of 25, he wrote for the Mandayu Theatre, Kyoto, the transformation of the revengeful ghost of Fujitsubo, a court lady, into a serpent. This play won great public applause, which distinguished Chikamatsu as a playwright. Later, he wrote balad-drawas for Uji Kagajo, a balad-drama singer, and also for Takemoto Gidayu, a rival of Uji. He wrote plays for Sakata Tojuro, including *Ima-Genji-Rokujujo*. For Mizuki Tatsunosuke, he wrote the "Cat."

He served as a go-between in adapting the actions of puppets to dramas, some of which remain even to-day, when they are shown in some typical scenes in classical

dramas. He took models in his dramas from among the contemporary actors, and plenty of ballad-drama was introduced onto the stage, there being still a number of *yoruri-mono* ballad-drama plays remaining on the stage to-day.

Since the death of Sakata Tojuro, Chikamatsu interested himself nearly entirely in balad-drama writing for Take-moto Gidayu, his friend and an extraordinary character in the dramatic world; and he wrote but few plays. Had he made more effort in the theatrical world, play writing would perhaps have earlier development.

As the first noted playwright in Yedo, we may mention Kawarasaki Gonnosuke, an actor, who wrote the "Revenge of the Soga" in three acts at the Morita Theatre in the 5th year of Kanbun (1665). Ichikawa Danjuro the First wrote not a few plays in series and Nakamura Shichisaburo *Asamaga-take*.

In the Enkyo era, Ichikawa Danjuro, an actor, also wrote dramas. This is particularly noteworthy. His plays were in four or five acts. The plays were entirely historical. They may be divided into three parts. One part is of the monarchy and is called *odaimono*, with ghastly and frightful deities, revengeful ghosts and the like, as the principal heroes. "Acara" and "Narukami-Shonin" belong to it. Another part is of the Gen-Pei period and is called *jidai-mono*, with brave warriors as heroes such as Soga-no-Goro and Musashibo-Benkei. Still another part is of the Ashikaga period, and particularly of the age of Higashiyama Yoshimasa, and is called *oiye-mono*, with crafty loyalists such as Arajishi Otokonosuke or villains such as Fuwa Banzayemono, as heroes. These plays showed the actual life of the samurai and daimyo in the Tokugawa period although it was prohibited to so describe them openly by the Government, and the scenes were laid in the Higashiyama period.

This classification has been observed by posterity on the stage as typical classical plays.

Hayakawa Dengoro (1655-1719), whose favorite role was a villain, was

another actor writing plays, when he came from Osaka and settled in Yedo. He wrote "Fuwa-Nagoya" and "Narukami," favorite plays of Danjuro the First, probably upon consultation with Danjuro. Nakamura Denshichi was the first professional playwright in Yedo. He was a cousin of Nakamura Kanza-buro, the proprietor of the Nakamura Theatre, and was once a pupil of Nakamura Denkuro, a famous actor. He took pains in staging. He contrived the *seridashi* (emergence from the cellar) and the *bunmawashi* (revolving of the stage). He declared plays must be made with the same idea as drawing pictures and so well as to make the spectators forgetful of their domestic troubles, as they came to the theatre for recreation. This suggests the ideas of the playwrights of the age. He left no famous works behind him, but epochal improvements of staging.

The Tokugawa Government kept strict control over the theatrical world. In the 3rd year of Hovei (1706), the Yamamura Theatre vanished as a result of the love affair of Ikushima Shingoro, its actor, with Enoshima, a waiting-woman of the palace of the Shogun. The matter did not end in this, but extended its influence to the remaining three big and nine small theatre in Yedo, which suspended under Government order. Several months afterwards, the three big theatres were allowed to resume after petitions and movements made in various quarters. At the same time, their locations were restricted to Sakai-cho, Fukiya-cho and Kobiki-cho, of which the first named was held by the Nakamura Theatre, the second by the Ichimura Theatre and the last by the Morita Theatre. The actors were not allowed to live outside of these districts nor to have free intercourse with the general public, lest they should corrupt public manners. It was also prohibited to lower bamboo blinds over the dress-circles of the theatre. The seats were provided for society people and palace ladies-in-waiting coming incognito. This put a stop to theatre going by these people, and the theatres became the exclusive possession of the middle and lower classes of society.

Japan's Trade with France

JAPAN had very important tradal relations with France early in the Meiji era, when relations were more friendly than between Japan and any other European country. Japan, therefore, owed very much of her civilization to France. The tradal relations between the two countries were ill affected, however, by the Franco-Prussian War, which changed the conditions in Europe. In the meantime, Japan exported much more to France than importing from her, except in 1875, when the imports exceeded the exports.

Export Trade.—In 1873, when Japan's oversea trade was still in a state of infancy, the exports to France reached the value of 3,620,000 yen, being 16 per cent. of the total export trade. The volume increased yearly and came to 7,580,000 yen in 1876, or 27 per cent. of the total. In subsequent years, it dwindled away. Later, it revived and was brought up to 10,320,000 yen in 1882, or 27 per cent. of the total. For a while after that, it fell off, but it improved from 1886 and stood at 14,260,000 yen for 1888, or 20 per cent. of the total. The percentage began to decrease afterwards, while that taken by other countries increased due to a great expansion of market for Japanese products in other directions of the world, although the French trade increased in amount. In 1899, the figure stood at 29,250,000 yen, being double the amount of a decade previous. In 1904, it amounted to 36,320,000 yen, an increase of about 50 per cent. In 1905, it decreased 10,000,000 yen, but it recovered the next year. In 1913, the volume reached 60,230,000 yen, being about 80 per cent. above the figure for 1904. It began to show a great increase

in 1915 and attained 142,200,000 yen in 1918, when the export trade was generally very prosperous. In the meantime, it decreased in percentage. In 1899, the percentage was 14 per cent., but it was 11 per cent. in 1904, 10 per cent. in 1913 and 7 per cent. in 1918. Since 1919, the trade was at a low ebb, and amounted only to 25,660,000 yen in 1923, being little better than 2 per cent. of the total. In 1924, however, it recovered suddenly to 85,790,000 yen, being the largest ever recorded since 1919. At the same time, it improved to 5 per cent. in percentage.

Import Trade.—The import trade with France began in 1873 with 2,490,000 yen. It stood in the neighbourhood of 3,000,000 yen until 1881, being 10 per cent. of the total import trade of Japan. For the five years beginning 1882, however, the amount stood nearly unchanged at 700,000 yen, or 5 per cent. of the total. In 1888, it swelled to over 4,000,000 yen, 6 per cent. of the total. Subsequently, it declined again. In 1892, it improved a little and in 1896, it stood at 7,680,000 yen, 4 per cent. of the total. For a subsequent number of years, it had some ups and downs, until it reached 8,100,000 yen in 1900, being 3 per cent. of the total and breaking the record in the Meiji era. In the present Taisho era, the situation steadily improved. In 1919, after the World War, it stood at 8,830,000 yen. The figure rose 80 per cent. in 1920 with 14,480,000 yen. In 1922, it stood at 18,460,000 yen and in 1923, at 22,200,000 yen. In 1924, it gained 50 per cent. and amounted to 32,770,000 yen. Recently, it has been showing a more favourable tendency.

Japan's Exports to France.—The list of goods exported from Japan to France is headed by raw silk, waste silk and floss-silk. In 1921, the raw silk exported from Japan to France reached 21,450,000 yen, being 5 per cent. of the total export trade of the staple. In 1922, the percentage rose to 8 per cent. with 55,190,000 yen. In 1923, the value fell to 7,230,000 yen, being 10 per cent. of the total. In the first half, 1924, the volume increased 70 per cent. over the same period, 1923, being 31,220,000 yen with 12 per cent. of the total as against 3 per cent. as previously. France became thus the best customer of Japanese silk, except America. Raw silk has led the list, followed by waste and floss silks. The latter two articles amounted in value to 5,790,000 yen in 1921, being 56 per cent. of the total exported from Japan, to 7,540,000 yen in 1922, being 52 per cent. of the total and to 4,140,000 yen in 1923, 52 per cent. of the total. For the first half, 1924, it reached 4,990,000 yen, an increase of 40 per cent. over the like period, 1923, being 40 per cent. of the total. In the waste and floss silk trade, France comes first. France got from Japan 26 per cent. of the total amount of raw and waste silks imported in 1922, 10 per cent. of that in 1923 and 11 per cent. of that in the first half, 1924. For France, too, Japan is a very important supplier of her needs of raw and waste silks.

Silk fabric is one of the most important goods exported from Japan to France. In 1921, the amount shipped to the country was 4,640,000 yen. It was less than the volume of waste and floss silks. In 1922, however, the figure increased 80 per cent., or to 8,390,000 yen, with which the article assumed the highest position among the Japanese exports to France, except raw silk. In 1923, the amount lost 30

per cent. and stood at 5,780,000 yen. Still the position next in importance to raw silk was retained. For the first half, 1924, the volume was twice as much as figure for the same interval, 1923, with 4,890,000 yen, which even surpassed the yearly amount for 1921. Japanese silk fabrics go principally to America, England, Australia, India and France in the order named. To mention the French position in the total export trade of the goods of Japan and her share of it, it was the seventh in position and 5 per cent. in share in 1921, the fifth in position and 8 per cent. in share in 1922, and the sixth in position and 6 per cent. in share in 1923. In the first half, 1924, the share was 8 per cent. as against 5 per cent. in the same period, 1923. In 1922, France received from Japan 28 per cent. of the total amount of silk fabrics imported. In 1923, the proportion was 25 per cent. and in the first half, 1924, it was 29 per cent. as against 30 per cent. for the same period, 1923.

Braids for hat making stand fourth among the goods exported from Japan to France. In 1921, they amounted in value to 810,000 yen. In 1922, the amount gained 80 per cent. and reached 1,550,000 yen and in 1923, it increased further to 1,390,000 yen. In the first half, 1924, it stood at 840,000 yen, gaining 5 per cent. over the figure for the same interval, 1923. France stands third in the list of countries, to which the goods are exported from Japan, being preceded by America and England in the order named. The French share of the total export trade of the goods was 12 per cent. in 1921, 14 per cent. in 1922 and 14 per cent. in 1923. In the first half, 1924, it was 21 per cent. as against 15 per cent. for the corresponding period, 1923.

The amount of camphor exported from

Japan to France was 180,000 yen in 1921, 430,000 yen in 1922 and 560,000 yen in 1923. In the first half, 1924, it was 240,000 yen as against 370,000 yen and 210,000 yen for the same interval, 1923 and 1922 respectively. France is one of the most important customers for Japanese camphor as are also America, India and England. The French share of the total export trade of the goods was 6 per cent. in 1921, 6 per cent. in 1922, 8 per cent. in 1923 and 7 per cent. in the first half, 1924. Among the countries to which the goods were exported, France stood fifth in 1921 and fourth in 1923.

Other articles ranking after the above-mentioned most important exports to France are earthen and porcelain wares, buttons, vegetable oils and menthol crystals. The value of earthen and porcelain wares exported to France was 400,000 yen, 2 per cent. of the total, and for the first half, 1924, it was 190,000 yen, 2 per cent. of the total and a decrease of 30,000 yen from the same period, 1923. The Japanese products imported into France were 31 per cent. of the total in the first half, 1923 and 22 per cent. of that in the first half, 1924, holding an important position among the French import trade in these goods. The amount of vegetable oils exported to France was 280,000 yen in 1923, 1.1 per cent. of the total, and that country is Japan's best customer for them, except America. The amount of buttons exported was a little less than 300,000 yen in 1921, 4 per cent. of the total, and was 370,000 yen in 1922, 6 per cent. of the total. The amount of menthol crystals was 140,000 yen in 1923 and 360,000 yen in the first half 1924, being 4 per cent. and 8 per cent. of the total respectively.

Imports from France.—Woollen and worsted yarns have come into importance as an import from France of late. The

amount was 8,270,000 yen in 1923, and it increased to 7,940,000 yen in the first half, 1924, being twice as much as the figure for the same period, 1923. The French share of the trade rose in proportion. It was 11 per cent. in 1923 and 22 per cent. in the first half, 1924 as against 10 per cent. for the same period, 1923. In value, the goods head the list of the goods from France, which comes third as suppliers, following Germany and England. In 1922, France exported to Japan 2 per cent. of the total to the world. The percentage increased to 10 per cent. in 1923. Japan thus became an important customer for these goods from France.

Vegetable fragrant oils, perfumes, natural and artificial come next in importance to woollen and worsted yarns. It is not exactly known how much has been imported from France. Foreign trade returns of France show that the amount to Japan was 23,140,000 francs in 1922, 37,130,000 francs in 1923, an increase of 60 per cent. over the preceding year, and 21,690,000 francs in the first half, 1924, although the latter shows a slight decrease from the same period, 1923. The Japanese share of the French export trade of these goods was 11 per cent. in 1922, 9 per cent. in 1923 and 14 per cent. in the first half, 1924 as against 12 per cent. for the same period, 1923. Japan is thus a good customer for these goods from France.

The third place is taken by machinery and parts thereof. Japan imported them from France to the amount of 1,530,000 yen in 1921, 2,680,000 yen in 1922, 2,530,000 yen in 1923 and 1,460,000 yen in the first half, 1924. The figure was 1 per cent. of the total import trade of the goods into Japan in 1921, and it was 2 per cent. in 1922, 2 per cent. in 1923 and 2 per cent. in the first half, 1924. France stood sixth among the

countries exporting the goods to Japan in 1921, and it was fourth in 1922 and fifth in 1923 and 1924. The Japanese share of the French export trade of these goods was 3 per cent. in 1922 and 1923 and 2 per cent. in 1924.

Automobiles and parts thereof were bought from France to the extent of 630,000 yen in 1923 and of 440,000 yen in the first half, 1924, an increase of 20,000 yen over the same period, 1923, being 5 per cent. and 3 per cent. of the total import trade in these goods here respectively. France stands foremost as the supplier of these goods, except England and America. France exported to Japan 1 per cent. of the total in 1923 and 1924.

Besides, there are such important imports from France as woollen fabrics, books, newspapers, prints, photographic supplies, iron, steel, chemicals, soaps, dyes, wines,

etc. Those which increased remarkably for special reasons in the first half, 1924, were iron, steel, aircraft and their parts. Iron and steel stood at 4,000,000 yen for the first half, 1924 as against 800,000 yen for 1923, and aircraft and their parts increased to 2,000,000 yen in the first half, 1924. The Japanese share of the French export trade in these goods was 1 per cent. for the former in the first half, 1924 and 42 per cent. for the latter as against 3 per cent. for the same period, 1923. French dyes are not so important for Japan, but for France, Japan is a very good customer for these goods, for the Japanese share of her export trade in them was 96 per cent. for the first half, 1923 and 13 per cent. for the same period, 1924.

Appended is a table showing Japan's trade with France since its inception in 1873:—

| YEARS | (In Thousands of Yen) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| | EXPORTS | | Proportion. per cent. | IMPORTS | | Proportion. per cent. |
| | To France. | Total. | | From France. | Total. | |
| Yearly Average of 1873-1877 . . | 4,472 | 22,126 | 2.0 | 2,872 | 26,526 | 1.1 |
| Yearly Average of 1878-1882 . . | 7,063 | 34,173 | 2.1 | 3,053 | 32,617 | 0.9 |
| Yearly Average of 1883-1888 . . | 8,384 | 41,714 | 2.0 | 1,687 | 32,789 | 0.5 |
| Yearly Average of 1889-1892 . . | 13,892 | 72,599 | 1.9 | 3,556 | 69,708 | 0.5 |
| Yearly Average of 1893-1897 . . | 21,255 | 122,798 | 1.7 | 5,132 | 145,190 | 0.4 |
| Yearly Average of 1897-1902 . . | 24,690 | 219,145 | 1.1 | 5,863 | 262,742 | 0.2 |
| Yearly Average of 1902-1907 . . | 36,129 | 357,290 | 1.0 | 5,118 | 417,057 | 0.1 |
| Yearly Average of 1908-1912 . . | 41,547 | 444,850 | 0.9 | 5,429 | 485,497 | 0.1 |
| Yearly Average of 1913-1917 . . | 57,111 | 769,525 | 0.7 | 4,584 | 729,971 | 0.1 |
| 1918 | 142,199 | 1,962,100 | 0.7 | 3,730 | 1,668,143 | — |
| 1919 | 66,844 | 2,098,872 | 0.3 | 8,831 | 2,173,459 | — |
| 1920 | 71,652 | 1,948,394 | 0.3 | 14,481 | 2,336,174 | 0.1 |
| 1921 | 33,166 | 1,252,837 | 0.2 | 11,691 | 1,614,154 | 0.1 |
| 1922 | 78,686 | 1,637,451 | 0.5 | 18,462 | 1,890,308 | 0.1 |
| 1923 | 25,646 | 1,447,751 | 0.1 | 22,201 | 1,982,230 | 0.1 |
| 1924 | 85,789 | 1,807,233 | 0.5 | 32,771 | 2,453,390 | 0.1 |

Plum-Blossoms

PLUM-BLOSSOMS are simple and lonely, not gorgeous like cherry-blossoms. Moreover, the plum-blossom season is still cold and snowy, and the noted places for plum-blossoms mostly lie in the suburbs. Still the Japanese like to go to such out-of-way places to see the lonely blossoms in the cold weather. We can find no other nation in the world with a similar taste except the Chinese.

The Oriental taste for plainness and quietness finds expression in tea-making and flower-arrangement. Plum-blossom viewing is another manifestation of it. Neatness is the life of plum-blossoms. A plum-tree standing amid withered grasses putting forth a few white blossoms, is a typical form of it.

Plum-trees are most valued, when they have interesting shapes of trunks and branches, whereas cherry-trees are most prized as a mass of bloom. When they have their trunks crooked and lying down on the ground, overgrown with moss and parasites they most please the viewers as having an antique appearance. Cherry-blossoms are suited for viewing merrily in parties, who make feasts and dance under them. Plum-blossoms are for viewing quietly in small companies, who look seriously as they drink together from their gourds of *sake* and compose *uta* or *haiku* and write on *tanzaku* (strips of paper), which are hung on branches of the plum-tree or they read others' *tanzaku*. The plum tree is peculiar to the Orient. It originally grew in Central Asia. It came from China to Japan at an unknown age. The *Kojiki*, the oldest book in Japan, says nothing of the tree,

and it is first mentioned in the *Manyo-shu*, the oldest collection of odes in the country.

One of the odes by Kaki-no-moto-Hito-maro reads:

Umé no hana
Sakéru okabe ni
Iye oreba
Toboshiku mo arazu
Uguisu no koye

(In a house on a hill-side of plum-trees in bloom, one can hear the singing of nightingales, which alleviates desolation.)

In the reign of the Emperor Shōmu (724-748 A. D.), plum-trees were planted in different places and were prized by men of good taste, there being plum-blossom viewing feasts held here and there. In the 10th year of Tenpyō (738 A. D.), the Emperor visited the Department of Finance, where he saw wrestling matches, and on his return home, he worshipped at the Nishiji-no-miya. He found a plum-tree in front of it, and told Shimomichi-no-Mabi, one of the attendants, that he loved plum-trees, but he regretted its that he could not see blossoms, as it was not yet spring. He wished each attendant to compose an ode on plum-trees, depicting the spring scene. About thirty men composed odes on the spot. The Emperor praised and rewarded them with pieces of silk.

Plum-blossom banquets were often held after that. In January of the 6th year of Shōwa in the reign of the Emperor Nimmēi, many literary men gathered at the Jinjūden in the Imperial Palace and were given the subject for an ode "the plum-tree in the snow."

When the Emperor Kwammu transferred the capital to Kyoto, one of the new palace buildings was named the Gyoka-sha. The name means the condensation of blossoms and was adopted from the plum-trees planted in the garden. Plum-trees have thus been associated closely with the Imperial house of Japan.

There are numerous kinds of plum-trees in Japan, of which the following may be mentioned as typical:—

Yabai.—This means wild plum-trees. They are distributed extensively. The flower has five petals and is white. This is the species, which has been often made a literary subject since ancient times. It is the simplest of all the species, but is rich in rural charm and characteristic features of plum-trees.

Kobai.—This resembles *yabai*, but has less blossoms. The flower is elegant. Its double-petalled blooms are later than the single.

Kagajiro.—This is a kind of *yabai*, but has a finer trunk. Lord Mayéda of Kaga made it his family crest. Sugawara-no-Michizane, a great statesman and poet in the time of the Heian Dynasty, was fond of plum-trees. Everywhere in Japan, where there is the Tenman Shrine, which is dedicated to the spirit of that statesman, we find a row of plum-trees in its grounds. Michizané was the ancestor of Lord Mayéda, and it is not strange that he adopted a plum-blossom as his family crest.

Kunbai.—This is another kind of *yabai*. The flower is very pretty and is snowy white. It is very fragrant. The name was given by the Reizei family, an illustrious family connected with Japanese poetry.

Zangetsubai.—The buds are pink, but the blossoms are snowy white with a large border. It blooms about January of the

old calendar. The name means the plum-blossom of the moon in the morning sky and was derived from the fact that the blossom grows gradually from pink to white like the moon in the morning sky.

Kanbai.—This is an early-flowering species and is also called Taisetsubai. It is single and white. The flower is a little larger than *yabai*. It blooms before the spring.

Koume.—The flower is smaller than *yabai* and the fruit is proportionately small. There are two kinds, Shinshû and Koshû, the former bearing a slender fruit and the latter smaller but with more flesh.

Shosuibai.—Another name of this is *Chaseibai*. The flower looks downward. It resembles the flower of tea. It is large and fragrant. It is both single and double.

Ryokugakubai.—The single is called *Getsuyeibai* and the double *Hakuunbai*. It came from China in the Teikyô era (1684-1687 A.D.) The calyx is greenish.

Shirotae.—It is single. It has six petals, while other blooms have five. The calyx is greenish. It belongs to a rare species.

Yamabito.—The petal is round and resembles *Getsuyeibai*. It is fragrant. The calyx is reddish-yellow.

Furyubai.—It is single with a greenish calyx and is light-crimson. It is the most valuable of the greenish calyx species.

Zansetsubai.—Another name of it is *Kisaragi*. The twig is copper-coloured. The flower is single and fragrant.

Garyubai.—It took its origin in the *Garyubai*, a celebrated plum-tree at Kameido, the trunk of which is like a couchant dragon. It was named by Lord Mitsukuni of Mito. The flower is monopetalous and is mostly white and partly light-crimson.

Seigakubai.—The calyx is light-greenish. The flower is pure white and elegant.

Tobai.—Another name is *Hachigatsubai* (August plum), as it bears fruit until about August. It is monopetalous and white with purple calyx.

Jobai.—Another name is *Fudanbai*. It is monopetalous and has a pretty poppy-colour.

Suzuume.—The flower is big like *Yabai*, some having six petals. It is white and is monopetalous. When the fruit is ripe, the kernel comes out of the flesh, and makes a sound, when the fruit is shaken. Hence, the name (*Bell Plum*).

Aoyagizome.—Another name is *Ide-no-sato*. It is white and double. The bud is as greenish as kerria or willow, from which the name was derived, *Ide-no-sato* being a noted place of kerrias.

Eizanshiro.—It is white and double. There are numerous pistils. It is fragrant and is greenish, which gives it an elegant appearance.

Hassakubai.—It blooms at the beginning of August of the lunar calendar, *Hassaku* meaning August 1st. It is crimson and double.

Kobai.—It is the same as the flowering tree before the Jinju-den in the reign of the Emperor Nimmei, who banquetted, viewing it, as described.

Asakayama.—It is monopetalous and red. It blooms in September of the old calendar. It is called *kankobai* in Kyoto.

Tojibai.—It is also monopetalous, red, and small. It flowers towards the end of December, or *Toji*.

Suobai.—It is deeper in colour than *kobai*.

Gyokukobai.—It is either white or red. The red is also called *Gyokuko* and the light-crimson *toyade-no-taka* (the hawk from the roost), as the white feather of

the bird is light-crimson. It is the most valuable.

Where must we go for plum-viewing in Tokyo and vicinity?

Shiba Park is the best place in Tokyo. Numerous plum-trees are planted in rows on both sides of the road, beside the bronze statue of Marquis Okuma. They were transplanted from the *Ginsekai* (a famous plum garden at Tsunohazu, Tokyo). Next comes the Botanical Gardens, Koishikawa, where there are many old plum-trees well preserved from the Tokugawa period. Some overlook the pond, adding to the beauty of the garden.

The plum-garden in Hibiya Park is in the vicinity of the former site of the bandstand and around the Matsumoto-rô Restaurant. There is one in the precinct of the Meiji Shrine. The Kameido Shrine garden and the Hyakka-en, Mukôjima have many old plum-trees, vestiges of the prosperity of by-gone days. The Umé-yashiki at Kabata and the Kagetsuen at Tsurumi are also noted for plum-blossoms.

The Hara-mura plum-orchard is a little away from the last mentioned two places. The visitor takes the Government electric car at Tokyo Station as far as Kabata, where he changes car and goes to Yaguchi Station on the private Meguro line, at which he alights and goes 5 or 6 *cho* towards the south-west until he reaches the grove. It stands on the clear stream of the Tama-gawa. Hundreds of old plum-trees bloom in it from the middle of February, led by the *Rtsshunbai*, which is most noted, and they present a picturesque charming sight.

The Komukai plum-orchard lies on the opposite side of the river, which is crossed by a ferry at the Yaguchi-no-watashi.

Plum-trees are comparatively few there, but the prospect over the Rokugô embankment is fine. Automobiles carry visitors to Kawasaki Station. It is interesting to go down the river by boat to Anamori, where there is the famous shrine of Inari.

The Sugita plum grove lies on the outskirts of Yokohama. The visitor from Tokyo takes the Government electric car to Sakuragi-cho, Yokohama, from which he rides in the street car as far as Yawatabashi in thirty minutes, then takes a motor-bus, which carries him to the grove in 10 minutes. The bus runs along the sea-coast, commanding a fine view of the Byôbuga-ura Bay. The plum-trees begin to bloom towards the middle of February, and cover the whole village with their snowy flowers. There are a few which are very old and famous, and above all, the Tamadareume in the precincts of the Myôho Temple is most noted, with its mossy old trunk.

The plum-garden at Atami is about a *ri* from the Atami Hot Springs. The plum-trees were planted by the late Baron S. Nagayo early in the Meiji era. There are two rivulets running through the garden. There are cranes presented by Marquis Asano, and tasteful arbours. From a hill, one can overlook the whole garden. Plum-trees there are in full bloom before the middle of February, which is earlier than in other places, as the place is very warm.

The Yoshino-mura plum grove is on the Government Central Line. The visitor takes the train from Iida-machi Station or Shinjuku Station to Tachikawa Station, and rides then on the Ome railway for about an hour. Leaving it at Hinatawada, he goes about 10 *cho* along the upper reaches of the Tama River and reaches the plum grove. There are about 6,000 plum-trees there, and they are in full blossom in the middle of March. Farm houses are interspersed among them. The garden faces the Tama River and is backed with the Chichibu Mountains. It is called New Tsukigasé, as it resembles

Tsukigase in Yamato Province, the most celebrated grove of plum-trees in Japan. Mr. Katai Tayama, a great novelist and a traveller, has praised the garden as the best place for plum-viewing in the vicinity of Tokyo.

The plum-garden of Mito is in the compounds of the Kairaku-en. Mr. Taikan Yokoyama, one of the greatest artists in Japan, has recommended it as the best place for plum-viewing in the vicinity of Tokyo. When the train is nearing Mito Station, one can look to the right over the Mere of Senba, with eight celebrated views chosen by Lord Tokugawa Mitsukuni, Mito and to the left the Kairaku-en, one of the most famous gardens in Japan, built by Lord Rekko Mito. In the plum-viewing season, there is a temporary station set up near this garden.

North-west of this garden stand many old plum-trees with mossy branches in different and strange shapes. The most tasteful part of the garden is the cliff, on the top of which stands the arbour Kobuntei. It is dotted with old plum-trees of graceful shapes. The mere can be overlooked from the garden.

The Tokiwa Shrine, which is dedicated to Lord Giko and Lord Rekko of Mito, lies close by, and the site of the former Mito Castle is the second public garden. There are some other places worthy of visit in the neighbourhood.

Tsukigase is the most celebrated place for plum viewing in Japan. A feature is the extensiveness of the area. Since Setsudo Saito, a great scholar of Chinese classics in Isé Province, wrote a record of a trip to it, Tsukigase came to be more widely known in the country than before. The eight villages and nine valleys standing on both sides of the Nabari River are luxuriant with plum-trees, tens of thousands of which can be seen at a glance from the hill. Being mountainous, the district is colder than other places and the plum-trees there bloom proportionately late and are in full blossom only in the middle of March.

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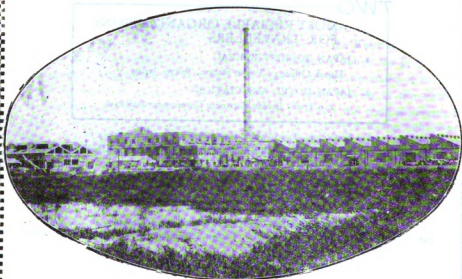
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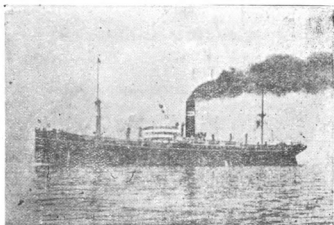
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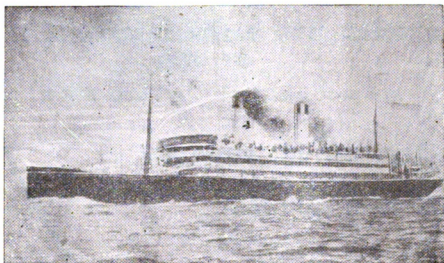
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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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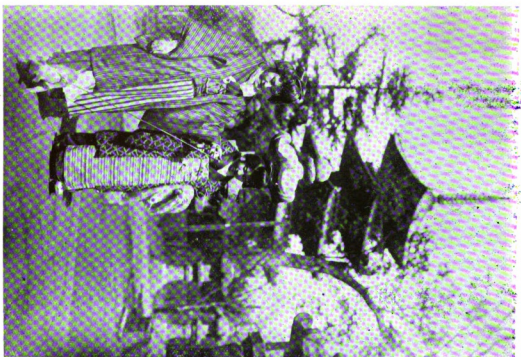
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Joute à base ball entre les équipes de Mita et de Tomon



Shell-Gathering at Low Tide, One of the Spring Pleasures
Récolte de coquillages à la basse marée, un des amusements populaires de printemps



A Pleasant Japanese Spring Scene

Un charmant aspect de printemps au Japon



A Japanese Spring Scene, which is most genial of the year

L'aspect printanier au Japon, qui est le plus agréable de l'année

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XV

APRIL, 1925

No. VIII

The Month In Progress

THE EDITOR'S DIARY

MARCH 16.—The anniversary of the death of Julius Caesar was celebrated on March 15th in the green-room of the Kabuki Theatre, where "Julius Caesar" was played. It was attended by the Italian Ambassador and the Italian Embassy staff. Matsumoto Koshiro represented Caesar, Ichikawa Sadanji, Antony; and Ichikawa Sumizo, Brutus. The ceremony was held before a bust of Caesar.

March 17. — The Russian Embassy buildings in Tokyo, which have been unoccupied since Mr. Kroupensky, the last Ambassador of the Russian Empire, quitted them about five years ago, were transferred to-day by the Tokyo Prefectural Office to Secretaries of Embassy appointed by the Soviet Government, who preceded the arrival of the new Ambassador.

March 18.—An Atami despatch states that General Miura, a veteran statesman, who was in a critical condition on the 16th, is rallying miraculously.

March 21.—The project is being considered by the Governor and people of Yamanashi Prefecture to develop the northern part of Mt. Fuji's base for a

pleasure resort and villas. Governor Homma met 10 prominent business men in Tokyo on the 20th and talked over the scheme, which is taking concrete form.

March 22.—It is understood that this summer the Prince Regent will visit Saghalien, where he will go by warship, sailing from Yokosuka, at the beginning of August. The journey will take about two weeks.

March 23.—It has been decided by the Tokyo Municipal Social Educational Section to establish a night school for labourers, giving them education for citizenship and social training. There will be three courses, preparatory, main and post-graduate. In the main course, lessons will be given in sociological ethics, jurisprudence, politics, economics, psychology, sociology, philosophy, foreign literature, astronomy, physiography, social politics and English. Men and women labourers not younger than 18, who can understand the lessons in the preparatory course, will be admitted. This is the first school of the kind as a Municipal enterprise in this country.

March 24.—It is reported from Dairen that Dr. Omi and two other physicians of

the Dairen Hospital, Manchuria have succeeded after two years' experiments in finding that man without gastric juice can keep in health and can work as usual, digesting completely ordinarily cooked grain, beef, fish, etc. and absorbing nutrition. This is a new record in the world's medical science. The same physicians have also succeeded in finding a process of curing cancer of the stomach by a major operation, solving one of the most difficult medical questions. These discoveries will be announced by the physicians at a national meeting of medical men to be held shortly at the Fukuoka Medical College.

March 25.—Another medical discovery is regarding pleurisy. This stands at the head of military disease problems. The key has now been found for the solution of this great question by Surgeon-Captain Kamibayashi, whose researches for the prevention of the disease have had a result, which has met with recognition

by the Medical Department of the Tokyo Imperial University, which has decided to confer a degree on him.

March 27.—Viscount Goto and his suite left Tokyo for Harbin on the evening of the 26th amidst the cheers of a crowd assembled at Tokyo Station. The Viscount will stay about five days in Harbin and come back to Tokyo about April 17th.

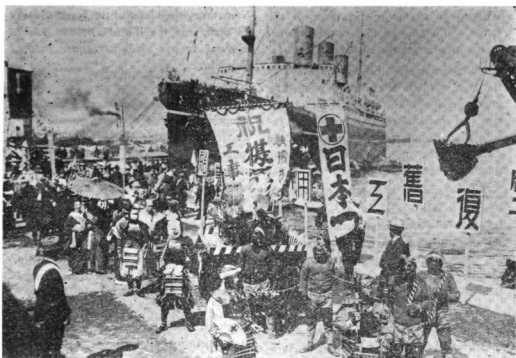
March 28.—As a result of the re-adjustment of armaments, it has been finally decided to abolish the 13th (Takata), 15th (Toyohashi), 17th (Okayama and 18th (Kurume) Divisions.

March 29.—The re-construction of the Yokohama harbour work, totally wrecked by the great earthquake, has been completed, and was celebrated on a large scale on the 28th, when all the ships in the harbour were fully dressed and fireworks were sent up from the morning. The celebration at the hatoba was attended by



Transferring of the Russian Embassy Buildings to the
New Acting Soviet Russian Ambassador

Remise à l'ambassadeur de la Russie soviétique des
bâtiments de l'hôtel de l'ambassade de Russie



A March Celebrating the Re-Construction of the Yokohama Harbour after the Earthquake. It proceeds along the Customs Pier

Marche triomphale le long du môle de la Douane en jouissance de la reconstruction du port de Yokohama détruit par le tremblement de terre

thousands of notables, including Princesses of the Blood.

The re-construction cost 10,000,000 yen, defrayed by the Home Department, under the supervision of Dr. Aki.

March 30.—After stormy debates the Manhood Suffrage Bill has at last passed both houses of the Diet.

March 31.—The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has been divided into the Department of Agriculture and Forestry and the Department of Commerce and Industry, with the approval of the Diet. The new organization will come into force on April 1st.

Mr. T. Ichiki has been appointed the Minister of the Imperial Household and

Count Makino the Keeper of the Privy Seal. The installation ceremony was held in the Palace on the 30th.

The railway authorities have decided to stop all trains, except the special expresses, at Shimbashi Station from the summer in accordance with the request of a society for the welfare of the Ginza.

April 1.—A young school clerk in Korea, Tatsuji Oshimi, aged 34, made desperate by his dismissal went out in a small boat with his wife and four children to the offing, where they threw themselves into the sea. The boat, which drifted ashore, contained two pairs of clogs and two pairs of small rubber shoes. A letter left behind in the house expressed the

wish to go to the resting place of the father. The old mother of Oshimi remains without any one to depend upon.

On the 31st, the closing ceremony of the Diet was held after dealing with many epoch-making bills, covering administrative and financial re-adjustment, the reformation of military administration, the change in the upper house system and manhood suffrage.

April 2.—H. M. the Emperor will bestow wooden cups on persons of not less than 90 years of age throughout Japan and her territories in commemoration of his silver wedding on May 10th. The recipients of the cups are estimated to total about 26,000.

On April 1st. Mr. K. Takahashi was appointed ad interim Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

A French economic mission sent with the support of the French Government to inspect trade relations between Japan and France arrived by a French mail steamer at Yokohama on the 1st. The same steamer carried also the first Brazilian minister accredited to Japan.

April 3.—The military authorities are considering a further reformation of the military administration and means for national mobilization. The greatest lesson learned from the World War was the progress of arms and national mobilization, in both of which Japan is behind the Western powers. There is no system in Japan to furnish basic materials for national mobilization, and it is proposed to appoint a commission of inquiry.

Joint Grand Naval and Military manoeuvres will be held in the middle of October in Ise Bay and along the Tokaido. A big combined fleet under Admiral

Yamashita, the Chief of the Naval General Staff, and the Third Division under General Inouye, will participate in the manoeuvres.

The Army is effecting the independence of the aviation corps on May 1st next as a solution of a long standing question, by which the aerial fighting force in this country will be improved completely from its present inferior position compared with those of other powers.

April 4.—On the 3rd inst., Mr. Takahashi, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and of Commerce and Industry, visited the Premier Viscount Kato, to whom he stated his desire to resign the leadership of the Seiyu-kai and his portfolios as nearly all important questions, which he had supported in the past, had been satisfactorily solved.

After this interview, Mr. Takahashi met Mr. Inukai, the Minister of Communications, to whom he stated his desire.

April 5.—The Government has decided to thoroughly re-adjust the national and local taxes as declared in the Diet, and will shortly appoint an investigation committee. There are said to be two opinions held among the financial authorities, one of which is to fundamentally reform the taxation system by localizing the land and business taxes and creating the property tax as a national tax in their place, while the other opinion is for improving the present methods of taxation and for creating a capital tax, the land and business taxes to be reduced.

April 6.—Mr. Takahashi has signified his intention to recommend General Baron Tanaka to be Seiyukai president believing that the Baron is an able statesman of wide knowledge and good administrative

capacity. This recommendation has been approved at a recent meeting of the Seiyu Party's management.

April 8.—In connection with the resuscitation of Yokohama, no concrete plans have been decided on as yet for inducing foreigners to come to Yokohama and settle there. First of all, hotels and facilities for the re-establishment of business must be provided for. There are already projects for the object under consideration, including, the building of a theater with a capital of about 500,000 yen to be invested in by foreign and Japanese subscribers.

At a regular Cabinet meeting held on the 7th, the resignation of Mr. Takahashi was discussed. The Cabinet members all regretted it, but had to admit it as unavoidable in the existing circumstances. At the same time, it was agreed among them to solidify the coalition of the three Government parties. The Government yet has such important measures to put in operation as administrative and financial reforms.

The Government is taking a national census on October 1st, five years since the previous census in 1920. This census will have a particular significance, as the new voters' register will be prepared on its basis, necessitated by the advent of manhood suffrage. At the same time, unemployment will be investigated among the labouring and intellectual classes. This investigation is expected to furnish material for the adoption of thorough means for the relief of unemployment, and for an unemployment insurance system.

H. I. H. Prince Chichibu is busy preparing for his foreign tour which will start at the end of May, when he will sail from Yokohama by the *Hakozaki-Maru*.

April 9.—The *Akagi*, a naval tender, will be launched at Kure on the 22nd. She will have a displacement of about 25,000 tons and is the most powerful of her type of ship in the world.

April 10.—On the 9th, the ceremony of promoting the peerage rank of Viscount

Makino, former Minister of the Imperial Household and now Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Admiral Baron Saito, the Governor of Korea, was held in the presence of the Prince Regent in recognition of their meritorious services to the state. The former became a Count and the latter a Viscount.

Dr. Egi, one of the most prominent lawyers in Japan and an earnest advocate of the july system, died on April 8th. He was 68 years of age.

The southern end of Awa Peninsula has been included in the strategic zone of Tokyo Bay.

H. M. the Emperor has better health now than at this time last year. He has no difficulty in walking and speaking.

April 11.—Baron Tanaka, who was asked to preside over the Seiyu Party in succession to Mr. Takahashi, visited the latter on the 10th and gave his consent to the request.

April 12.—A large pier will be built at Shibaura, Tokyo, in June next. It will accommodate four 3,000 ton steamers.

April 13.—Baron Tanaka has been earnestly desired by the Premier to enter the Ministry, but in consultation with the President and Vice-President of the Seiyu has decided not to do so, as it is considered more advisable to choose another representative of the party to enter the Cabinet.

April 14.—On the 13th, the Board of Councillors of the Seiyu Party met and unanimously approved the change in its presidency.

April 15.—Count Hirata having been long ill at his villa at Dzushi, passed away at 2 A. M. on the 14th at the age of 77. Having filled important official positions consecutively, he held the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce in 1901 and was created a Baron in 1902. Later, he was Minister of Home Affairs and was created a Viscount in 1911. In September, 1922, he was appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and was made a Count. On March 30 1925, he resigned the post.

A History of the Japanese Stage

IV

THE Genroku era passed and the third period of this history was entered upon, lasting about 70 years from the Kyoho era (1716-1735) to the Temmei era (1781-1788).

Kyoto and Osaka were falling behind the newly created Yedo in civilization and most arts were moving from the west to the east.

One of the representative contemporary actors in Kyoto and Osaka was Anegawa Shinshiro (1685-1749). After performing in the provinces for some years, he first appeared on the stage of the Arashi Theatre, Osaka in the seventh year of Hōei (1710) at the age of 26. His ability was soon recognized by the citizens. In 1719, he impersonated Kurofune Chūyemon, a man of chivalrous spirit, and won popularity. Since then, he successfully played the part of chivalrous men on the stage in Osaka and Kyoto. In the 17th year of Kyōhō (1732), he came to Yedo and played at the Nakamura Theatre. His performances met with great approbation of the Yedo people. Two years later, he went back to the west. In the first year of Kanpo (1741), Danjuro the Second, one of the most prominent actors in Yedo, performed at the Sadoshima Theatre. All other theatres were eclipsed except one of Anegawa, which stood the competition. This did credit to his exceptional ability and great popularity. He died in the 2nd year of Kanyen (1749) at the age of 60.

He played most successfully the role of chivalrous or brave men, which led to the production of a rough and mean disposition in him. This disposition was criticised,

however, as a reflection of the manners and taste of society. In his last days, his actions grew simple and old fashioned. The fault lay in part with the plays, but blame was put on him in part for lack of effort to make the most effective use of the plays.

He said of fighting that the small actor should be put on the defensive at first and then take the offensive and win when on the point of being defeated, the way to make him look very brave. This bit of talk bears testimony to his not having been a commonplace actor.

Nakamura Juzo (1694-1770), another representative actor in Kyoto and Osaka, was born of a samurai family, but he and his elder brother went on the stage. He performed only in the provinces at first, playing villains, and then settled in Osaka, where he was gradually promoted in position in ten years, until he became a leading actor in the 4th year of Tenmon (1739). Subsequently, he changed his name to Kichiyemon, transferring his old name to his adopted son. The present Kichiyemon, a famous actor in Tokyo, succeeded to his name. He died in 1770 at the age of 77.

His specialty was to act as a samurai leader. He was a man of dignified and gentlemanly appearance, and had a very penetrating voice, although it was rather hoarse. His actions on the stage were criticised as being too solid and simple, making them monotonous.

Nakayama Shinkuro (1702-1775), who also is counted among the representative actors in Kyoto and Osaka, came out in Osaka in the 8th year of Kyōhō (1723).

He gained in popularity and at last became the leader of a company. He performed in Kyoto in the 4th year of Genbun (1739) and then in Yedo in the first year of Kanpo (1741). He played with Sawamura Sojuro in the latter place and was favourably criticised. He came back to Osaka the year following. He died in the 4th year of Anyei (1875) at the age of 74.

He was best at playing neither the part of chivalrous or brave men like Anekawa Shinshiro nor that of leading samurai like Juzo, but the roles of great villains. He succeeded as a leading actor, too. He had as his strong points a good physique and a clear voice. It was said then that while he possessed exceptional talent, he had not ample charm and dignity in his arts. He was adept in dancing, which upheld his reputation.

Kakakiyama Koshiro (1681-1747), another representative actor in the two places, was noted for his versatility. Above all, he was an expert dancer.

Arashi Sanyemon the Third (1697-1754), who claims a similar position to the above mentioned, was a real son of Arashi Sanyemon the Second. In the first year of Hoyei (1704), he made his debut in Osaka at the age of 8. He led a company at the Arashi Theatre for twenty-two years. In the 19th year of Kyoho (1734), he came to Yedo and performed at the Nakamura Theatre, but without success. Subsequently, he stayed in Kyoto and Osaka. He made it his forte to enact the *roppo* (an active way of exciting), transmitted from his grandfather, and play the part of lovers of the Sakata Tojuro type. His weak voice and rapid speaking were his greatest shortcomings on the stage.

Among other noted actors were Nakamura Shingoro, Sawamura Otoyemon

(1687-1741), Ichiyama Sukegoro (1694-1747), Arashi Sangoro (1687-1739) and Sadoshima Chogoro (1701-1757).

Sadoshima Chogoro, the last named, ranked second among these leading actors. He did much in developing pantomimic dancing. He improved with new devices of his own invention such dances as *goban-ningyo* (dancing on a checker-board), *nana-bake* (seven transformations), etc. He excelled as a showman. He succeeded in arranging performances by Danjuro the Second of Yedo at an Osaka theatre. He encouraged Sawamura Sojuro into becoming a famous actor.

For a period after the Horeki era (1751-1763), the following four were noted as leading actors in Osaka and Kyoto.

Mimasu Daigoro (1718-1780) first appeared on the stage as a player of *wakashu* (youths) in the 20 year of Kyoho (1735). In the fifth year of Genbun (1740), he came on the stage in Kyoto as the leader of a company, after years of absence. Later, he played villains. He was white-complexioned and tall. He succeeded mostly in domestic plays, in which he performed as chivalrous men wonderfully well. He well played villains, too. In the 2nd year of Horeki (1752), he took off his clothes on the stage as the teller of a story of wrestlers, for the first time in the theatrical world of Japan.

Fujikawa Hachizo (1730-1777), a son of Fujikawa Heikuro, an actor, became famous by performing at an Osaka theatre in the 2nd year of Horeki (1752). He was large with a white complexion and sour face. His fine appearance as well as his skilful art made him popular.

Arashi Kichisaburo (1737-1780), a pupil of Arashi Kanshiro, went on the

stage in Osaka in the 8th year of Horeki (1758). He was an expert player of wrestlers and chivalrous men. He died at the age of 44 before his art reached maturity.

Ogawa Kichitaro (1737-1781), a son of Ogawa Goroshiro, an actor, died at the age of 46 before he was fully advanced in his art. He was renowned as a skilful player of simple and honest servants and young lords. Unlike in the Genroku period, there was then no systematic division of work among the actors, and old men and women and villains were played by same leaders. This disarrangement was a progress of art on one side, for when the divisional work system was strictly kept up, the actors could have no freedom to display their ability in other directions than their special parts.

There was then no sufficient number of those skilled in playing villains specially. One of them was Mihoki Gizaemon. He won a reputation as such a player. He belonged to the family of Kataoka Nizayemon, and the present Kataoka Nizayemon is expected to succeed to the name in future.

Fujikawa Heikuro (1698-1761), a grandson of Fujikawa Buzayemon, was the biggest player of villains. He trod the stage first in the 6th year of Kyoto (1721). In the 19th year of the same era (1734), he was counted among the first rate actors, and in the 3rd year of Enkyo (1746), he was ranked first as a player of villains. He was most successful in the representation of wicked men of obstinate nature and looked rather too brutal at times. His art reached maturity at the age of about 58 in the 5th year of Horeki (1755).

Arashi Shichigoro was his rival. He came on the stage of Osaka as the leader of a company in the 14th year of Kyoho (1729). He gradually grew popular as a player of villains and became equally

famous to Fujikawa in the 2nd year of Genbun (1737). He also was rather too brutal in action. He wrote plays, which he put on the stage, but without success.

The above are the representative leaders and villain players of the age in Kyoto and Osaka. Looking into the stage in Yedo, we find Ichikawa Danjuro the Second and Sawamura Sojuro the First, who were equally prominent to the above Kyoto and Osaka men. Their appearance and performance enlivened the theatrical world of Yedo, which had been extremely quiet for a time.

Ichikawa Danjuro the Second (1688-1758), a son of the predecessor, made his debut at the age of 10. At the end of the Genroku era, his father was killed on the stage. The event precipitated the young heir's theatrical position, for he was not yet so proficient in the art and had not sufficient weight to be worthy of the position, which had been held simply through the influence of his father. This stirred him up. He supplicated the Acara Shrine at Narita to make him a better actor than his father, who had an annual income of 800 *ryo*. This prayer seems to have been heard, for he earned 1,270 *ryo* in middle age.

In the first year of Hoyei (1704), he appeared on the stage of the Yamamura Theatre and succeeded to his father's name as Ichikawa Danjuro the Second. An interesting story is told of him. In a play, he impersonated one, who entered the scene, binding an opponent and leading him by the rope. The latter was the possessor of a fine frame, while he was small and young. He feared that he would look weaker than the man bound. So he devised that the end of the rope, with which the person was bound, was pulled up suddenly by two men at the entrance. At this, the person tottered, when Danjuro came out quietly, with the rope-end in hand. He looked then very commanding.

Seeing this, one old actor said in the most flattering terms that he promised to be a great actor.

In the 6th year of Kyoho (1721), his play at the Morita Theatre drew large houses for 280 days. This made him so high in the esteem of the theatre proprietor that he was granted a yearly salary of 1,000 *ryo* and permission to take a summer vacation during June of the old calendar. Since then, first rate actors were distinguished from common actors popularly by the name of *senryo-yakusha* (1,000 *ryo* actors).

In the 20th year of Kyoho (1716), when he was 48 years of age, he was re-named Ebizo, his old name being succeeded to by his adopted son. In the first year of Kanpo (1741), he performed at the Sadoshima Theatre, Osaka, accepting the engagement of its proprietor, Sadoshima Chogoro, who offered such liberal terms that he was paid 2,000 *ryo* for a run.

At his first appearance, he spoke in his lines of *uiro-uri*, a peddler of *uiro* (a Chinese medicine) from Odawara to Yedo. When he was about to speak, one of the spectators, (perhaps pre-arranged) said just what he intended to speak. He thanked him and with his hands on the floor he spoke quickly and fluently what the spectator had spoken, from the end to the beginning. The mischievous man's plan to flurry and shame the Yedo actor was frustrated by this witty requital. The event enhanced his reputation in Osaka.

The next year he played Narukami, a favourite play of Danjuro the First, at the same theatre. It had full houses for 170 days, by which his ability was fully recognized by the Osaka and Kyoto men. In the meantime, Danjuro the Third, his successor, had died in Yedo. He came back to Yedo and adopted Matsumoto Koshiro the Second to be Danjuro the Fourth. He died in the 8th year of Horeki at the age of 71.

Although not large in body, he had fine and manly features, with plump cheeks, large eyes, high nose and big mouth. Like his father, he excelled at *aragoto* and *budo* (military performances). At the

same time, he was good at the part of lovers such as Sukeroku and Kamiya Jihei. He was also a good speaker.

Sukeroku had never been impersonated before him. The plot was what that a samurai called Daidoji Tabatanosuke made an *otokodate* (a man of chivalrous spirit) known as Sukeroku. The play was entitled *Hanayakata-Aigo-Zakura*. Later, the plot was partly modified so that Soga-no-Goro made Sukeroku, a chivalrous man, and frequented the gay quarters of the Yoshiwara in search for the robber and wearer of the sacred sword Tomokiri-Maru of the Gen family, as a result of which he fell in love with Agemaki, a very popular prostitute, and killed Higeno-Rikyu, his rival in love, who happened to be the robber of the sword. Danjuro designed Sukeroku's costume, and this design has been adopted without the least change down to the present date as one of the monopolized plays of Ichikawa family.

Danjuro the Second was not a realist and made a point of exaggeration. He emerged from the cellar lifting up a house with one hand. Seeing this, Sawamura Sojuro advised him to use both hands in lifting the house. Danjuro replied that one hand was better for manifesting how strong Soga-no-Goro was, since a house could not be lifted up even with both hands. This shows the difference in the idea of the art between the two.

Sawamura Sojuro (1689-1756), a son of a samurai in the employ of a Kyoto noble, was profligate and became a hanger-on of Sawamura Chojuro the First. Later, he was employed as a clerk in the green-room and then went on the stage. He left his master's house, regretting that he was not allowed to use the professional name of Sawamura by his master. For years he wandered about in the provinces and returned to his master through the mediation of Sawamura Shirogoro, his fellow pupil. He appeared before a Kyoto audience again in the 1st year of Kyoho (1716), when he was re-named Sawamura Zengoro. In 1717, he acted as Watonai; the hero of the play *Kokusenya*, in the place of Anegawa Shinshiro, who was absent on account of illness. He won

great applause. Still he was not promoted in position. He was discontented and quit the place again. For a time, he was in Ise and then went to Yedo following the advice of Sadoshima Chogoro, who saw in him the temperament of a great actor. He himself changed his name to Sawamura Sojuro and joined a company in Yedo in the third years of Kyoho (1718). In this place, too, he was employed in subordinate parts.

In the play of Karigane Bunshichi, he acted as the one who arrested Karigane, who was impersonated by Danjuro the Second. He was pitched into an indigo dye-vat by Karigane. He crept out of it and fought with the criminal in a comic manner, which won favour and elevated him somewhat in the eyes of the spectators. Soon, an event took place, which paved the way for his rapid advancement.

It happened that Nakamura Kichitaro who impersonated Soga-no-Juro became suddenly ill and was absent from the stage. No suitable man to take his place could be found at once. Ogawa Zengoro, the player of Kudo Suketsune, recommended Sojuro. Danjuro the Second, who played Soga-no-Goro, the young brother of Juro, hesitated to employ him for such an important position but was forced to accept the recommendation.

At the end of an act, Danjuro met Zengoro and inquired of him with astonishment what had led him to recommend the subordinate actor to, whom he found to be full of experience and ability. Zengoro replied that once, when he played Kudo Suketsune at the Morita Theatre, Sojuro acted as Inubo-Maru, a son of Suketsune, and kindly helped him down from the ladder after the act every day, that at first he supposed him to be simply caring for an old man, but when he more thought over it, he saw that Sojuro as Inubo-maru, a son of Suketsune, had an affection for the father not merely in the act but even after that, and that seeing this he thought the man to distinguish himself in future.

Sojuro made his way steadily and ranked second among the actors in Yedo, in the 20th year of Kyoho (1735) the first

position being held by Danjuro the Second.

In the 1st year of Genbun (1736), he played Uno-no-Yoshiebei at the Nakamura Theatre, killing a young brother of his wife by mistake for money. He wore a costume with embroidery of herons and cows in white and black, and a purple hood. This has been a typical costume of the hero since then and the hood has been called *Sojuro-zukin*.

In the third year of Kanpo (1743) he visited Kyoto and Osaka and it was 26 years since he left there.

In the 4th year of Enkyo (1747), he played with Danjuro the Second and Segawa Kikunojo, a famous actor playing the part of women. People called it a company of 3,000 *ryo*, or three 1,000 *ryo* actors.

Subsequently, he succeeded to the name of Chojuro, his master, making over his old name to Harugoro, one of his pupils. The latter soon died, and the name was succeeded to by Shirogoto, another pupil. The name has been transmitted to the present seventh generation. Chojuro later changed his name to Suketakaya Takasuke. He died in the 6th year of Horeki.

He was more versatile than Danjuro the Second and succeeded in playing roles of warriors, lovers and others. He was the best impersonator of Oishi Kuranosuke, the head of the forty-seven ronin. He was weak in dancing, as he went on the boards in early manhood, before which he had not been trained in dancing.

He was the best rival of Danjuro the Second on the Stage. Each respected highly the art and personality of the other. Danjuro was an idealist, while Sojuro was a realist. He valued artifice and naturalism. He surpassed Danjuro in versatility while Danjuro was superior to him in grandeur.

When he visited Osaka after 26 years' absence, he met Sadoshima Chogoro, who had advised him to go to Yedo, and heartily thanked him. He spoke with Chogoro of his dark days and was not proud of his later success. This does him credit as a man of high personality.

The Official System of Japan

TO a Japanese the working of the official system of his own country is as easily comprehensible as that of England or China is to an Englishman or a Chinese. Once in an interview, an American gentleman said to the Mayor of Tokyo by way of compliment, "I hope you will soon reach the post of Governor." The Mayor looked perplexed at this remark, for in Japan the Mayor of Tokyo is looked upon with more respect than a local Governor and so does not look to advancement to that position, whereas the gentleman was comparing it to a state governorship of America. The Mayor of Tokyo like the Lord Mayor of London, has an exalted status, and though a civilian is respected more highly than a prefectural governor. Except the last Mayor, H. E. Mr. Hidejirô Nagata, all the preceding Mayors of Tôkyô were either ex-Ministers of State or men of equal abilities or honour.

The centre of government of Japan is the Ministry. The head of the Ministry is the Prime Minister. The Ministry consists of the following departments:

Department of Foreign Affairs (Foreign Office).

Department of Home Affairs (Home Office).

Department of Army (War Office).

Department of Navy (Navy Office).

Department of Justice.

Department of Education.

Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

Department of Commerce and Industry.

Department of Communications.

Department of Railways.

Besides the above, all such governments as the Chôsen Government-General, Saghalien Government-General, and the South-Sea Government-General directly belong to the Ministry. In the Ministry, under the Premier is the chief secretary, to whom the following bureaus are subordinate:

Bureau of Pensions — deals with the pensions and annuities given to officials.

Bureau of Printing — undertakes the printing of the Official Gazette, post-cards, postage stamps, etc., commissioned by the Department of Communications, and also the bank notes issued by the Bank of Japan.

Bureau of Legislation — supervises and examines the acts of legislation, or decrees issued by each of the different Departments.

Bureau of Decorations — transacts the business connected with showing of appreciation where rewards are due, or giving decorations, etc.

Bureau of Colonization — transacts all affairs connected with oversea colonies.

Census Bureau — undertakes census-taking, and all other affairs relative to population.

Besides, all the supreme boards of investigation belong to the Ministry. The head of each Department is a Minister of State, with two vice-Ministers under him, and directs all bureaus belonging to the particular Department, each bureau in turn being governed by a Director. Under such Director are *Sanjikan* (Councillors), *Shokikan* (Secretaries) and *Jimukan* (Executive officers) in the gradations of rank. Of the Councillors only one is a properly so-called councillor while all the rest are appointed as chiefs of the Sections which are the subdivisions of each bureau. But they all, the Councillor proper and others, participate in the formulating of any decree or law to be issued by the particular Department to which they belong. Some of the Secretaries and the Executive officers are assigned the duties of the Chiefs of the Sections or are sometimes allotted duties inferior to the above. The difference of these three designations consists in the difference of ranks of the officials who are appointed to those duties.

The vice-Ministers are two in number, one from the political party in power, and the other a standing functionary entrusted with the execution of actual business. This two-fold appointment is to secure the continuity of government business, by

the stationary vice-Minister, in the emergencies of the change of the cabinet. The other vice-Minister, a party man, is of course liable to resignation with the change of the cabinet to which he belongs. Each of the Ministers keeps a secretary or two under him.

Now we shall give a list showing what kind of transactions are undertaken by the different bureaus belonging to each of the ten Departments of the Government:

The Department of Foreign Affairs:

Bureau of Asiatic Affairs—transacts all diplomatic affairs pertaining to Asia.

Bureau of European & American Affairs — transacts all diplomatic affairs pertaining to Europe and America.

Bureau of Commerce — transacts all the affairs pertaining to international commerce.

Bureau of Treaty — transacts all the business pertaining to the international treaties.

Bureau of Intelligence — transacts the transmitting or receiving of international news.

Besides these bureaus, it need hardly be said that all the Ambassadors, Ministers, *Charges d'Affaires*, Consuls - General, Consuls, representing Japan are under the Foreign Office.

The Department of Home Affairs:

Bureau of Shrines — transacts the business pertaining to the *Shinto* shrines and Buddhist temples.

Bureau of Provinces — transacts the affairs pertaining to the home provinces.

Bureau of Social Affairs — transacts all the affairs relative to social policies.

Bureau of Police Affairs — transacts all the affairs pertaining to policing and maintenance of peace.

Bureau of Civil Engineering—transacts all the affairs pertaining to the civil engineering works carried out at home.

Bureau of Sanitary Affairs — transacts all the affairs pertaining to the sanitary measures adopted at home.

Bureau of City Planning — transacts the affairs pertaining to the city planning of such great cities as Tôkyô, Osaka, etc.

Besides the above, all the prefectural governments are under the Home Office.

The Department of Finance:

Bureau of Accountantship—supervises all the national accounts.

Bureau of Taxes—transacts all the affairs pertaining to taxation.

Bureau of Finance—transacts all the affairs pertaining to finances.

Bureau of Banking—transacts all the affairs pertaining to banking business.

The Mint—transacts the business of minting coins (the bank notes are made by the Printing Bureau).

Bureau of Monopolies — transacts the monopoly of tobacco and salt.

The custom-houses, tax offices, and brewery testing offices are also under the same Department.

The Department of the Army:

Personnel Bureau — transacts all the promotions or appointments or metes out punishment in the army.

Bureau of Military Affairs—transacts all military affairs.

Bureau of Ordnance — transacts the business concerning the ordnance and other war arms.

Paymaster's Bureau—transacts accounts, clothing stuff, provisions, building, etc.

Medical Affairs Bureau—transacts all medical affairs in the army.

Horse Administration Bureau—transacts the business concerning army horses.

Aviation Bureau—transacts the business pertaining to airships and aeroplanes.

Legal Affairs of Bureau—transacts all the legal affairs the army.

The Department of the Navy:

Naval Affairs Bureau—transacts all the naval affairs.

Personnel Bureau—transacts identical business with that of the corresponding bureau in the War Department.

Naval Ammunition Bureau—*do*.

Bureau of Engines — transacts the business concerning the engines in warships.

Medical Affairs Bureau—does business similar to the corresponding bureau in the War Department.

Paymaster's Bureau—*do*.

Legal Affairs Bureau—*do*.

The Department of Justice:

Personnel Bureau—transacts business identical with the similar bureaus in the above-mentioned Departments.

Civil Affairs Bureau—transacts all the civil affairs.

Penal Affairs Bureau—transacts all criminal cases.

Prison Bureau—transacts all affairs pertaining to the prisons.

The Supreme Court or Court of Cassation, the Courts of Appeal, the Local Courts of Justice and the Prisons are under this Department.

The Department of Education:

Bureau of Technical Education—transacts all the affairs pertaining to colleges and universities.

Bureau of Common Education—transacts the affairs pertaining to the middle schools and all the inferior schools.

Bureau of Vocational Education—transacts all affairs pertaining to the commercial schools, agricultural schools, etc., of middle grade.

Library Bureau—transacts all affairs pertaining to the public libraries and school text-books.

Bureau of Religions—transacts the business pertaining to the supervision of the religions.

The Imperial Universities and all the other Government schools are under this Department.

The Dep't. of Agriculture and Forestry:

Bureau of Agriculture—the name explains itself.

Bureau of Forestry—*do*.

Bureau of Marine Industry—*do*.

Bureau of Foodstuffs—manages the foodstuff problems of national importance.

The Dep't. of Commerce and Industry:

Bureau of Commerce—*do*.

Bureau of Industry—*do*.

Bureau of Polytechnics—*do*.

Bureau of Mining—*do*.

The Government Iron Foundry, the Patent Bureau, the Sericultural Laboratory, the Raw Silk Testing Office, the Stock-farming Laboratory, the Forestry Offices, the Mining Offices are all under this Department.

The Department of Communications:

Bureau of Communications—transacts all business pertaining to postal service, telegraphs, etc.

Bureau of Electricity—transacts all supervisory business pertaining to electrical enterprises.

Bureau of Shipping—transacts all affairs pertaining to shipping.

Paymaster's Bureau—transacts the accountant business of the Department.

Savings Bureau—transacts the business pertaining to postal savings.

Bureau of Postal Life Assurance—transacts the Government life assurance business.

The Bureau of Superintendence of Postal and Telegraphic Service (which undertakes the superintendence of local post offices), the Bureau of Light-houses, etc., are under this Department.

The Department of Railways:

Railway Supervision Bureau—supervises the general railway business.

Bureau of Transportation—transacts the business pertaining to transportation.

Bureau of Inauguration—transacts the business pertaining to the laying down of new railways.

Bureau of Railway Works—transacts the planning of new works and attends to equipment already in use.

Manufacturing Bureau—undertakes the manufacturing of the rolling stock and accessories.

Bureau of Electricity—transacts the business pertaining to electric cars and other electrical accommodations.

Paymaster's Bureau—transacts the accountant business belonging to this Department.

The Privy Council, etc.

The following institutions, not belonging to the Ministry, are directly subject to H. I. M. the Emperor:

- (1) The Privy Council.—This is the supreme council of state, open to the personal inquiries by H. I. M. the Emperor and is also endowed with the power to discuss the laws, international treaties, etc., as related to the highest policies of the Empire.

The Council consists of the President, vice-President and the Councilors (24 in number) who are appointed from among scholars and officials who have rendered distinguished services in the cause of the state. It may be mentioned that Baron Shigenobu Hirayama, proprietor of the *Japan Magazine* is one of the councillors.

(2) The Board of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.—Under the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal there are two secretaries, one the chief secretary and the other the under-secretary, who constitute the staff of this Board. The Lord Keeper acts as amanuensis for the Emperor and assists his Majesty in the execution of his duties. He also transacts affairs with the Government in behalf of the Emperor. The chief duty, however, of the Lord Keeper is to have the Imperial seal in safe keeping.

(3) The Imperial Household Department.—This transacts all business connected with the Imperial Household. The chief of this Department is the Imperial Household Minister, who is assisted by the vice-Minister. Under this Department are:

Lord Chamberlains, who are 14 in number, headed by the Chief Lord Chamberlain and the deputy Chief Lord Chamberlain (sometimes two in number). Their duty is to wait on the person of H.I.M. the Emperor.

Board of Court Ceremonies, which takes in hand all the ceremonies at Court. To this Board belong the two Sections of *Shinto* ceremonies and Falconry, which are both unique institutions in the Japanese Court at present.

Imperial Mausoleums Bureau, which takes care of the Imperial tombs.

Library Bureau, which provides for the books to be used at Court.

Bureau of Court Physicians, the dispensary at Court.

Board of Cookery, has charge of the Imperial cuisine.

Bureau of Finance, which deals with the finances of the Court.

Bureau of Construction, which controls the construction or repair of the palaces.

Bureau of Equeries, which has charge of the horses for the Imperial use.

Besides the above, the Imperial Crown Prince's Household, the Imperial Forestry Bureau, the Peers' Schools, the Imperial Museum, Tokyo are under the governance of this Department. Especially the Imperial Bureau of Poetry is an institution founded by the late Emperor Meiji, who was remarkably fond of poetry. Indeed, a similar institution was once in existence in the long-ago days of the Heian period, and was restored by the great emperor. The Poetry Bureau annually selects a theme for competition by the general public, who are at liberty to contribute their verses on that theme. The Bureau then makes a selection of the best pieces among those thus contributed for honour. At ordinary periods the Bureau makes it its duty to appreciate the poems made by members of the Imperial family.

(4) The Board of Audit—This board is entrusted with the auditing of the accounts of all the Government offices and is empowered to bring to justice perpetrators of any defalcation or similar offence.

Besides all these, the Court of Administrative Litigation is also directly under the Emperor, ready to take in hand any appeals brought in by the people against any injustice committed by the administrative officials.

The Metropolitan Police Board.

The Metropolitan Police Board is a special institution, committed with the execution of police affairs connected with the capital of Japan. Independent of the

prefectural and the municipal authorities of Tokyo, the board is attached to the Home Office, having connection with the Police Bureau of that Department, though in fact financially it is maintained at the expense of the prefecture, subject to the approval of the prefectural assembly. The chief of the Board is liable to change when a Ministry goes out of office. The increase of the police is in the proportion of one to the increase of the citizens by 300-800.

The Local Governors.

The local administration is carried on by the prefectural governments, the prefectures being called either *fu* or *ken* according to the importance of interests vested in each prefecture, the former of course more important. The chief functionaries are the Governor; the chief of the Bureau of Prefectural Administration; the chief of the Police Bureau; the chief of the Industrial Bureau; Secretaries four or six in number; and some experts. Under the prefectural authorities are the county governors, who are entrusted with the administration of the counties.

Ranks of Government Officials.

The Government officials are of four ranks, which are *hannin*, *sōnin*, *chokunin*, and *shinnin* in an ascending scale. The lowest class of officials of *hannin* (appointed by recognition) rank are those appointed after passing the examination for common civil service. The subordinate officials or clerks of all the Departments and also the police all belong to this class, which is again divided into four grades. The second class called *sōnin* (appointed through the recommendation by the Premier to the Throne) are those officials who have passed the examination for high civil service. This class is divided into six grades, counting from the third grade up to the ninth. The *hannin* officials are in a fair way to promotion to this upper rank by virtue of signal service or superior talent. The third class called *chokunin* (appointed by Imperial nomination) are those officials who are appointed without any form of examination. This class is

divided into two grades, first and second. What characterises the form of appointment for this class of officials is the Imperial seal affixed to the documents testifying to their appointment. The *shinnin* (appointed directly by the Emperor) officials are the Ministers of State, the Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General, the Ambassadors Plenipotentiary, Generals and Admirals, etc.

In the military and naval service, the corporal, the sergeant, the sergeant-major belong to the *hannin* class, while the officers from the sub-lieutenant (second lieutenant in the Navy) upward to the colonel (captain) belong to the *sōnin* rank and the Major-General or Rear-Admiral and the Lieut.-General or Vice-Admiral are of the *chokunin* rank.

The characteristic affix to the Japanese official titles is the honorific titles which are of two classes, known by the names of *shō* (Principal) and *ju* (Subordinate), each consisting of eight grades and in the order of superiority the first grade of the "Principal" line precedes the first grade of the "Subordinate" line, thus all the other corresponding grades of both lines alternating in a descending scale.

The officials of the *hannin* rank who have seen long service or the high officials of the *sōnin* rank in the eighth and ninth grades are granted the eighth rank of the "Principal" line, and thence the grades of this honorific title of the high officials go upward almost parallel with the grades of their official rank, thus the seventh grade of the *sōnin* rank is granted the seventh grade of the "Subordinate" line, the sixth grade the seventh grade of the "Principal" line, the fifth grade the sixth grade of the "Subordinate" line, the fourth grade the sixth grade of the "Principal" line, the third grade the fifth grade of the "Subordinate" line. The officials of the *chokunin* rank in the second grade are granted either of the fifth grades of both lines or the fourth grade of the "Subordinate" line. Those in the first grade, on the other hand, are granted the fourth grade of the "Principal" line. The high dignitaries of the *shinnin*

rank are granted the third grade of the "Subordinate" and other grades higher than that. But, generally speaking, the highest grade, that is, the top grade of the "Principal" line is very rarely conferred, the only exception being the late Prince Sanétomi Sanjô, upon whom the title was bestowed while he was still living.

The Government Officials' Salaries.

The Prime Minister receives the annual stipend of Yen 12,000 (about \$6,000); the Ministers of State and the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Yen 8,000 (about \$4,000); the vice-Ministers of State Yen 6,500 (about \$3,250); Directors of the Bureaus Yen 5,200 (about \$2,600); the Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court Yen 7,500 (about \$3,750); the Governor-General of Chôsen like a Minister of State Yen 8,000 (about \$4,000); the Governor-General of Formosa Yen 7,500 (about \$3,750). The prefectural governor's salary ranges from Yen 6,000 (about \$3,000) to Yen 5,200 (about \$2,600). The annual salary of the *shinnin* officials ranges from Yen 4,500 (about \$2,250) to Yen 1,200 (about \$600) according to the twelve grades into which the amount of the salary is graded. The *hannin* officials sometimes receive almost in exceptional cases Yen 200 (about \$100) a month, while ordinarily their monthly salary ranges from Yen 160 (about \$80) to Yen 40 (about \$20) according to the eleven grades into which the salary's amount is graded.

The amount of military and naval officers' annual salaries is regulated according to their different ranks. The General and Admiral receive Yen 8,000 (about \$4,000); the Lieut.-General and Vice-Admiral Yen 6,500 (about \$3,250); the Major-General and Rear-Admiral Yen 5,700 (about \$2,850); the Colonel and Captain Yen 4,500 (about \$2,250); the Lieut. - Colonel and Commander Yen 3,800 (about \$1,900); the Major and Lieut. - Commander Yen 3,100 (about \$1,550); the army Captain and naval Lieutenant Yen 2,400 (about \$1,200);

the army Lieutenant and naval Sub-lieutenant Yen 1,800 (about \$900); the army Sub-lieutenant and naval Second lieutenant Yen 1,400 (about \$700). It must, however, be mentioned that the above figures show the highest amounts allowed to the officers of the indicated ranks, and generally the amounts vary according to the twelve grades, as in the case of the high civilian officials.

In fact, it is to be noted that the salaries of the Japanese Government officials are sadly out of proportion to the prevailing prices of living in Japan. An anecdote, illustrating this, is related. In the days of the Imperial *regime* in Russia immediately after the cessation of the hostilities between Japan and Russia a member of the Duma proposed in the House a reduction of the enormous salaries of the Russian military officers by pointing out the fact that whereas the Japanese Admiral Tôgô was enjoying a salary of only Yen 8,000 the Russian General Kuropatkin was drawing tens of thousands Yen, but in war success does not depend on the amount of the salary, for while the Japanese Admiral won a glorious victory the Russian General suffered a shameful defeat. But at the same time it must be remembered that the Japanese officials of the *shinnin* rank, that is, the Ministers of State and Generals and Admirals enjoy an allowance equal in amount to their salaries from the private purse of the Emperor.

The Elder Statesmen.

Besides, there has existed in Japan a group of the so-called "Elder Statesmen," who were once defined by a foreign critic as being the highest officials of the Japanese Government. But truth to say, they by no means constitute part of the Japanese officialdom, but exist by themselves as an independent body of elder statesmen, first constituted by the late Emperor Meiji in appreciation of the vast help they had rendered to the Emperor in the stupendous work of remodelling the Japanese Empire at the beginning of the Meiji era. The late Princes Itô, Yama-

gata, Matsukata, Marquis Inouye, and others were among these elder statesmen, and they actually have had a hand in the formation of new Ministries, or have given deliberations upon the momentous problems of the state, so that their weight in the political circles of Japan has been considerable, especially because of the

recommendation by the late Emperor of their advice in affairs of great national importance. But nowadays since the demise of the Emperor Meiji and also the death of most of them, the *regime* of the "elder statesmen" has become a thing of the past. At present Prince Saionji is an only survivor of this honoured coterie.



Boy Scouts Trained in Boating
Exercice au canotage de petits éclaireurs

The History of the Japan Red Cross Society

By Baron S. Hirayama, President of the Society

OUR project to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Japan Red Cross Society in 1926 recalls memories of the past. All who were interested in the organization of the society have passed away, except five. These five are Viscount N. Matsudaira, Mr. M. Kasahara, one of the Viscount's former retainers, and I, among those who were inside the society, and Viscount Ishiguro and Baron Ozawa among those, who were outside of it, the latter two giving us support as important military officers. These survivors are all over seventy years of age and it will be a happy event if all of them can personally celebrate the commemoration.

Bloody battles were fought in the Civil War in 1877 and many men were wounded. T. M. the Emperor and Empress and Lord Sanjo and Lord Iwakura were much worried about it. Some means or other were desired for giving medical treatment to the wounded. The peers eagerly talked over the Imperial wishes. As a result of this, Count T. Sano and Count K. Ogyu, Senators, consulted and decided to arrange for private treatment of the wounded.

Count Sano had experienced of the Red Cross work in Austria where he went in 1873 as Japanese Minister and Vice-President of the Japanese office of the international exhibition held in that country. This was not the first time that he went abroad. His first visit to Europe was before the Restoration, when he went to Holland to oversee the construc-

tion of a Japanese warship for the Saga clan and on business connected with the Paris Fair. The Red Cross work first came to his notice then and he had further experience with it in Vienna. This was the motive for the adoption of the Red Cross system for relieving the wounded in the civil war. A society known as the Hakuai-sha was created in consequence by getting a few peers into the project.

The society had very simple rules of five articles, which prescribed first its object as relieving the wounded in war, secondly its funds as subscribed by the members and contributed by the general public, thirdly its relief men as wearing a certain visible medal, fourthly the relieving of the enemy's wounded and fifthly its working under Government laws and regulations and under the direction of the Military and Naval authorities. These rules are firmly established to this-day and are the most important items of the Red Cross constitution.

Having been applied to for permission to establish the society, the Government authorities hesitated to grant it mainly because of its object to relieve the enemy's wounded as well as the Imperial army's, for this was quite a new idea and was too important to be approved at once. Finally, the matter was laid before the General of the expeditionary army, H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa, for consideration. The Prince saw Count Sano at the seat of war and wisely approved his application.

The preliminaries took so much time that when the society was ready for work,

it was rather too late. Still it despatched a contingent and relieved over 1,400 men, the number of men interested in the relief work being about 200 and the amount of money spent 7,000 yen, according to record. The Red Cross principle was thus first put into practice in Japan.

After the war, the question to either dissolve the society or to maintain it was carefully discussed, and finally, it was decided to establish it permanently. More detailed regulations were laid down and the society had H. I. H. Prince Komatsu for the Honorary President, Count T. Sano for the President and Count K. Ogyu for the Vice-President. Count Sano set to collecting subscriptions with extraordinary zeal. He was not so successful at first but his persistent efforts were rewarded with a gradual increase in the subscribers.

The Hakuaisha could not join the Red Cross League, as the Japanese Government was not yet a member of the Red Cross Convention. The society made a representation to the Government, wishing it to join the Convention. The representation was acceded to and the Government joined the Convention in 1886. With this, the Hakuaisha took steps to join the European Red Cross League.

Before that, the change of its name came into question. One proposal was to rename it to the Japan Red Cross Society. But this was opposed by the conservatives, who would not let the original and historical name. Hakuaisha, go. Finally, the proposal was adopted, as the Red Cross Society was considered as worthy of the name of one coming on the international stage. Accordingly, the society was renamed as at present in 1887. It applied to join the International

Red Cross League and the application was at once granted.

The year 1887 was important for the society, which was renamed in it, and made rules for provisional commissions and branch offices seeking support from the local Governors.

Careful consideration was made before it was decided to seek support from the local Governors, for some people advocated the advisability of locating the branch offices in the military districts, as most fitting to the nature of the work, after the French model, instead of placing them in the administrative districts. It was eventually decided, however, to adopt the latter system, for it was most important for the society to spread its spirit widely in the country, for which the military districts were too few. The local Governors were made the chief commissioners or branch chiefs. The commissions were gradually enlarged into branch offices with the valued help of the local Governors, and in 1896, the commission system was abolished, retaining the branch system as at present.

In 1887, the Ladies' Volunteer Nurse Society was formed by Imperial Princesses and peeresses, with the object of taking the lead in studying nursing and inquiring after the health of the sick and wounded and relieving them in case of emergency as volunteer nurses. The people had misconceived the work of nurses as being mean. This misconception interfered with the collection of good students of nursing by the Red Cross. The above society was promoted by upper class ladies to set an example of how nursing is necessary. This had a good effect on the work of training nurses.

In 1886, the Japan Red Cross Hospital was founded. Its necessity had been felt

from a few years previously for training nurses, and it was urged by the need to have a hospital before officially joining the Red Cross Convention, besides as an outcome of the return of Surgeon-General Hashimoto from a tour of inspection in Europe in 1885. Soon, the hospital proved too small and had to be enlarged. At first, it was erected on a leased lot of Government ground at Iida-machi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, and in 1891, it was removed to the present site, a part of the Imperial Toshima estate, on which it was constructed on a larger scale than before.

Nurses began to be trained in 1890, a few years after building the hospital at Iida-machi. In the meantime to a number of doctors had been engaged, act as teachers to these nurses, as advocated by Surgeon-General Hashimoto. Fifteen students were collected in 1890 and 17 in 1891. The number increased more and more as the years passed.

In 1888, Mount Bandai in Fukushima Prefecture erupted. Thousands of people were injured. The rules of the Japan Red Cross Society simply provided for wartime relief and not for relief in disasters. H. I. M. the Emperor was much troubled about the calamity and graciously wished to have a Red Cross contingent despatched to the scene of the eruption. The society's directorate decided in favour of the Imperial wish, for it is the dictate of humanity to relieve the sick and wounded in an accident in ordinary times as well as in war, although the society's rules contained no express provision for it. Accordingly, a contingent was sent to the scene of the disaster. This was the first relief of sufferers from a natural calamity by the society. In 1890, the sailors of a certain Turkish ship with Osmau Pasha on board, which sank off the coast of Kishu, were relieved. In 1891, sufferers from the great earthquake

in Aichi and Gifu Prefectures were relieved. Since then, the society has been relieving constantly sufferers from natural disasters, and this relief work was initiated by the gracious wish of the late Empress-Dowager.

In 1888, the society made medals for its members and for merit, which were officially permitted to be worn at public meetings as decorations. This privilege, which has never been granted to any other, has proved of much service in spreading the work of the society and increasing its members. Later, various other medals began to be worn by the people. This was prohibited by Imperial ordinance No. 40 in 1895, which made an exception of the Red Cross medals.

The Japan-China War broke out in 1894, when the society had got a tolerably increased number of members, a number of nurses and the experience of relief of sufferers from natural calamities, and its hospital had developed greatly. During the war, the society made its utmost endeavours in nursing the sick and wounded at the front. In Japan, its nurses worked at the Hiroshima Base Hospital under the control of some lady volunteer nurses, and in Korea and Manchuria, the contingents of men were engaged in succour. The Army desired the society's physicians, 3, if I remember correct, to go aboard each transport carrying the sick and wounded. Great difficulty was experienced in engaging these physicians for the tens of transports, although a sufficient number was got by some means or other. The society thus proved very useful in the war, and it multiplied the number of its members manifold.

The President Count Sano had the earnest desire to transport the sick and wounded from the front to Japan by the society itself during the war. He made frequent visits to Count Terauchi, Chief of the Traffic Department, with the

request to lend a steamer to the society to serve as its hospital ship. But the request was not granted which was unavoidable, as troop-ships were very short. This impressed Count Sano with the absolute necessity of having hospital ships for the society. At the end of the war, he proposed building such ships. Viscount Ishiguro and I opposed it, as it considered rather risky for the society to build the ships at the cost of millions of yen in the existing financial condition of it. But the Count would not listen to our opposition. His enthusiasm at last moved us to support the proposal. Soon afterwards, an order was placed with an English yard for 2 hospital ships of 3,000 tons, the *Hakuai Maru* and the *Kosai Maru*, through the N.Y.K. These ships were brought out to Japan in 1899.

In 1900, the Boxer trouble occurred in Peking. The foreign ministers and others were besieged by the rioters, and they defended themselves by forming a combined force. The new hospital ship *Hakuai Maru* of the society was sent to Tientsin. She was ready to take the foreign sick and wounded to Japan, if they so desired. At first few foreigners took advantage of the offer, as the Japanese medical art was not yet trusted by them. Later, a French officer visited the ship and inspected her equipment, with which he was satisfied. As a result about 40 wounded Frenchmen were taken by the ship to the Hiroshima base hospital, where they were very kindly attended by Japanese nurses. They were impressed by the progress of the medical art and the ability and kindness of the nurses. In the meantime, a steamer was brought out to Nagasaki by the French Red Cross and a French hospital was opened there to nurse the French wounded. At first the latter wished to be in Hiroshima and declined to go to Nagasaki, but finally they were obliged to leave Hiroshima, parting in tears from their Japanese friends.

One interesting story is told of this. Some years later, in the Japan-Russia War, a contribution of 10 or 20 francs was received by the society from a stranger in a country-place of France, and from

his letter, it was noticed that he was one of the French men treated in the Hiroshima hospital. This is proof of how the French were grateful to use

The event afforded a chance of acquainting foreigners with the progress of the Japanese medical art and nursing and also the Japanese Red Cross work.

The changes of time called for bigger hospital ships. and the construction of two 5,000 tons steamers was considered in the place of the existing ones of 3,000 tons. At the same time, the cost was estimated to be enormously large with a considerable rise in commodity prices over the previous years when the existing ones were built, making it rather beyond the financial capacity of the society. Another difficulty was about the designing of the ships, as it happened with the designing of the existing ones when they were modelled on ordinary steamers, with only a little equipment for hospital accommodation, to make them fit for service as merchantmen in ordinary times, for purely hospital ships could be used only in time of war. It was arranged with the N.Y.K. for them to be in the possession of the latter and to be available for the society whenever they were wanted, their building cost being covered by the steamship company in 20 year instalments, which were to be set aside and new steamers to be constructed with the total.

After careful consideration of the new ship building question, it was decided to give up the idea, and instead the military authorities were approached with a request to pre-arrange for the lending of two 5,000 ton steamers to the society in case of emergency, out of the commandeered ships, for fitting them with hospital equipment and transporting the sick and wounded at its expense, ample provision being made beforehand for the crews, physicians, nurses and material. The request was granted by the Army. This dispensed with the necessity of using the money reserved for the construction of the new steamers, and it was put into the endowment fund.

(To be Concluded)

Glimpses of Japanese Literature during the Kamakura and Muromachi Periods

By Prof. F. Yamazaki.

I

THE long space of time from the 4th year of the Chishô era (A. D. 1180) in which General Yoritomo Minamoto instituted the first Shogunate Government at Kamakura and became deputy master of the Empire to the 5th year of the Keichô era (A. D. 1600) when Ieyasu Tokugawa established his own Shogunate Government, a period of 420 years, is called the "kinko" (literally, latest ancient), that is, the early modern age, in Japanese history.

This period in political divisions, falls into five periods, namely, the Kamakura age, Two Dynasties age, Muromachi age, Civil War age, and Oda-Toyotomi age. But certainly a literature in constant ebb and flow cannot be fixed so precisely in regard to the periods of its development as any period of political events. Indeed generally speaking, any literary movement or tendency undergoes several developments in the same period of political events, and consequently necessitates a subdivision of that particular period.

Even, for instance, during the "early modern age" the literature of the Kamakura age and that of the Muromachi age are so closely connected with each other that the two periods, in literary history, cannot conveniently be set apart.

Consequently, the Two Dynasties age

intervening between the two periods is not necessary to be treated separately in literary history. I therefore propose to treat of the literature during those three political periods under the general designation of the Kamakura literature.

Again I may say that the literature of the Kamakura-Muromachi period ranges from A. D. 1180 through all those three periods of the fall of the Ashikaga Shogunate family, the Civil War age, the Oda-Toyotomi age to A. D. 1600, the first year of the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate Government. In this period the aristocratic government was replaced by the military government, the old literature declined and a new literature sprang up, while the old religious arts perished and the new religious arts took their place. But all these changes did not take place in a quiet, regular way, but amidst confusion and disorder.

In the early days of this period the feuds between the two military clans of the Minamoto and the Taira lasted for a long time, and the friction among the members of the Kamakura Shogunate Government, followed by the struggles between the Ashikaga Shogunate family and the military chiefs, and the private feuds among the feudal lords under the Ashikaga Shogun constantly distracted the country.

And so the nobles and the priests who had had predominant power now reduced to a position of impotency and were leading uneasy, helpless lives under the pressure of constant warfare. They therefore had a profounder feeling of sadness at the change of the times, as inheritors of the sentiments, customs, and faiths that had prevailed at the end of the Heian period in their prosperous days. Though placed in high position, yet lacking the sufficient means to uplift their material life higher than that of the *samurai* class, they were now only disposed to look askance at the reversal of the order of the social classes and were full of resentment against the newly risen class of *samurai*.

It is true that the swordsmen thus placed in power and having obtained recognition of their social status could enjoy a materially full life. But withal they lacked the culture sufficient to appreciate urban civilization even when they came into contact with it, having been long accustomed to the simple, rude life in the country. They therefore yearned after a new art that would suit their own taste which they at last found in the "Nô" plays.

Indeed, the *samurai* could not accustom themselves at once to the graceful, mincing manners of the nobles and had a liking for the rigid, simple style of living, having been used to rough, warlike exercises with weapons. Besides, they could not put their faith in the old religion and only found unity with the tenor of their life in the *Zen* cult, which had sprung up as a new religion with the ascetic, simple aspect of its doctrine and ceremony. Thus the wedding of the two elements, that is, the warrior's simple life and the equally simple mode of ritual of the *Zen* cult produced the peculiarly Oriental ideal of simplicity and unostentation.

The remarkable feature of this period was the intellectual awakening of the Japanese nation. In the preceding Heian age Confucianism had been introduced into this country as the representative system of Chinese thought and Buddhism, the typical system of Indian philosophy, flourished; but it was still too early for

them to be assimilated by the nation. For the Japanese had then already too strongly formed their own national traits to receive external influence so easily.

The contemporaries of the Heian period lived in the freedom of sentiment. They frolicked in the unfettered indulgence of love sentiment, and thus the nobles, endowed with physical beauty, spent their time in making love conquests, by their charm of person and countenance, and made no scruples in that game.

The poet Narihira Ariwara was the typical Don Juan of the time. Another instance is found in the hero of the *Genji Monogatari* (Romance of Genji), the masterpiece of Murasaki Shikibu, the famous Court lady. The hero of this novel, Genji-no-Kimi made love to every woman after his mind, and was courted in turn by every woman that came in his way. And what is remarkable is the authoress's own mental attitude toward the hero which discovers itself though unconsciously in the seeming admiration she felt for the character of her hero.

Genji-no-Kimi, born a son of the Emperor, his mother being a Court lady favoured by the Emperor, and himself gifted with uncommon charm of countenance, and full of affectionate sentiment, was adored with such passion by every woman that he never left the sting of hatred against him in her heart even when he deserted her. Indeed, the hero is depicted apparently as the type of the ideal man of that time. But nevertheless it must be mentioned that in the midst of giddy romantic scenes, he took no intellectual reflection nor felt any twinge of conscience. He was indeed a creature compounded of sentiment alone. And in fact such a dissolute character truly reflected the moral atmosphere of the time.

But on the other hand, the following age, that is, the Kamakura-Muromachi period, was remarkable for the intense activity of intellect, which was no doubt the result of the culture which was beginning to be accomplished by Confucianism and Buddhism in the meanwhile. There the germ of a moral idea was formed. Moreover, this period was marked by

civil wars between the feudal clans, so that the people could not enjoy such undisturbed peace as in the Heian period and from the necessity of military training arose the habits of ascetism and also ideas as to personal obligation, fidelity, etc., Instances abound in which a lover sacrificed his natural feelings to his allegiance to his lord, or a loving husband relinquished his ties with his wife and children to devote himself to the cause of his master.

At the same time, the idea of praising love to the highest pitch began to be scouted as demeaning a man's character. And novels began to appear in which the conflict between the natural ties or affections and the pledge of allegiance to one's master or other ties distant from one's own heart were treated.

In this atmosphere what became afterward known as "Bushido" (Way of the Samurai) must have taken its rise. All these ideas and tendencies continued to exist on through the Tokugawa period and therefore dramas, novels, and *yoruri* (puppet-plays with musical accompaniment of the *samisen*, the Japanese guitar, the story being told by the teller in a loud cleverly intoned voice), etc., produced in that age exaggerated or eulogized this new feature of Japanese morality. With the exaltation of these moral ideas, books of didactic intent began to appear, as a natural consequence. Indeed, it can be affirmed that during the Heian period there had existed absolutely no books expressly written for that purpose. But on the contrary, during the period under review no books of any literary worth published were without some inkling of didactic purpose.

Even Kenkô Yoshida's *Tsure-zure-gusa* (Stray Thoughts of a Priest) which is a series of essays written at odd intervals on things human and Nature, chiefly concerning his taste and inclination, has evidently a didactic motive. To give an instance, there is a story in the book of the incautious priest, who danced at a feast with the tripod kettle pulled over his eyes, to the delight of the company, and afterward trying to take off the kettle he found that it stuck too fast round his head, and he at

last pulled it off by main force, but not before his ears and nose were bruised and torn off. The author therefrom deduces a moral that any diversion, if carried to an extreme, does more harm than good.

When such moral teaching is more expressly and systematically intended we have the *Jikkisho* (Selections from Lessons in Ten Virtues). This book consists of anecdotes told for amusement relating to the practice of ten virtues which the author thought fit to be inculcated as essential to the conduct of man. In this book, written apparently for mere amusement, we can plainly see the didactic intent of the author underlying it.

The main cause of the appearance of such didactic books as I have above pointed out, was the need of moral discipline felt as a consequence of military training in this age of warfare. But at the same time, it must be confessed that in this age learning was, as in the Middle Ages of Europe, relegated to the monasteries or left in the hands of the leisurely nobles, while the general mass of people were left in ignorance. Such being the case, the writers were obliged to tone down their writings to the understanding of the general public. And hence naturally a didactic vein pervades all their writings, and so the books written in this age had their didactic character.

Indeed, this didactic method of writing was followed by the authors of the next, the Tokugawa age. In this period such writers as Jippensha Ikku, Shikitei Samba, etc., were in some respects Tobias Smolletts, whose novels were full of absurd characters and incidents, depicting the gross manners and vulgar customs of the time. These novels indeed at first sight seem to have been written for mere diversion, but on looking closer we find that those authors from time to time come forward from behind the scenes and deliver lectures on morality or exhort their readers to better behaviour or warn them against wrong-doing. Such an attitude of the authors was a remnant of the technique of those of the preceding age.

(To be Continued).

Commercial Intelligence

Foreign Trade During February.—

It is officially reported that during February, the foreign trade of Japan amounted to 164,535,000 yen for exports and 284,819,000 yen for imports making the total of 449,354,000 yen and showing the balance of 120,284,000 yen against us. The exports since January were 311,708,000 yen and the imports 512,557,000 yen, the total coming to 824,265,000 yen and the balance being 200,849,000 yen against us. As compared with the same period, 1924, the exports lost 95,617,000 yen and the imports 6,583,000 yen.

Ford Works.—The Ford firm, of America is establishing its works in Yokohama under the name of the Japan Ford Automobile Co. Ltd.

A General Meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank.—A regular general meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank was held on March 10th, when a 12 per cent. dividend was declared, and the President, Mr. Kodama, spoke substantially as follows:—

During the first half of the term under review or during the export period, the exchange rate between Japan and America was stationary at \$41 odd, but entering upon the import trade in October, the rate fell off to \$39 and then to \$38.50. For a time, it was hard even to maintain the latter rate. Towards the beginning of November, the rate strengthened a little, but for the subsequent period, it was unchanged. The rate between Japan and England stood at 1s. 11d. at the beginning of the term, but soon it took a downward course under an effect received from the above tendency of the Japanese-American cross rate, in addition to an improvement of the £. In August, it broke down the mark of 1s. 11d. In September, it fell off to 1s. 9d odd, in October to 1s. 8d odd. and in November to 1s. 7½d. The price of silver began at 34 1/4d. and in July and August, it moved between 33

5/8d. and 34 3/4d. In September, the rate improved with an increased Indian demand, in addition to buying made by Europe of coinage. On October 6th, it reached the peak with 36 1/16d. But it declined to 34 3/4d towards the end of October, as there was so active Chinese selling made with the suspension of buying by Europe that the Indian demand, which kept up strong, was no longer so powerful to as rule the market. In October, the rate went down further to 33d. odd. Its downward tendency was helped by an improvement of the English-American cross rate, and it declined at last to 31 3/16d. towards the close of the term. In the meantime, the exchange rate on Shanghai began at 57 3/4 taels, and fell off steadily, contrary to the advance of silver. On October 10th, it stood at 46 1/2 taels. Later, the decline of silver started its movement toward firmness and at last reached 49 odd taels.

Commodity Prices in Tokyo.—

The Bank of Japan's monthly returns of prices of commodities in Tokyo show 8 commodities advancing, 34 commodities declining and 14 commodities unchanged during February. The average price during the month was 1.72 per cent. under that in January. The commodities advancing, declining and unchanged in the month are mentioned below:—

Commodities Advancing.—Rice, Dried Bonoto, Raw Silk, Hemp, Flannels, Japanese Paper, Foreign Paper and Wax Vegetable.

Commodities Declining.—Rye, Wheat, Soja Beans, Small Beans, Wheat Flour, Bran, Fish Manure, Oil Cake, Sugar, Soy, Eggs, Vegetable Oils, Habutaye, Silk Handkerchiefs, Kai Silk, Silk for Lining, Floss Silk, Cotton Yarns, Imitation Canteens, Shirtings, Ginned Cotton, Muslins, Italian Cloths, Indigo, Timber, Iron, Iron Nails, Copper, Stone, Matting, Matches, Coal, Charcoal and Firewood.

Commodities Unchanged.—Barley, Teas, Salt, *Miso*, Sake, Tobacco, Cigaret-

tes, Brick, Tiles, Cement, Plate Glass, Ladquer, Leather and Kerosene Oil.

Means to Improve Trade.—The Japan Economic Federation has memorialized the Government for improving foreign trade, proposing the following means:—

1. To classify export goods into first and second grades in conditioning them, admitting both as exportable goods, there being foreign markets, for which either the first grades or the second grades are suitable.

2. The so-called coarse and carelessly made goods contain not only bad or inferior goods, but those not uniform in quality. It is most urgently necessary to uniformize quality, and it is desired that in conditioning staple export goods, consideration should be given to this fact and the passed goods should bear the official mark of classification, besides the manufacturer's mark. At the same time, it is desired that the Central Government should more strictly control the conditioning of export goods to be done under a uniform system.

3. The members of the export association to be granted low interest long term loans for trading according to the conditions at foreign destinations.

4. Middle and low class exporters being generally short of funds, it is desired that some suitable means should be adopted by the Government for this so as to compensate them or to re-discount export drafts at a low rate by the Bank of Japan.

5. The free or drawback system of raw materials for export goods to be enlarged and the Customs' examination of the export goods under that system to be simplified as far as possible.

6. It is desired that the railway charges on all the export goods from the place of production to the export port be rebated.

Iron from Dregs of Sulphuric Acid.—The manufacture of iron from the dregs left after making sulphuric acid is projected on a large scale by the Government Yawata Iron Works, based

on their experience with a small amount of the dregs from their sulphuric acid factory. The dregs thrown away as useless in Japan amount to about 200,000 tons a year, which will be collected and made into iron in a smelting furnace.

A Oil Company.—The Hokushinkai, a syndicate of certain six big oil mining companies in Japan, projects organizing an oil company with a capital of 10,000,000 yen, to which its business of oil mining in North Saghalien will be transferred, with a view to developing oil wells there on a greater scale than before as a result of the recovery of diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia.

A Subsidy to the Dye Stuff Industry.—The Government Bill for Amending the Law of Subsidy to the Dye Stuff Industry has passed both houses of the Diet. The amended law provides for the granting of a subsidy to general dye stuff manufacturers as recognized by the Government and not simply to the Japan Dye Stuff Co. as hitherto.

Shipments of Raw Silk.—During March, 19,090 bales of raw silk were shipped from Yokohama to America, being 5,381 bales over the same month, 1924.

Business of the N. Y. K.—During the half yearly term ending March 31st, the business of the N. Y. K. was not quite successful, its accounts showing a diminution from those in the preceding term. Its dividend will, however, be maintained at the last rate, or 10 per cent. by drawing on the dividend equalization fund, which stands at present at 9,500,000 yen.

General Meeting of the T. K. K.—A general meeting of the T. K. K. was held on March 30th, when the dividend was passed up, as its losses for the term amounted to 2,531,670 yen, which is added to the loss of 1,245,213 yen brought over from the preceding term, the total coming to 3,776,883 yen.

The Yamashita Kisen Kaisha.—It is understood that the Yamashita Kisen

Kaisha has decided to re-adjust its affairs and to steer its business along new lines of policy. A wholesale reduction of its staff is expected in consequence.

Prospects of the Financial World.

—Mr. M. Naruse, the President of the 15th Bank, states that trade is languid with a great diminution in the general purchasing power due to the very serious effect received from the earthquake and Government reforms of financial and administrative affairs. It is even apprehended that trade will be more depressed hereafter. This is more and more restricting sales of manufactured goods and lowering their prices. On the other hand, it is difficult to reduce the cost of production in proportion. Further trade dullness is feared, therefore, to ill affect industry. The monetary demand is naturally very slack with such flat trade and industrial conditions, augmenting the banks' surplus funds and producing negatively easiness of money. The banks' loans are not easily recoverable, while their deposits are not increasing largely. Their loaning capacity is, therefore, quite limited.

All these things admit of no optimistic view to be taken of the future prospects of the financial situation. One fortunate thing is, however, that the solution of the German reparation question in 1924 has tended to European and American economic revival, in consequence of which our important export goods are in better demand abroad than before. If this American economic improvement should soon subside and her demand for Japanese raw silk decrease, the Japanese economic world will again be filled with pessimistic feeling, depressing possibly trade and industry here more than at present. Our financial situation cannot be viewed as remarkably improved, and in order to get through the present economic crisis, both the Government and people must work under a more fundamental policy for meeting it.

While it is most imperative to tense the national spirit the Government must not be remiss in removing the various obstacles lying before industrial development. It is

an undeniable fact that every European country has been more inclined towards the protection of her industry since the war than before, and even America adheres to a protective trade policy. Japan has been little attentive to the protection of her industry, one example of which is that old foreign steamers are unrestrictedly allowed to be imported, irrespective of the decline of the domestic shipbuilding industry. Mechanical engineering and iron manufacturing can be expected to make development by means of a protective tariff. When industry develops, the insecurity in the financial world will disappear of itself.

Foreign Loan.—The Ujigawa Denki K. K. has succeeded in negotiating for a foreign loan of \$14,000,000 with an American syndicate, the interest being 7 per cent., the issue price \$91 and the redemption period 20 years. The loan is secured by a factory foundation intrusted to the Industrial Bank of Japan.

Number of Banks.—At the end of March 1925, the number of banks in Japan was 1,761, including 1,622 ordinary banks and 139 savings banks.

Tied Up Steamers.—In the middle of March, the tied up steamers in the principal ports of Japan numbered 237 with the aggregate gross tonnage of 58,640 tons, showing a decrease of 7 in number and 5,207 tons in aggregate gross tonnage from the middle decade of February.

Timber Importation.—During February, the importation of pine fir amounted to 139,947 c. m., bringing the total since January up to 296,862 c. m. Of the figure for February, 38 c. m. came from Kwantung Province, 5,234 c. m. from Asiatic-Russia, 130,482 c. m. from North America and 4,193 c. m. from Canada.

How to Regulate Commodity Prices.—In pursuance of a declaration for a proper commodity price regulation policy in the Diet by Finance Minister Hamaguchi, necessary investigations are being made officially with a view to find-

ing suitable methods for putting it into practice, the chief items of investigation being the contraction of currency, the spreading of the idea to economize consumption, the improvement of the selling system of commodities, the unification and improvement of the machinery of production, the lowering of the import duties on daily necessities, the lowering of railway and steamship rates on daily necessities and the improvement of their landing and other harbour arrangements, the organization of a national savings association and the consumption of home products. Some of the above items may not be feasible at once. Anyhow, the official intention is said to be to adopt a more thorough method of commodity regulation than the lukewarm one taken some years ago by Finance Minister Ichiki. The question is being treated as the most important economic problem for this fiscal year among the financial authorities.

Demand and Supply of Wood Pulp.—Wood pulp began to be made in Japan about 1913 and has been steadily increasing in production since then as may be seen from the following figures:—

| Year. | Production. Tons. | Year. | Production. Tons. |
|-------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|
| 1913 | 76,081 | 1920 | 268,261 |
| 1914 | 89,874 | 1921 | 250,027 |
| 1915 | 112,075 | 1922 | 301,425 |
| 1916 | 134,978 | 1923 | 338,106 |
| 1917 | 169,039 | 1924 | 357,084 |
| 1918 | 198,596 | 1925 | 420,883 |
| 1919 | 235,227 | | |

In the meantime, the importation of the goods has changed as follows:—

| Year. | Importation. Tons | Year. | Importation. Tons |
|-------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|
| 1912 | 45,415 | 1919 | 40,581 |
| 1913 | 47,477 | 1920 | 46,808 |
| 1914 | 45,342 | 1921 | 38,765 |
| 1915 | 153,686 | 1922 | 66,383 |
| 1916 | 57,720 | 1923 | 35,562 |
| 1917 | 14,334 | 1924 | 60,014 |
| 1918 | 28,769 | | |

Foreign Trade for January-March.—The following table gives the value of the foreign trade of Japan in January-March for a number of years past:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

| Year. | Exports. | Imports. | Excess of Im. over Ex. |
|-------|----------|----------|------------------------------|
| 1913 | 137,817 | 190,286 | 52,469 |
| 1919 | 377,185 | 479,136 | 101,951 |
| 1920 | 544,204 | 804,434 | 260,230 |
| 1921 | 245,860 | 361,451 | 115,591 |
| 1922 | 303,558 | 583,692 | 280,134 |
| 1923 | 339,591 | 505,457 | 165,866 |
| 1924 | 336,557 | 819,699 | 483,142 |
| 1925 | 463,224 | 829,489 | 366,265 |

Below is given the value of the staple exports and imports for January-March of 1923, 1924 and 1925:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

| Goods. | 1925. | 1924. | 1923. |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Staple Exports: | | | |
| Hulled and Un- | | | |
| hulled Rice . | 1,146 | 92 | 119 |
| Peas and Beans | 3,735 | 2,074 | 2,263 |
| Marine Pro- | | | |
| ducts | 6,170 | 5,144 | 4,375 |
| Teas | 479 | 407 | 658 |
| Refined Sugar. | 7,579 | 6,472 | 4,702 |
| Tinned and | | | |
| Bottled Food | 2,173 | 1,021 | 805 |
| Waste and | | | |
| Floss Silk . . | 7,573 | 5,235 | 3,609 |
| Coal | 7,652 | 4,927 | 4,865 |
| Raw Silk . . . | 159,724 | 112,816 | 123,926 |
| Cotton Yarns . | 23,030 | 18,390 | 22,513 |
| Braids | 2,089 | 1,550 | 2,413 |
| Matches . . . | 2,210 | 1,696 | 3,036 |
| Silk Fabrics . . | 22,550 | 24,391 | 21,396 |
| Cotton Fabrics | 95,895 | 66,188 | 55,674 |
| Hosiery Goods | 6,527 | 3,826 | 5,103 |
| Paper | 3,980 | 3,748 | 3,578 |
| Cement | 987 | 418 | 376 |
| Earthen and Por- | | | |
| celain Wares | 6,595 | 5,327 | 5,179 |
| Glass and Glass | | | |
| Manufactures | 4,577 | 2,865 | 2,639 |
| Iron Wares . | 3,784 | 3,064 | 2,645 |
| Machinery . . | 2,366 | 2,275 | 2,087 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Toys | 2,337 | 1,632 | 1,803 |
| Staple Imports: | | | |
| Hulled and Un- | | | |
| hulled Rice | 13,737 | 14,289 | 2,474 |
| Wheat | 25,588 | 44,503 | 6,858 |
| Peas and Beans | 22,556 | 25,960 | 15,876 |
| Sugar | 14,028 | 14,196 | 10,609 |
| Crude Rubber | 3,790 | 6,703 | 3,007 |
| Raw Cotton | 335,372 | 224,013 | 165,317 |
| Flax and Hemp | 7,216 | 6,599 | 4,118 |
| Wool | 48,900 | 29,085 | 26,267 |
| Sulphate of Am- | | | |
| monia | 8,857 | 9,341 | 2,647 |
| Oil Cake | 38,791 | 37,897 | 33,554 |
| Coal | 6,717 | 7,999 | 5,961 |
| Timber | 20,205 | 47,563 | 13,450 |
| Bran | 4,203 | 3,615 | 2,633 |
| Coal Tar Dyes | 2,763 | 2,016 | 1,999 |
| Woollen Yarns | 14,724 | 21,012 | 12,724 |
| Pulp | 3,432 | 3,005 | 1,004 |
| Iron | 41,105 | 84,682 | 23,440 |
| Volatile Oil | 5,166 | 5,348 | 2,324 |
| Kerosene Oil | 5,297 | 3,629 | 2,380 |
| Cotton Fabrics | 5,988 | 3,011 | 1,955 |
| Woollen Fabrics | 32,330 | 20,518 | 14,575 |
| Paper | 5,045 | 6,983 | 2,803 |
| Watches and | | | |
| Parts Thereof | 1,770 | 2,583 | 1,566 |
| Machinery | 23,501 | 33,277 | 30,891 |

Fertilizers Imported in February.

— During February, fertilizers and their materials were imported to the quantity of 198,166 tons valued at 18,926,058 yen, an increase of 6,589 tons in quantity and 832,902 yen in value over the preceding month. Following are the details:—

| Goods | Quantity. Tons | Value. Yen |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Saltpetre | 415 | 68,597 |
| Potassium Sulphide. | 4,242 | 477,492 |
| Sulphate of Am- | | |
| monia | 14,881 | 2,534,895 |
| Phosphorites | 14,208 | 287,243 |
| Bones | 2,157 | 254,979 |
| Bone Meals | 5,226 | 566,845 |
| Bean Cake | 140,874 | 12,649,830 |
| Cottonseed Cake | 5,000 | 488,187 |
| Rapeseed Cake | 6,713 | 627,191 |
| Other Oil Cake. | 2,298 | 222,609 |
| Fish Guano | 1,652 | 245,706 |
| Other | ? | 102,484 |

General Tariff Revision. — The Government had no time to submit its intended bill for a general revision of the import tariff to the last session of the Diet. It is understood that it is officially desired to revise the tariff generally with the approval of the Diet at its next session for which the Tariff Revision Preparation Committee will meet shortly. The existing rates having been fixed on the basis of the prices of 17 or 18 years ago, the revised tariff will be raised on an average. Individually, however, some goods, on which a protective duty is now imposed, will be subject to a lower duty, as the industries have developed so as to need no more protection.

The French Economic Mission.— A luncheon was given on the 6th for the French Economic Mission now visiting this country, by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. After the luncheon, Mr. Fujiyama, President of the Chamber of Commerce spoke in part as follows:—

M. Ader has expressed the wish to hear the Japanese demands frankly at this meeting. First of all, I demand a revision in French-Indo-China tariff as the most important way of improving Franco-Japanese friendship. In the second place, Franco-Japanese trade must be improved from the present intermediate trade to direct trade, for which an establishment like a commercial museum is desired in each country. Our third wish is to develop the resources of French-Indo-China with Japanese capital.

To this, M. Ader, the leader of the mission, replied by a speech, which may be summarized as follows:—

This luncheon, cordially given to-day to our mission by this Chamber of Commerce, is not without significance. I trust that your guidance, your efforts, and your encouragement in the performance of our mission, will have the result of determining a definite economic policy between the two countries. French traders and manufactures have hitherto hesitated to accept your solicitation of business and some of them have even taken an attitude of opposition to it, which is simply be-

cause of their insufficient knowledge of the actual state of things here. It will not be the case here-after. This mission was formed through my efforts, and its activities will bear fruit in future. We earnestly desire to exchange views with you heartily and without reserve.

Proposed Adjustment of the North American Lines.--The Marine Affairs Investigation Society met on the 8th and considered the question of adjusting the present North American steamship lines as advocated by Dr. Terashima of the N. Y. K., and adopted Dr. Terashima's plan with some amendments. The plan will be submitted to a general meeting of the society to be held shortly and will be laid before the authorities concerned then. It is proposed in the plan to combine the present Seattle and Puget Sound lines into one, retaining the present San Francisco line, and to organize a company with a capital of 75,000,000 yen, taking over the above lines together with the liners and rights of navigation, the value of which will form the capital, floating capital being obtained by means of debentures or another loan.

Commodity Prices during March.—During March, the index number of staple commodities in Tokyo worked out at 270.32 as against 277.86 for February, showing a fall of 2.71 per cent. Of the 56 commodities, 6 advanced, 41 declined and 9 were unchanged. Those advancing were rice, dried bonito, stones, foreign paper, leather and charcoal, those declining barley, rye, wheat, soja beans, small beans, wheat flour, bran, fish manure, oil cake, sugar, soy, *sake*, eggs, edible oils, raw silk, habutaye, silk handkerchiefs, Kai silk, silk for lining, floss silk, cotton yarns, imitation Canteen, shirtings, ginned cotton, hemp, flannels, muslins, Italian cloth, indigo, timber, iron, nails, copper, cement, matting, window glass, wax

vegetable, matches, coal, firewood and lacquer, and those unchanged teas, salt, *miso*, cut tobacco, cigarette, bricks, tiles, Japanese paper and kerosene oil.

Taking the index number of these staple commodities in October, 1900 as 100, it compares with the yearly averages and March index number in the past 13 years as follows:

| Year. | Yearly Average. | For March. |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1913 | 132.32 | 132.59 |
| 1914 | 126.31 | 128.14 |
| 1915 | 127.76 | 125.32 |
| 1916 | 154.57 | 154.92 |
| 1917 | 194.50 | 167.35 |
| 1918 | 254.77 | 238.73 |
| 1919 | 311.98 | 267.51 |
| 1920 | 343.19 | 425.25 |
| 1921 | 265.09 | 252.98 |
| 1922 | 259.00 | 265.50 |
| 1923 | 263.48 | 259.00 |
| 1924 | 273.20 | 272.09 |
| 1925 (Jan-Mar.) | 276.93 | 270.32 |

Specie Held.—The specie held here and abroad on March 31st is reported by the Finance Office as 1,467,000,000 yen, being 22,000,000 yen less than at the end of January. This decrease was on account of the Government holdings abroad. The total held, with the holders and places of deposit were as follow:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

| Specie Held. | On March 31st. | Comp. with End of Jan. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| By the Govern- ment | 288,000 | 23,000 Dec. |
| „ „ Bank of Japan | 1,049,000 | 1,000 Inc. |
| Specie Held. | On March 31st. | Comp. with End of Jan. |
| In Japan | 1,175,000 | 0 |
| „ Foreign Lands | 292,000 | 22,000 Dec |

Silhouettes in the Japanese Literary World

SINCE the death of Soseki Natsume, it is almost impossible today to point out a novelist in this country gifted with clear intellect, profound knowledge and powerful originality.

Kafu Nagai is no longer regarded as a man of the day. When he returned from France, he lamented the decay of Yedo ideas. Since he published "Futari-Azuma" ("Two Wives") in the "Myojo," only a few stray notes have appeared from him.

The person who inherits Kafu's place is Mantaro Kubota. Mantaro was born in Asakusa, Tokyo, in 1889, the son of a dealer in pouches, and graduated from Keio University. Nagai was teaching there and Mantaro was one of his pupils, which together with the fact that he is a true Tokyo man, made him a fervent admirer of Yedo taste. "Sabishi kereba" ("As I am Lonely") which he recently published in the "Chuo Koron," trifling short story as it is—it is said that he is intending to write a sequel—expresses forcibly the feeling of a man who longs for the atmosphere of Yedo in inconsolable sorrow and finds himself incapable of resisting the current of thought rushing in torrents. He is no prolific author; it is said that he polishes and repolishes what he writes. He is recognised as an original writer representing a definite trend in the Japanese literary field.

Worth-while popular contemporary novelists are Kan Kikuchi, Masao Kume and Ryunosuke Akutagawa. Although it seems at first glance that these three have something in common between them, still each has something which makes his works different.

Kan Kikuchi was born in Takamatsu, Shikoku, in 1889. After graduating from the First High School he entered the Kyoto Imperial University where he graduated from the English Literature Course. Masao Kume was born in

Uyeda in Shinano Province in 1891. He is a graduate of the English Literature Course of the Tokyo Imperial University.

Ryunosuke Akutagawa who is also a graduate of the English Literature Course of the Tokyo Imperial University was born in Kyobashi, Tokyo, in 1892. He is on the editorial staff of the "Osaka Mainichi."

Kan Kikuchi laboured under difficulties while at school. He has some sharp angles in his character; he is straightforward and iron-willed. These characteristics are expressed in his productions. Much material for his works was taken from his own college life. They are not sedate and peaceful. A kleptomaniac student; one who was compelled to leave school on account of not being admitted into society for the reason of the principles he maintained; the penetration of human weaknesses; hateful social effects: these are depicted in his stories.

Masao Kume is said to be a man of good disposition. As one of the disciples of Soseki Natsume he studied under him, and fell in love with his daughter. He failed to win her owing to his nature, being too weak to attract feminine affection, it is told. His characteristics are reflected in the observations he makes which are sympathetic and full of charm. No wonder that he is most popular among women readers.

Kan and Masao write many popular novels for women's magazines and seldom write weighty works.

As for Kan Kikuchi, his novel, the "Lady of Pearls" (Shinju Fujin) appearing serially in the "Tokyo Nichi Nichi" and the "Osaka Mainichi" is so popular that it is rumoured that he was additionally remunerated by the newspaper besides the amount for which he contracted to write.

Masao Kume also has attracted readers by his serial works, "Hotaru-gusa" ("Hare's Ears") and "Fushicho"

("The Immortal Bird") in the "Jiji Shimpō." His serial production, "Hasen" ("The Shipwreck") in the "Shufu-no-Tomo," a women's magazine, is also popular. The subject of this novel is his own lost love.

Ryunosuke Akutagawa is different from the two others. He is more sensitive and delicate in observation. He never takes his own life for material for his works. He places himself in the position of a third person.

As a representative work of Kan Kikuchi the Japan Magazine has already published "Onshu no Kanata ni" ("Beyond Gratitude and Animosity") and of Ryunosuke Akutagawa, "Aru Hi no Oishi Kuranosuke" ("Oishi Kuranosuke on a Certain Day").

Of late the phenomena of the class struggle are remarkable in Japan. In consequence proletarian literature has begun to gain ground. It was for some time actively discussed in the Japanese literary world whether proletarian literature means literature for the propaganda of the principle of proletarianism or that by writers belonging to that class, because some of those who are said to belong to the proletarian class are entirely bourgeois in their productions and taste and because it is a question in regard to the value of literary work if there is any impropriety in the motive when literature is taken advantage of as a means of reconstructing society.

At any rate it is a fact that in Japan there are some who are regarded as belonging to the proletarian class representing a section of the literary circle.

As one of them we can mention Karoku Miyachi. He was born in the city of Saga in Kyushu in 1884. He once pursued a course of study in Waseda University, but left without completing the whole course on account of having to earn his livelihood and went to Kure, where he worked in the Naval Arsenal for several years. When a labour question arose there he took the lead in the agitation, on account of which he was put in the authorities' black list and was forced to come to Tokyo where he led a

Bohemian life for some time. He was still watched by the police while he sustained life by bodily labour and writing novels. Among his works are "Baiken no Nioi" ("The Smell of Soot"), "Aru Shokko no Shuki" ("A Workman's Memoir") and "Horo-sha Tomizo" ("Tomizo, a Wanderer"). These titles show that his speciality lies in collecting material for his novels from his own life.

Shūkō Chikamatsu leads a comparatively long life in the literary world, and is still taking active part in contemporary literature. His productions are of a peculiar colour, unrivalled. In the Japanese literary field his works are generally called "Literature of Blind Love," and are regarded as a special type.

"Wakareta Tsuma ni Okuru Tegami" ("Letters to a Divorced Wife"), "Giwaku" ("Suspicion"), "Kurokami" ("Black Hair") and "Himitsu" ("A Secret") all reflect this idea and inclination.

The hero of those novels is a man whose wife flees with her paramour while he is absent; or struggles to conceal signs of her unfaithfulness; the husband tries by all means to get proof of her guilt and discloses it; then he immediately divorces her; but still he writes often to the divorced wife for whom he has a lingering affection.

The deeply rooted attachment with which he pines for the abandoned wife, is well expressed in his productions, which attracts readers' curiosity. This character of a weak husband is handled by him in various ways and observed from different directions.

Shūkō Chikamatsu was born in Okayama Prefecture in 1876. He is a graduate of the literature course of Waseda University. He led a bachelor's life for many years, but is now married to a wife whom he loves with all his soul. They have one child. Since his marriage his work has undergone alteration. He has begun to take an interest in writing political fiction.

Ton Satomi is the only writer depicting the *demi monde* the Japanese literary

world of today possesses. Not a few writers selecting the background of their works in the *demi monde*, but most of their work is vulgar with little artistic flavour.

Satomi's works, on the contrary, are free from such weakness. His brilliant and elegant style makes him fittest in the contemporary literary circle to depict the traditional manners and customs in the Japanese *demi monde* refined since the days of Yedo! In his latest work, "Kotoshi-dake" ("A Bamboo of This Year") the life and circumstances of the families of two men who are strongly attached to geisha are described with a delicate and elaborate pen.

He was born in Yokohama in 1888. He is a younger brother of the late Takeo Arishima, a very noted novelist, and of Ikuma Arishima, also a famous author. After having graduated from the High School Course of the Peers' School, he entered English Literature Course of the Tokyo Imperial University, which he left without completing it.

Shomu Nobori is nowadays popular as one who faithfully introduces Russian literature into Japan, with profound knowledge of it. He was long buried in oblivion, as the Japanese literary circle took little heed of Russian literature. Now he has become recognised as a foremost spokesman for Russian literature in Japan. Shomu was born in Oshima, Satsuma Province, in 1878. He is a graduate of the Nikolai Orthodox School of the Russian Cathedral in Tokyo and is well versed in Russian. At present he teaches Russian language and literature at the Military Staff College, Waseda University and the Nikolai Orthodox School.

He is not an original writer, but is recognised as the only author familiar with Russian literature now that Shimei Futaba-tei, the foremost Russian scholar is no more. Most of the masterpieces of Gorki, Tolstoi, Andrieff, Turgenieff, etc. have been given to Japan by him. Recently he published five volumes of the Russian Proletarian Literature Series.

As a conspicuous figure in present Japanese literature Koji Uno should be

mentioned. He was born in the city of Hakata, Fukuoka Prefecture, in 1891 and brought up in Osaka. Although he studied for some time at the Literature College in Waseda University, he left before finishing the course of study. Until he made his debut on the Japanese literary stage he led for many years a Bohemian life of poverty. His name became widely known by the publication of "Kura no Uchi" ("In the Warehouse") and since then he has put forth many valuable works.

The special feature of his productions is his talkativeness on topics of human life. He goes into interminable details. He writes with interest and exaggeration and digressions. In such lengthy style can be found agony and sorrow which can not be easily described. He is not the light-hearted and optimistic person he looks. It is a well known fact that he always travels to Shimo-Suwa in Shinano Province in order to gather materials for his works.

Saisei Muroo is one of the remarkable novelists in Japan today. He was born in the city of Kanazawa in 1889. As his father was a Buddhist priest he studied under him, and attended no regular school. In his boyhood he composed many odes which he contributed to juvenile magazines, and became known as a promising poet early in life. When he grew up, he became a novelist. The subject of his fiction is invariably the environment of a temple in North Japan surrounded with a gloomy atmosphere. Kanazawa, his native place, is always adopted by him as the scene of his work.

His style is as elegant as of a poem with minute descriptions, a yearning for Nature enveloped in a sort of mysterious atmosphere.

Katai Tayama, Hakucho Masamune, Shoken Kamitsukasa, veterans, and Jun-ichiro Tanizaki, Saneatsu Mushakoji and Naoya Shiga are foremost writers. These novelists are not writing new works for the time being. Even if they publish works they will hardly attract the interest of readers in general, because they are rather out of date.

As for rising writers, we can mention Zenzo Kasai, Kichiji Nakatogawa, Shutaro Nanbu, Masajiro Kojima, Mosaku Sasaki, Kamenosuke Mizumori, etc. It is noteworthy that most of them are adherents of proletarian literature. It may be that the great writers who will take the lead in Japanese literature will be found among them.

Seijiro Shimada became widely known before he was twenty-five by writing a long work of fiction entitled "Chijo" ("On Earth,"), which astounded the Japanese literary world. He has gone insane and is leading a lonesome life in a small gloomy room in an asylum. It is said that his madness is the result of having gained fame too early and he became arrogant towards his friends who consequently ceased to concern themselves with him. After all he proved that there is a close connection between genius and madness.

Works by Kan Kikuchi have of late begun to be introduced abroad. "Onshu no Kanata ni" ("Beyond Gratitude and Animosity") which was translated into English and published in the Japan Magazine was re-translated into Italian, while "Rangaku Kotohajime" ("The Beginning of the Study of Dutch") was translated into Dutch and enjoyed a high reputation. "Aru Katakuchi no Hanashi" ("A Story of Vengeance") and "Kiseki" ("A Miracle") were considered in America as masterpieces of contemporary drama. Another drama "Chichi Kayeru" ("Father's Return") was put on the stage in London and New York.

The introduction of foreign literature has never been so active as today in Japan. The complete works of Goethe translated into Japanese was published at the same time by two different publishers, the translation being by two different groups of first-rate German scholars. The two publications are now in keen competition. A series of classical drama in eighteen volumes is on the verge of publication. It contains representative masterpieces of

the classical dramas of Greece, Rome, Italy, England, France, Germany, Russia, Spain and Denmark. Previously a voluminous series of modern drama of sixteen volumes was published and enjoyed a high reputation. Ibsen, Strindberg, Björson, of Northern Europe; Hauptmann, Sudermann, Wedekind of Germany; Schnitzler and Hoffmanstahl of Austria; Maeterlinck of Belgium; D'Annunzio of Italy; and Tchekhov, and Artybasiev of Russia were introduced to Japanese readers. Masterpieces of the world literature in nineteen volumes and Andersen's fairy tales also have been published.

Shin Katagami known as an authority on Russian literature noted in that field with Shomu Nobori, was compelled to abandon his position as professor of Russian Literature at Waseda University, and went to Russia.

The income of a first-rate Japanese man of letters has of late greatly risen in comparison with the earnings of an average citizen. Even a minister of state gets only ten thousand yen as salary, while the Mayor of Tokio who is thought to be very highly paid receives only twenty thousand yen. The rate paid to a good author is from twenty to twenty-five yen per sheet of copy paper. He commonly contributes to a monthly magazine two hundred sheets or so. Thus he has an income of about five thousand yen per month. Of course, it is admitted that such a large income does not regularly pour into his pocket. Though it may not bear comparison with great writers elsewhere, his income cannot be called small in comparison with that of compatriots in other fields.

In Japan some curious magazines are published. The "Dungei Shunju" is one of them. It was first published in January last year. It sets forth the truth in regard to general topics in the field of literature, and criticism. No fiction is published and rising writers criticise one another, with their own names openly signed.

From the Japanese Press

Disturbing of Thought.—It is regrettable that moderate thought in Japan is giving way to radical thought, and, to resist it, reactionary thought, observes the *Chugai-Shogyo* in its editorial of April 1st. Unless the cause and motive are scrutinized and the new thoughts are rooted out quickly, and healthy thought fostered, it might jeopardize the existence of the present national constitution.

The World War had serious effects on the world's popular thoughts, producing ripples which changed considerably the political, economic and international situation in each country. The effect varied according to country, but several years after the war the abnormalities subsided and the national fortunes were stabilized in most countries, where national thought has been tending towards moderateness of late. It is but natural that Japan also should have been affected by the disturbances of thought in Europe, which has no state boundaries and no barrier to stay it. It is surprising, however, the paper continues, that the popular thought is more shaken in Japan than in European countries, except one or two of them, where it has been extraordinarily perilous, despite Japan having enjoyed great economic prosperity during the war, far from being involved in its disasters and the Japanese having been proud of their healthy thought and sound spirit since ancient times.

As an outcome of this disturbance of national thought, the people in Japan have been liable to make a fuss politically or economically without any

sound reason and to commit rash acts which testifies to the weakness of the national spirit and is most deplorable. Desires for extension of political or economic rights are not blameworthy, if they are theoretically right and means to realize them are moderate and rational. On the other hand, attempts to attain the object by abnormal and violent action to bring about abrupt change, regardless of the conditions of the country, while a rosy picture is painted so as to draw public sympathy, must be looked on with the utmost caution as destructive of order and retarding the healthy progress of the nation. It is lamentable that not a few scholars and politicians are inclined towards the spreading of these thoughts or the leading of the agitation, instead of guiding impartially the nation along the right path.

The aggravation of public thought in Japan is more on account of the uneasiness of life caused by the adverse economic reaction after the war rather than effect received from the same change of thought abroad. This makes it of paramount importance for the Government to modify its economic policy as a means to fundamentally correct mistaken thought.

One Way to Preserve Peace.—An international opportunity of a super-boundary is being opened for the world, while the statesmen of every power are taking pains for protecting one nation or one country, limited by boundaries, by the barrier of a guaranty of safety, a military union or armaments. That is economic internationalism, or economic internationalization. The progress of material civili-

zation has made politics inseparable from economies, argues the *Osaka Asahi* in its editorial of April 2nd. The world's great problems are becoming economic instead of political, and economic internationalization allows no country in the world to stand isolated, even the politically isolated countries being unable to stand economically alone, a good example of which is the United States, which cannot stand economically aloof from other countries, while she is sticking to her national policy not to meddle with political questions in Europe.

Not only that, but the United States is the positive leader of the agitation for economic internationalization. She is trying to hold the world's economic supremacy as England is doing, and is taking on active part in the economic stage not only in Europe but in Asia. The economic unification of the world's political questions is making the isolation diplomacy of England and America meaningless. Economic and financial development transcends necessarily diplomatic relations.

The paper welcomes economic internationalization as a way to the highest ideal of the preservation of the world's peace, for it is above boundaries by itself and makes narrow-minded nationalism and attendant extreme militarism meaningless. There are two ways for preserving the world's peace, observes the paper, one of which is complete preparation for war within the limits a country's finances permit or to ally with one or more countries with common interests against an imaginary common enemy; and the other is to minimize armaments and to throw open boundaries to free intercourse, leaving the settlement of international com-

plications to the judgement of the League of Nations. In order to make the League of Nations so authoritative, its members must vest it with a part of their sovereignty, which is opposed by the United States. For the same reason, England objects to the peace protocol of Geneva. England and America are attempting to attain the above object without entrusting their sovereignty in the least to another party, and it is the agitation for economic internationalization.

The paper looks forward with certainty to a time, when peace in the world will be preserved by an international agreement of a super-boundary. This is, however, the ultimate ideal, before which there will be changes in the situation, and even a reversal of it. Those who hope for the ultimate happiness of mankind should not be disappointed at this temporary reversal, which will presage the complete development of the pacifist movement. The world's great questions are shifting gradually from politics to economics, which is a stepping-stone for the preservation of peace by the international cooperative principle, for the internationalization of economics and finances will allow no country to be isolated any longer under narrow-minded nationalism.

The age of the armed defence of frontiers is passing, giving way to that of a contest between capital and labour, which the paper welcomes rather than barbarous massacres by narrow-minded nationalism, for that is a social problem, which admits of solution and reconciliation, and the changing of the object of international contests from political questions to social questions is thought to be a preliminary step toward the realization of the above means for the preservation of peace.

The Proposed Second Disarmament Conference and Japan.—President Coolidge is said to have decided to convene the second disarmament conference. He will doubtlessly do all he can to carry out the decision, the *Jiji* argues in its editorial of April 2nd, for he has courage to execute a daring policy and it is his last tenure of office, although the present political situation in Europe and some other questions will make the proposal not so easy of realization. Japan heartily supports the conference in principle and is ready to limit her armaments further, if under a quite fair standard, for every nation has long been under an unbearably heavy burden of armaments and nothing is a more dreadful menace to international peace than the arousing of the war fever by armament rivalry and there can be no reason for hesitation to co-operate for the accomplishment of the object of disarmament, which will insure international peace and tend to mitigate the national burden.

Some people are opposed to armament limitation, mostly on the ground of the narrow old nationality. Egoistic nationalism at the present moment of complicated international relations cannot but be said to be seclusionism. Such an idea is impractical to-day. A part of the Japanese people are strongly opposed to the international co-ordination principle, emphasizing the unreliability of foreign countries. We cannot, however, be mistaken in the fair judgement of a policy for dealing with the world's general situation. It must be Japan's policy towards the world hereafter to make voluntary efforts toward giving up armament strife and for solidifying the foundation of international peace. Internationalism does not of course mean the destruction of the fundamental principle of national independence, but aims at the stabilization of international life and at international co-operation with a higher object and a more

lofty ideal than in the past. There ought to be no internationalism without the promise of a nation, while nationalism ignoring international relations is nonsense. The internationalism, which will firmly establish our international position, must be the great aim of our diplomacy, which also ought to be the fundamental object of our attitude towards the question of the second disarmament conference.

Question of Actual Life.—The *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi* in its editorial of April 21st urges the Government to take steps for the prompt solution of the question of the actual life of the nation, now that the Diet session is over and the cloudy political situation has cleared up. There are numerous things to be accomplished for this object, the most important of which is to stabilize and improve proletarian life.

The paper wishes to know what measures have been taken by the Government for meeting the hard times and the instability of the national life, existing since the end of the war. It fails to find, however, any important and permanent means adopted by the Government in this direction, but something for regulating commodities and straining the money market, which were, however, only temporarizing, more important questions for the relief and protection of the proletarians, such as mitigation of the national consumption and local taxes, being left out of consideration. Moreover, nothing worthy of note has been done for the protection of labour and the relief of the unemployed, while there has been much aggravation of the problem.

Nearly all steps taken for the accommodation of industrial and other funds have been unsuccessful, too. The central bank has not changed its rates for a long time. Nor has the Government taken a thorough measure for remedying the unfavourable balance of foreign trade. The fall and fluctuations of the yen have

made foreign trade an object of speculation and has entailed a heavy loss on the nation.

In the agricultural community, too, there is a serious land question, menacing the foundation of the national life.

The first thing to do for the solution of the question of the actual life of the nation must be to lighten the heavy burden of the proletariat, in the opinion of the paper. The intended taxation re-adjustment plan by the Government should realize the great purposes of social policy.

Next come the prevention and relief of unemployment. Not a few of these, who were thrown out of employment by the stringency of the money market after the earthquake, have committed crimes, threatening the life of the Tokyo citizens. The matter is too serious to be left as it is. The Government got the approval of the Diet to appropriate an amount of money for the statistical investigation of unemployment. The paper thinks it more urgent to remove the social crimes and dangers caused by the loss of employment with the money than to do the investigation work. The paper wishes the Government to introduce in next session of the Diet a bill for labour insurance.

For the middle class people, industrial or trade obstacles should be removed, by striking out the obstructive sections in the Business Tax and rationalizing the company tax.

The Government has been busy taking emergency and temporary relief measures since 1920 and less of permanent economic means for stabilizing the actual life of the nation. The paper emphasizes in conclusion that the present Ministry is no less liable for the solution of the latter question than for the manhood suffrage and Upper House questions, if not more so.

Lowering of the Bank of Japan's Rate.—On April 14th, the Bank of Japan reduced its rates by 0.2 sen, solving at last the much-talked-of question in the financial world. It is welcomed by *The Chugai Shogyo* in its editorial of April 15th as stimulating business enterprises and brightening their future prospects.

Japan's economic world has undergone marked changes in the past decade, says the paper. The great wartime trade prosperity had a severe reaction, which made it hard to re-adjust the economic world with the expansion of enterprises and credit and the intensity of speculating mania. To make things worse, the earthquake occurred, shocking the economic world. In the circumstances, the central bank could not for long find an opportunity to alter its interest policy and to give an impetus to trade.

The Kato Ministry has been endeavouring to re-adjust the administrative and financial affairs of the state and has adopted an improved loan policy, which has had the effect of mitigating the financial pressure on the money market. At the same time, the re-adjustment of business enterprises has made progress and the money market has emerged from the abnormal situation, caused by the earthquake. Foreign trade shows considerable improvement, with a great increase in exports, and the foreign exchange is on the way to recovery. These facts tell of the successful resistance of Japan's economic world to the stress of the dangerous reactionary period and of hope for recovery.

The money market has not been appreciably affected by the large amount of money required recently for the payment of various taxes, the Bank of Japan's general loans standing only at something like 250,000,000 yen and the convertible note issue at 1,100,000,000 odd yen, the smallest recorded since the earthquake. Consequently, the money rates, which had long been above the central bank's lowest rates, have slackened off.

For the first three months of this year, the excess of imports over exports amounted to 300,600,000 yen, but raw cotton and other important imports have arrived nearly in sufficiency for the present season. On the other hand, the exports increased about 130,000,000 yen over the same interval, in 1924, despite the fall of the exchange, and raw silk, cotton fabrics, etc. are increasing in volume. The lowering of the central bank's rates is timely, concludes the paper.



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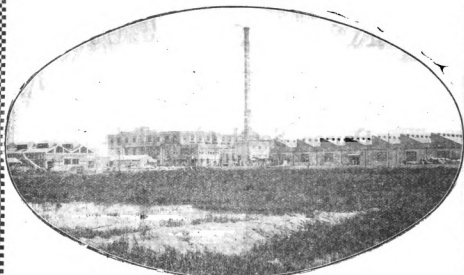
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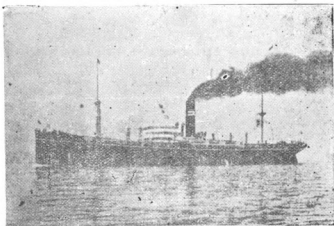
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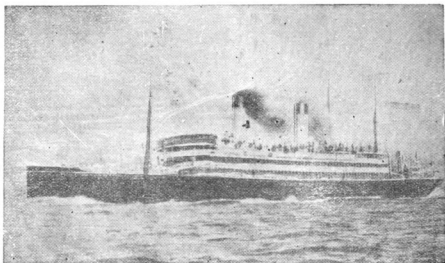
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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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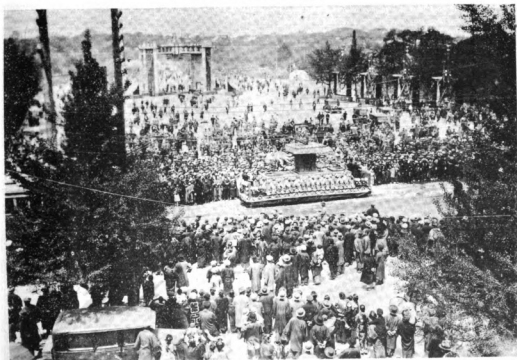
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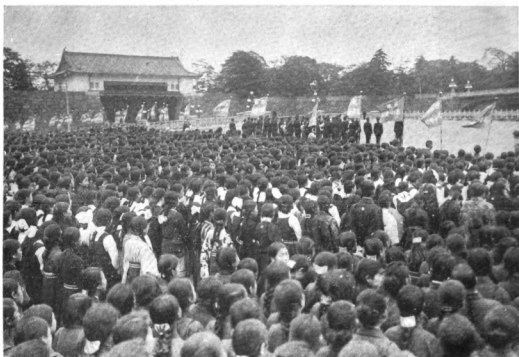
A Memorial Arch Erected Opposite the Imperial Palace in Celebration of the Imperial Silver Wedding and a Crowd Round it.

Arc commémoratif élevé en face du palais impérial à l'occasion de L.L.M.M.I.I. et foule populaire autour.



A Crowd before the Imperial Palace and a Decorated Tram-Car, on the Day of the Imperial Silver Wedding.

Foule devant le palais impérial et un tramway décoré, le jour des noces d'argent de L.L.M.M.I.I.



All Girl Students of Tokyo Assembling at the Imperial Palace Grounds to Celebrate the Imperial Silver Wedding.

Les jeunes étudiantes de toutes les écoles de Tokio, assemblées dans l'esplanade du palais impérial.



Primary School Pupils Marching in Celebration of the Imperial Silver Wedding.

Elèves d'écoles primaires en procession.

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XV

MAY, 1925

No. VIX

The Month In Progress

THE EDITOR'S DIARY

APRIL 16.—There has been a great change in the personnel of high Naval officers. Admiral K. Suzuki, High Military Councillor, was appointed Chief of the Naval Staff Office, Admiral G. Yamashita, the Chief of the Naval Staff Office, a High Military Councillor, Vice-Admiral K. Yasuho the Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Admiralty and Vice-Admiral S. Momotake the Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Admiralty, to succeed Admiral Y. Takeshita and Admiral H.I.H. Prince Hiroyasu respectively, who were appointed High Military Councillors, and Vice-Admiral Osumi was appointed the Vice-Minister of the Navy.

April 17.—Mr. S. Nishimura, an expert swimmer, sail soon from Kobe for London for the purpose of swimming the Dover Strait.

The installation ceremony took place in the Imperial Palace before the Prince Regent of Mr. U. Noda, and Mr. K. Okazaki, appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry respectively, in the place of Mr. K. Takahashi.

April 19.—Increased sun-spots are

feared to be an ill omen of a great crop failure this year. Professor Dr. Nakamura of the Tohoku university states that the crop failed in 1909 and 1917 for the same reason as above, when the North-Eastern District suffered most severely. This year, too, the same district will perhaps have the worst crop.

April 20.—The first air-mail service in Japan was started to-day from Tachikawa near Tokyo to Osaka and from Osaka to Fukuoka. The *Asahi* No. 31 taking mail, sent to Tachikawa by an automobile from the Tokyo Central Office, started for Osaka shortly after noon in the face of a strong westerly wind and reached Osaka at 3 P. M. The flight was successful and took only 2 hours and 40 minutes between the two places. A similarly successful result was obtained by the aviator from Osaka to Fukuoka. Taking mail from Osaka, he left the place at 11.10 A.M. and arrived at Fukuoka at 2.50 P.M., the time taken being only 3 hours and 40 minutes.

H. I. H. Prince Chichibu leaving Japan shortly for foreign travel, members of the sporting and athletic societies in Tokyo as embled at the Meiji Shrine Stadium to

bid farewell to the Prince. There were 5,000 school children and members of young men's associations and boy-scouts. Each body marched past the Prince.

April 22.—The weavers are said to be hard hit by the general tradal dullness and to be producing only common patterns for this summer season, refraining from putting out novel patterns. At every dry-goods store, one can see no showy fashionable *yukata* cloths this time. The demand for flannels and serges is said to be only about one-half of the usual year and prices are expected to fall off 30 per cent., when the season advances a little more.

The *Akagi*, a seaplane-tender, was launched at the Kure Admiralty's dock today.



New Chilean Minister accredited to Tokyo.

Nouveau Ministre du Chili à Tokio.



New Brazilian Ambassador accredited to Tokyo.

Nouveau Ambassadeur du Brésil à Tokio.

April 24.—Mr. T. Tanaka, formerly the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been chosen as the new Japanese Ambassador to Russia. It was previously decided to appoint Mr. Yoshizawa, now Minister in Peking, but the result of Dr. Omi's medical examination of his sprain compelled the Japanese Government to give up the appointment.

April 24.—The Japanese Navy is extending its aviation corps under a plan to have 17 corps by 1929 as against the present 12 corps.

April 25.—Mr. Coupe the new Russian Ambassador, and his suite arrived at Tokyo Station on the 24th. They were very strictly guarded by the police at the station.

April 26.—The Mayor Selection Committee of the Yokohama Municipal Council unanimously decided to recommend Mr. Ariyoshi as a candidate for the Mayorship at a general meeting of the Council to be held early in May. Mr. Ariyoshi was formerly the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture. He is considered to be a man of ability with a clear head.

April 27.—The biggest sub-marine boat in Japan had been built at the Kure Naval Arsenal. This boat, No. 52, has a displacement of 1,700 tons. She has specially designed by the Imperial Navy.

April 28.—Mr. R. Uchida, President of the Kokuryu-kai, has been prosecuted in connection with a plot to assassinate the Premier.



New Russian Ambassador accredited to Tokyo.

Nouveau Ambassadeur de Russie
Soviétique à Tokio.

April 29.—The Japan Aerial Transportation Research Institute has decided to start an air-mail service between Osaka and Shikoku on May 20th. It has been making preparations for it since sometime last year.

April 29.—The Chinese Legation is to be promoted shortly to an Embassy with Mr. Yoshizawa, the present Minister in Peking, as the first Ambassador. At the same time, the Chinese Legation in Tokyo will be made an Embassy.

April 30.—In connection with the proposed construction of a large theatre in Yokohama for the foreign and Japanese residents, the Yokohama Fukko-kai has decided to adopt the type of the Kabuki Theatre, Tokyo, in accordance with the desire of the resident foreigners, who supports the idea of the purely Japanese style much more than the Western style.

May 1.—A great change is reported in the personnel of high military officers. 10 Major-Generals were promoted to Lieutenant-Generals and 20 Colonels to Major-Generals. Lieutenant-Generals Morioka and Muto were appointed High Military Councillors, Lieutenant-General Kanaya the Vice-Chief of the Military Staff Office, Lieutenant-General Tanaka the Commander of the Guard Division, Lieutenant-General Wada the Commander of the First Division, Lieutenant-General Itami the Commander of the 9th Division, and Lieutenant-General Watanabe the Director of the Military College.

May 2.—It is understood that an Imperial grant of 1,000,000 yen will be made to the young men' and women' associations, religious associations and other public bodies throughout the country, out of the cost of the celebration of the Imperial Silver Wedding, which will be carried out in the simplest possible way.

May 3.—In connection with an Imperial gift to be made to persons advanced age on the occasion of the Imperial Silver Wedding, the total number of those not less than ninety years stood at 17,500 throughout Japan on May 2nd, of whom those of not less than 110 years numbered 11, headed by Mrs. Ishi Shiraishi in Nagasaki Prefecture, who is aged 114. It is noteworthy that 9 of these most aged persons are women.

May 4.—Negotiations have been progressing for the combination of three political parties, the Seiyu-kai, the Kakushin Club and the Chusei Club and they are said to have been concluded nearly successfully.

May 5.—The Manhood Suffrage Law was promulgated in to-day's "Official Gazette."

May 6.—A celebration of the promulgation of the Manhood Suffrage Law was held to-day at the Seiyoken Restaurant, Ueno. About 5,000 persons attended it, including the Cabinet Ministers and parliamentary and non-parliamentary members of the Government parties.

May 7.—The Cabinet has announced an outline of next fiscal year's administrative re-adjustment, which will aim principally at the unification of official

organizations, the simplicity of business and the enhancement of efficiency and not at a financial retrenchment and the dismissal of officials as in this fiscal year. The principal items published of the re-adjustment include the adjustment and unification of the Government monopolies.

It is announced officially that 308 dutiful children, chaste women, loyal men and men and women of virtuous conduct will be commended publicly on the occasion of the Imperial Wedding throughout Japan.

The 33rd ordinary general meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society was held in the Constitution Memorial Hall, Aoyama, Tokyo on the 6th. H. I. M. the Empress was present at it.

May 8.—It is officially announced that H. H. the Crown Princess seems to be pregnant.

The building cost of the proposed Tokyo Municipal underground railway is estimated at 187,020,000 yen, which works out at 4,500,000 yen per mile. The work of construction will be started by the end of this year.

May 9.—Mr. K. Mushakoji, Embassy Councillor, has been decided to be the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Roumania.

Manhood Suffrage in Japan

AFTER many years of discussion the manhood suffrage question in Japan at last was solved recently, when the Imperial Diet approved the Government bill providing for it, and it will be put into operation from the next general election.

The first election law in Japan was proclaimed on February 11th, 1889 with the promulgation of the Constitution. Then the franchise and eligibility were determined with special regard to property and were given to those paying yearly a direct national tax (land or income taxes) of not less than 15 yen for not less than one year, it being the small electorate system.

Eleven years later, in March, 1900, the Yamagata Cabinet revised it greatly, essentially in regard to the tax-qualification of the franchise, reducing the minimum limit payment to 10 yen a year by those paying simply the land tax for not less than one year or by those paying another direct national tax or the land and other national taxes for not less than two years. This had the consequence of increasing the number of electors from 460,000 to 1,460,000. At the same time, the large electorate system was adopted and the cities were made independent constituencies in order to get more representatives among the traders and manufacturers than before. In 1919, the election law was revised for the second time.

The first proposal for the adoption of the manhood suffrage system was introduced in the Diet in 1903, when it was in the 18th session, by C. Itakura and five other members of the Liberal Party. The

same representation was made by K. Matsumoto and four others in the Diet in the 24th session in 1908. Since then, it was proposed in every session. In the 27th session, it was moved by T. Hinata, M. Kawara, S. Sakakida and 21 Seiyukai members, and it at last passed the Lower House, but was killed in the Upper House. For the subsequent ten years, no parliamentary proposal for it was made, but in 1919, the Hara Cabinet in appreciation of the demand for extending the franchise, effected a revision of the election law, lowering the tax-qualification from 10 to 3 yen of any national tax paid for not less than one year by those residing in the same district not less than six months, instead of not less than one year as previously, and adopting again the small electorate system. In consequence, the number of electors increased to 3,000,000. Even this revision could not, however, mitigate the popular demand for manhood suffrage, and in 1910, when the Diet was in the 42nd session, a popular agitation for it was started, while in the Diet, proposals were introduced separately by the Kensei-kai, the Kokuminto and the Parliamentary Manhood Suffrage Society.

The Kensei-kai's proposal was for men not younger than 25 of independent life and for the adoption of the middle electorate system, the Kokuminto's proposal was for men not younger than 20 without the restriction of any economic qualification and for the adoption of the small electorate system. The Parliamentary Manhood Suffrage Society's proposal was

for men not younger than 20 without any restriction of any economic qualification.

The above three proposals passed the committee and were placed before the Lower House. Before speeches in support of the proposals began, however, the Premier Mr. Hara suddenly appeared on the rostrum and declared his opposition. Just at this moment, an Imperial Rescript dissolving the Diet was received and read by the Premier. The Government took this step under the pretext of appealing to fair public judgement of the question. The general election that ensued had the result that the pro-Government Seiyu Party had an absolute majority as before.

Another proposal for manhood suffrage was submitted to the Diet in the 43rd session in July, the same year by the Kensei-kai and the Kokumin-to, but it was rejected. At the beginning of 1921, the same parties proposed it, but were unsuccessful. This impaired the parties' standing with the public supporters of the question.

Arrangements were, therefore, made between the two opposition parties for cooperation, and on December 26th, 1921, when the 45th session of the Diet was opened, the Manhood Suffrage Union was formed between them, with a compromise of their plans that the franchise and eligibility should be given to any man not younger than 25, without the restriction of any economic qualification and recognizing the eligibility of the Shinto and Buddhist priests and teachers.

This plan was proposed in the Diet on February 11th, 1922, on the *Kigensetsu* Day by 164 members of the Kensei-kai, the Kokuminto, the Koshin-Club and inde-

pendents. The Premier desired the Diet to disapprove it on the ground of being premature and it was voted down again.

At the next session of the Diet in 1923, a great demonstration was made by about 30,000 persons advocating the immediate operation of the suffrage, and on February 24th, the day following the above compromise was again put before the Lower House. It was debated for three days and on the 4th day, March 1st, the Premier Admiral Kato spoke in disapproval of it. A vote being taken, it was thrown out. Later, the Premier had the question investigated by a special committee but soon after he died.

The Yamamoto Cabinet, which succeeded the Kato Cabinet, decided in favour of manhood suffrage, but it resigned before the bill was introduced in the Diet.

The succeeding Kiyoura Cabinet declared it would present the bill to the Diet and referred it to the Privy Council for deliberation. But it was withdrawn for the council, as the Diet was dissolved. The general election that ensued went against the Cabinet, which was compelled to resign on June 7th.

The manhood suffrage question was thus disapproved by the Diet every time it was brought before it, but the Government saw the impossibility of any longer resisting the popular demand for it, and appointed at first an investigation commission and then declared its willingness to put it into practice.

Upon its formation on June 11th, 1924, the present Kato Ministry, a coalition of the Kensei-kai, the Seiyu-kai and Kakushin Club, stood for the adoption of manhood suffrage. It made a compromise

with the Opposition in the House of Peers, which was adopted by the Cabinet and referred to the Privy Council. There it was deliberated upon by a special committee for about two months. It was amended in more than 10 points, the principal of which were the age limit of eligible persons was made 30 instead of 25 in the original plan, the addition of the item "those who are relieved at public or private expense, on account of poverty," to the disqualifications for franchise and eligibility and of peers to those who have no right to vote or are ineligible for election, and extension of the period of suspension of franchise and eligibility of those committing infamous crimes and the scrutiny of all votes. The bill was approved with these amendments by the Privy Council on February 20th.

The Government accepted the amendments and presented the bill to the Diet on the afternoon of the same day. On the day following, the bill came before the Lower House. Premier Kato delivered a speech on the measure and Home Minister Wakatsuki explained details of the revision of the Election Law, after which it was referred to a special committee of 36 members.

The special committee met several times. The opinion of each party represented on the committee was strongly asserted and opposing views were so conflicting there seemed no hope of reconciliation. The Opposition proposed the following important amendments to the Government bill:—

That the peers be given franchise and eligibility.

That the votes be scrutinized at each

voting-place, which shall be set up in each village or town and in each ward of the cities.

The Seiyu-honto men proposed many amendments. On the vote being taken, however, the Governments' proposal was adopted, and it was presented to the Lower House on the following day. At the meeting of the house, on that day Mr. T. Tokonami the President of the Seiyu-honto, and two others presented an amended bill, which was explained by Mr. Tokonami. Then, the house entered into a discussion of the bill. But the Opposition could not change the situation, and the bill was carried by a majority vote as amended by the committee. Manhood suffrage thus passed the Lower House fourteen years after its last passage.

The Upper House received the bill from the Lower House on March 4th, and it was referred to a committee of 27 members, after volleys of questions for four days. The committee met eight times and adopted the following amendments:—

1. Persons who are relieved or supported at public or private expense, are disqualified for election and franchise.

2. Peers are not enfranchised and have not eligibility.

3. The legal term of residence of the electors is extended from 6 months to a year.

4. The limits of voting in absence are extended.

5. By-elections may be made to fill even a vacancy.

The special committee met finally on March 24th and adopted the amended bill.

The bill was put on the order of the day for the 25th.

On that morning a few youths, in support of manhood suffrage, raided the mansion of Mr. K. Suzuki, who was regarded as leading the opponents to the bill in the Upper House, and then visited the mansions of Viscount Watanabe, Viscount Aoki, and Viscount Mizuno, to intimidate them.

Consequently, the House deferred the discussion of the bill and considered at first a financial bill, after which an interpellation was made, criticizing the Home Minister Mr. Wakatsuki concerning the raid affair.

The Manhood Suffrage Bill was then brought up for discussion at about 8 P.M. It was the last day of the current session.

At about 9.30 P. M., when the Chairman of the Special Committee had reported on the bill, an Imperial Rescript was received extending the session for one day.

On the 26th, the bill came up for lengthy discussion. After a hot debate, it was adopted as amended by the Special Committee, and the amended bill was at once sent to the Lower House. Another Imperial Rescript was issued extending the session for two days further.

On the 27th, the Lower House threw out the amended bill by a majority vote. Upon this, the measure was submitted to a joint conference of delegates of the two Houses. It was very hard to find a basis for compromise, on the 27th, the delegates of each house opposing the other in deference to the decision of their respective house.

The committee met again on the 28th. After deliberation from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., no understanding could be reached, the delegates of each House not taking a conciliatory attitude.

Finally, a small committee of five members from each House was chosen

out of the committee by means of which a compromise was sought.

The small committee met, but the members of each House stood their ground. There was little room for compromise and the conference was brought to the verge of rupture.

The two Houses were filled with gloom and uncertainty. The inner councils of each party of the two Houses considered steps to be adopted. The end of the extended session was drawing nearer and nearer until there was only about an hour left.

At this dramatic moment Mr. K. Okazaki, a delegate of the Lower House, proposed an amendment to the clause covering disqualification for voting and election. This proposal was supported by Dr. R. Mizuno, a delegate of the Upper House. This saved the conference from being broken off.

Five other points at issue were settled by mutual concession. At 11. 30 P. M. the amended bill passed the conference.

Just at this moment, the third Imperial Rescript was received, extending the session for two days.

On the 29th, the amended bill came before the Lower House, and it was passed by a majority vote. It was then sent to the Upper House, which considered and approved it by a large majority.

The third great revision of the Election Law of Members of the House of Representatives was thus effected, adopting manhood suffrage which had been previously submitted ten times to the Diet since 1903 without success.

The new law grants the franchise and eligibility to most men of Japan, without question of tax qualification, after twenty-two years of a limited franchise. This is a great success and a prominent event in the history of Japanese Constitutional government.

The History of the Japan Red Cross Society

(Concluded)

By Baron S. Hirayama, President of the Society

WHEN the Civil Code was put in force in Japan, it contained provisions for juridical persons and foundational juridical persons. This new law required such big organizations as the Japan Red Cross Society to re-organize themselves into either one of these juridical persons.

Having taken the counsel of legal advisers, the society directorate saw the impropriety of adopting the system of foundational juridical persons, for the society was made up principally of a large number of members throughout the whole country. It was decided, therefore, to take the form of juridical persons, and it drafted the necessary statutes. These statutes were approved at its general meeting in 1898.

When the Civil Code was enacted, the legislators could not foresee the existence of such a giant body as the Red Cross. The law provided for the annual meeting of the organizations. It was very expensive for the society to hold a regular annual meeting, and the directorate wished it were possible to make an exception in the law and to allow the society to hold a general meeting once in two or three years. But this was declared to be impracticable by the Government authorities. Hence, the above statutes were drawn up and approved by the society's general meeting as above. But their going into operation was deferred until 1901, when they were officially approved.

In the meantime, the society had come into closer relations with the Government,

mainly as a result of the Japan-China War and the Boxer Trouble. In appreciation of this, the Japan Red Cross Society Law was proclaimed in 1901 under Imperial Ordinance No. 233, legally establishing its qualifications and defining its position in relation to the Government. Under this law, its President has since been appointed by Imperial Ordinance and the Army has accorded good treatment to its relief contingents in war.

The society had been completely equipped when the Japan-Russia War broke out. During the campaign, it could despatch contingents more and more with the progress of the situation and send its nurses aboard the hospital-ships. It had quite a good number of its own nurses, but felt the shortage of nurses as the war situation developed, when it had to recruit them from private nurses' associations. Its relief work cost about 5,000,000 yen.

The society was interested in the Japan-German War in 1914 and sent contingents to England, France and Russia in the World War. It relieved the Czechs in Vladivostock and did different other work in connection with the war during and after it, as is widely known to the public.

To go back a little to the time when the society's hospital was erected on the present site, it was found necessary to build provincial hospitals in addition to the central one, which might be used as military base hospitals when necessity arose in time of war, calling upon the Red Cross for relief work. It was decided to locate its hospitals in the districts of the thirteen

Divisions and Naval ports, for use by the Army and Navy in time of emergency and for the society for training members of relief parties in time of peace.

In 1900, the Red Cross Hospital Rules were formulated in consequence with the approval of the military authorities. The idea was good, but it was practically impossible to carry it out exactly. It was by no means an easy matter to manage a hospital. Moreover, it was financially impossible for the society to set up more than ten hospitals and to put in operation the above rules.

In the meantime, the Japan - Russia War broke out, and the society devoted its whole energies to the relief work. Later, the above project had to be given up as quite beyond the range of possibility.

This was followed by a hope to establish hospitals by the society's branch offices themselves. The most enthusiastic promotor of the system was Mr. J. Kawashima, the Governor of Shiga Prefecture, who conjointly with other Governors, or the chiefs of the society's branch offices, applied to the society for permission to build branch hospitals in 1903. This project found increasing support, which induced the society's executive to approve it and to promulgate the Branch Hospital Rules in 1903, when it was decided to establish one at first in Miye Prefecture and then in Shiga and Nagano Prefectures. Other branch offices followed suit one after another as the years went on.

In 1903, it was determined to establish an endowment fund to the amount of 15,000,000 yen in the period of ten years ending 1912. This was another important thing occurring in the year. The plan was decided on and realized by Prince Matsukata, the successor to Count Sano, the society's first President, who died in

1902. As every body knows, the Prince did very much in the financial direction of the state and showed a special talent for it.

In his last years, Count Sano decided to create an endowment fund of 10,000,000 yen to provide for emergencies, and I made a plan under his direction. The Count died before the plan was carried out. His successor, Prince Matsukata, supported the idea and adopted the plan with the amount of endowment increased from 10,000,000 yen to 15,000,000 yen.

H.I.H. Prince Komatsu, the Honorary President of the society, graciously looked after its interests as if it were his personal affair. Count Sano was in poor health for some years before his death and had always in mind the selection of some one suitable to take over his position, before his death. I was often consulted about it, and he told me his wish to have either Prince Matsukata among the civilians or Prince Oyama among the military officers to take the post.

About 1902, Prince Matsukata set out on a tour through Europe and America, and H.I.H. Prince Komatsu visited England, too, to attend the sixtieth anniversary of the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, if I remember correctly, and came back by the Siberian route after being the guest of Russia. It happened that Prince Matsukata visited Russia after travelling through various other countries. The Russian Imperial House provided a special train for H. I. H. Prince Komatsu, and Prince Matsukata took the same train with his special permission.

The Imperial Prince, who had been anxious about the successor to Count Sano, wished Prince Matsukata to take over the affairs of the Japan Red Cross Society, finding him, undoubtedly, to be

the most suitable for the position. He was surprised at the suggestion as he had never thought of it. He was grateful but declined to accept it.

The Imperial Prince did not give up his wish. He often asked Prince Matsukata to accept the post, but he would not consent to it. Being connected with both sides, I am well acquainted with the circumstances. Prince Matsukata told me that he would accept the wish of the Imperial Prince, if the Red Cross Society's affairs were in disorder, but that it being in a healthy and prosperous condition, he could not associate himself with it without being sensitive to the thought of the society's people that he was usurping the merits of their splendid work by the assumption of the leadership of the society with which he had not been connected.

The Imperial Prince desired very earnestly Matsukata to take the position, and asked me to persuade him privately, while he would talk him round openly. Having been visited personally by the Imperial Prince who expressed the earnest hope that he would take up the task, Prince Matsukata could not any longer obstinately decline the offer and at last accepted it on condition that he should succeed Count Sano upon his death. Soon the latter died, compelling Prince Matsukata to succeed him.

Prince Matsukata enlarged Count Sano's plan for the society's endowment fund, increasing its amount from 10,000,000 yen to 15,000,000 yen. This plan was successfully consummated in 10 years. It was attempted then to create a similar fund by each branch office of the society in a period of 8 years, through the efforts of the Vice-President Baron Ozawa and some other persons. In the meantime,

Prince Matsukata resigned his position after being 10 years with the society, and he was succeeded by the Vice-President Baron Hanabusa. Some branch offices could establish the endowment fund as assigned, while other offices could not. In total, however, the funds overreached the original estimate, if I remember correctly.

Meanwhile, the Red Cross work made progress in all countries, where peace-time work was undertaken by the societies. The Japan Red Cross Society was first interested in relief work in a natural calamity in 1888 and later set its hand to the work of preventing tuberculosis. In peace-time work, it never fell behind any foreign Red Cross.

In the World War, the Red Cross Societies of the world did much relief work with great exertions. When the war was over, it was found necessary to do peace-time relief work by making use of what was left after the war, seeking the Red Cross objectives in the wide range of the improvement of health, the prevention of diseases, the mitigation of pain, etc.

At the same time, the Peace Treaty urged the formation of the Red Cross in each belligerent country. As an outcome of this, the Red Cross League was organized with Japan as a promoter. When the Red Cross was started upon conference at Geneva by all countries' representatives, the Red Cross International Committee was appointed, and it had existed for sixty years when the Red Cross League was formed as above. The latter has been interested in peace-time work, and the former in both war-time and peace-time work. The existence of these two central Red Cross organizations has been in practice inconvenient, but their combination

has not yet been arranged though negotiations often have been carried on.

The international relations of the Japan Red Cross Society have been more and more complicated, necessitating it to bear yearly a considerable share of the cost. The society made healthy development through many changes since its foundation in 1877, until it attained its present position, which is internationally very important.

Before the war, the Society had the largest number of members in the world, but during the campaign, America with her immense wealth got her Red Cross members increased suddenly from 600,000 or 700,000 to over 20,000,000 by her special system, which admits any one paying \$1 as a member for one year. The latest number of her Red Cross members is given as about 3,500,000, which is larger than that of Japan, which has fallen to the second position. We cannot rival, in the Red Cross and other works, rich America, and we have to be content with doing all that we can well afford to do.

The development of the Japan Red Cross Society owes much to the great favour, which the Imperial House has graciously accorded it since its foundation. The Hakuaisha, its predecessor, was established under the direct patronage of T. I. M. the Emperor and Empress. This was a unique favour, producing a very good impression on the people at large. The Society has since been often granted money by the Imperial House, including 100,000 yen donated towards the building cost of the present head hospital and a yearly grant to the society and its hospital, although that to the society was declined some years ago. I have already talked of the keen interest taken by H. I. H. Prince Komatsu in the work of the Society, and H. I. H. Prince Kan-in, his successor, has been likewise pleased to carefully look after it. It should be remembered that

he was placed in the position at the special desire of the Emperor Meiji, who considered him best for it.

Among those who rendered great service to the society I can mention the names of its first President Count Sano and its first Vice-President Count Ogyu, its second President Marquis Matsukata and its third President Viscount Hanabusa the letter of whom was long its Vice-President, Surgeon-General Hashimoto, the Director of its Hospital, Viscount Ishiguro and Baron Ozawa of the Army Department, Viscount N. Matsudaira, T. Sakurai and C. Matsudaira among other Peers and Mr. M. Kasahara, who long served the society as the Chief Manager at first and then as a member of its Council and as its Director. We must not forget the merits of these persons.

Finally to speak about Count Sano, he, who was at first a physician of the Saga clan, enjoyed the special favour of the famous Lord Nabeshima Kanso of the clan, who found in him something, which would make him better as a statesman than as a medical man, and entrusted him with the foundation of a navy and with different other important affairs.

In connection with these affairs, he learned something from the Dutch in Nagasaki and associated with intelligent men of different clans. In the third year of Keio (1867), he went to Holland to supervise the building of a warship there for the Saga clan. While he was there, an international fair was held at Paris, and some products were exhibited by the Tokugawa Government and the Kago-shima and Saga Clans. Count Sano visited Paris on business connected with the fair and learned something about the Red Cross.

Upon his return home, he entered the Military Department. He is known as one of those, who rendered the most meritorious services in the foundation of the Im-

perial Navy. Rear-Admiral Sano, who is a member of the Japan Red Cross Society's Council, is his son.

Later, he was transferred to the Industrial Department and visited Austria in 1873 as the Japanese Minister and the Vice-President of the Japanese Office of the Austrian Exhibition. He did much towards the industrial development of Japan, too. I went with him to Austria at the age of 20 and got my first knowledge of the Red Cross.

Count Sano was additionally the Japanese Minister accredited to Italy, but he could not proceed to the post in 1873 having too much business to attend to in Austria in connection with the exhibition. In January, 1874, he departed for the post, and took me with him, as none in the Japanese Exhibition at Vienna understood French.

I suffered from fever in Rome. Count Sano was much troubled and attended me himself in his hotel room. It was extraordinary that a chief official should nurse himself his young subordinate clerk. I got well and came back to Vienna, when Count Sano contracted a disease, which took him to different places for a change of air. At the end of 1884, he recovered his health and left for Japan. On the way, 41 nursed him.

In Japan, he successively served as a Senator and as the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. In the meantime, he was eagerly interested in the Red Cross work and industrial encouragement.

He was always anxious about state affairs. Prince Itô once told of interviews with him. The Prince conversed always standing with Sano, in order to quickly conclude the interview, as he was tedious. When he recollected what his visitor had told him, however, the Prince found nothing but state questions, and he often regretted his unwelcoming treatment accorded the visitor.

Count Sano died in 1902 at the age of 81. His father was experienced in economies and rendered great services to the Saga Clan in managing its financial affairs. He became seriously ill with cancer of the tongue. An elder brother of Count Sano being in great anxiety over it, prayed for his father's recovery, offering his life as a sacrifice, for his father's death would bring incalculable loss to the finances of the clan. This prayer may have been heard for the father recovered and the son died.

The foundation of the Japan Red Cross Society was laid and cemented by Count Sano, and we owe it to his memory to exert ourselves for the ever increasing prosperity of the Society.



Leaders of Two Political Parties Combined, Mr. H. Ogawa, Mr. T. Inukai and General Tanaka. (from left to right).

MM. H. Ogawa, T. Inukai et le général Tanaka, leaders des deux parties politiques coalisés, (de gauche à droite).

What is Poetry?

By Edna Linsley Gressitt

WHAT is poetry? Many a definition has been framed, but has anyone ever really defined it? Many a description of what poetry is, or may be, has been written, both in poetry and in prose, but none has ever presented the whole truth. With *shi* abounding in Japanese, and vers libre, imagism, polyphonic prose, unrhymed meters, prose-poems, and poem-prose over-abounding in English, with Carl Sandburgs also among the poets, with "poems" on steam-engines and street-fights, vacuum-cleaners and chilblains, in these days, indeed, who can undertake to say what poetry is or what are the limits or the limbo of the sacred realm? Yet one might safely whisper that anywhere, at any time, with anybody, there are two indispensable qualities of poetry—feeling and melody.

In travelling with my red-dipped pen thru the hundreds of efforts in English of my pupils in Soshin Jogakko, I constantly come upon passages with the lift of emotion in them, and such music of language as is attainable by these girls in our foreign, difficult, faultful English. I am sending *The Japan Magazine* some gleanings from a crop of papers by fourth-year high school girls on the theme, "Some Beautiful Things Which I Have Seen." They are the thoughts of the girls, and for the most part their words, altered a little by my rhymes, rhythms, and repetitions, and making—well, is it poetry?

1.

By Yuriko Iida.

At the margin of the waters,
Stretching boundless on before,
I stood watching.
On the shining shells and seaweed,
And the strange rocks of the shore,
I stood watching.

Blue and blue and blue the waters,
Blue the sky o'er sea and land,
Swept by winds.

Inward, outward, inward, outward,
Washed the waves upon the strand,
Swept by winds.
One, two, three, four, five ships shining,
Six white ships afloat at sea,
Sailing there.
Oh, I wish some white ship shining
On the waters carried me,
Sailing there!

2.

By Toshiko Kikuchi.

We went to the park in the morning,
On a sunny summer's day;
All troubles and toils a-scorning,
We went to the park in the morning.
There the flowers were gaily adorning,
And the ducks and the carp at play,
When we went to the park in the morning,
On a sunny summer's day.

3.

By Shigeko Takahashi.

Brightly shines the sun today,
And all the leaves are green;
So my glad heart can sing and say,
"Brightly shines the sun today";
The flowers look fair along the way,
In field or garden seen,
For brightly shines the sun today,
And all the leaves are green.

4.

By Tomi Suzukawa.

In a home upon a hill
In an old town by the sea,
I was born;
And my heart remembers still
Sunbeams reddening the sea,
Night and morn.
When the golden day was done,
Down behind the guarding hill,
Sank the sun;
Tucked in nests upon the trees,
Tiny birds were safe and still,
Every one.

5.

By Yaeu Sakamoto.

I like morning best of all;
 At daybreak sounds the cock's bright
 call;
 The hens are pleasantly talking, too,
 And the plants' lively faces are fresh
 with dew.

6.

By Setsue Asai.

When we'd toiled to the mountain's
 summit,
 A panorama outrolled,
 Of slopes all scarlet and orange,
 Autumn foliage all scarlet and orange,
 And rice-fields yellow as gold.
 Silent the hills and the valleys,
 Quiet the woodland and wold;
 Only a brook went whispering,
 In the stillness a brook went whisper-
 ing
 To the gravestones mossy and old.

7.

By Hanaye Kodama.

White stands the school,
 And white its tower,
 And the sky is faintly blue;
 Yellow and red are the autumn trees,
 And the persimmons laughing through.

8.

By Mieko Fukuda.

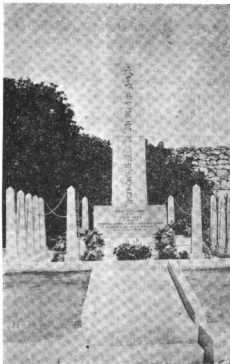
One night when the moon was shining,
 I walked in my garden fair,
 Where the wee white flowers were
 blooming,
 A-shine in the moonlight there.
 I said, "The most beautiful of all
 things
 Is to walk in a garden fair,
 Where the wild white flowers are shin-
 ing,
 A-bloom in the garden there."

The Monument at Malta for the Dead Heroes of the Japanese Navy in the Mediterranean during the Great War.

Malta the small but the important island of the blue Mediterranean, the strongest naval base of the British Empire, has the honour of guarding the ashes of the brave and gallant officers and men of the 2nd Detached Japanese squadron who gave their precious lives during the Great War.

In the Beighi Naval Cemetery, the Japanese Government has erected a very imposing shrine of Italian marble, a work of a Maltese firm and executed under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief Admiral Kôzo Satô and his staff. The monument which lies in the most conspicuous site of the Cemetery is surrounded by pine trees and flower plants.

This beautiful monument was visited by all officers and men of those men of war who visited Malta, and was also visited by H.I.H. Prince Hirohito during his memorable visit there in April of the year 1921 and a wreath of artificial flowers was placed by H.I.H. personally.



Educational System of Japan

General Remarks.—Japan has primary schools for elementary education, middle schools, high girls' schools, commercial schools and supplementary commercial schools for middle grade education, high schools, universities, academies, and commercial colleges for higher education, normal schools, higher normal schools, girls' higher normal schools, special schools for training teachers, commercial teachers' training schools and supplementary commercial school teachers' training schools and kindergartens, blind schools, deaf and dumb schools and different other schools for special education.

The following table shows the number of schools under the jurisdiction of the Education Department and the number of students for the ten years ending 1922:

| Year. | Number of Schools. | Number of Students. |
|-------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1922 | 44,302 | 10,737,957 |
| 1921 | 43,820 | 10,424,362 |
| 1920 | 42,967 | 10,006,460 |
| 1919 | 41,950 | 9,638,853 |
| 1918 | 40,526 | 9,219,488 |
| 1917 | 39,382 | 8,855,692 |
| 1916 | 38,470 | 8,540,437 |
| 1915 | 37,810 | 8,275,497 |
| 1914 | 37,417 | 8,017,619 |
| 1913 | 36,777 | 7,893,719 |

Below are the numbers of schools and students classified into kinds in March, 1922:—

| Schools | Number | Students |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Primary Schools . . | 25,562 | 8,872,006 |
| Middle „ . . | 385 | 194,443 |
| High Girls' „ . . | 580 | 176,759 |
| Commercial „ . . | 692 | 149,970 |
| Supplementary Commercial Schools . . | 14,839 | 995,532 |

| | | |
|--|--------|------------|
| High Schools | 17 | 10,512 |
| Universities | 18 | 26,208 |
| Academies | 77 | 41,742 |
| Commercial Colleges | 31 | 10,491 |
| Normal Schools . . . | 94 | 28,932 |
| Higher Normal Schools | 2 | 1,375 |
| Girls' Higher Normal Schools | 2 | 801 |
| Special Teachers' Training School . . | 1 | 200 |
| Commercial Teachers' Training Schools | 4 | 268 |
| Supplementary Commercial School Teachers' Training Schools | 18 | 421 |
| Blind, Deaf and Dumb Schools | 74 | 4,148 |
| Other Schools | 1,906 | 224,449 |
| Total | 44,302 | 10,737,957 |

The above table does not contain kindergartens. "Other schools" mean different kinds of schools, whose courses are not provided for by governmental regulations.

Elementary Education.—The elementary educational system was put in force in 1872 by an Imperial edict, which commanded all children to be educated, declaring the negligence of education to be the parents' fault. Later, the Educational Law was promulgated in 1880, ordering fathers, elder brothers or guardians to send children to school.

The law was often revised, until the present compulsory educational system was adopted. Under this system children of 6-14 years old are of school age and parents or guardians are in duty bound to send children to municipal, town or village schools or the corresponding Government,

prefectural or private schools, until graduated, although release or postponement are granted to children physically or mentally defective or whose parents or guardians cannot afford to send them to school.

It is also provided in the same law that those employing children of school age cannot keep them from receiving education on that account. The latest law providing for the minimum age of factory workers prohibits the employment of children of school age.

The Japanese people have had the desire to learn since ancient times, and all of them can send their children to school, except a very small portion of the poorest classes. Each prefectural Government has a fund for encouraging education among children, created with the foundation of an Imperial grant and appropriated yearly. There are some private charity organizations for protecting children of school age and facilitating their elementary education. No difficulty has, therefore, been experienced in enforcing the law.

Primary schools are established and maintained by the Municipalities, towns and villages, which well understanding the purport of the law, have made energetic efforts to carry out the obligation. The cost is borne to some extent by the Treasury, and this has helped much in spreading elementary education.

In March, 1922, the number of common and higher primary schools in Japan stood at 25,205, which works out at 2.1 schools per Municipality or town or village, and at 2.8 schools per 1,000

pupils. The attendance of children of school age has recently been 99 per cent. This may be seen from the following table:—

| Year. | Number of Children of School Age. | Children Sent to School. | Children not Sent to School. | Proportion of Children Sent to School to the Total Per Cent. |
|-------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1922 | 9,083,477 | 9,008,039 | 75,438 | 99.17 |
| 1921 | 8,897,022 | 8,810,474 | 86,548 | 99.03 |
| 1920 | 8,671,701 | 8,577,918 | 93,783 | 98.92 |
| 1913 | 7,344,339 | 7,214,585 | 129,754 | 98.23 |

The percentage of boys and girls sent to school was as follows:—

| Year. | Boys Per Cent. | Girls Per Cent. |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1922 | 99.30 | 99.03 |
| 1921 | 99.20 | 98.84 |
| 1920 | 99.14 | 98.68 |
| 1913 | 98.80 | 97.62 |

From the above table, it may be seen that there is only a slight difference in the number of boys and girls sent to school, the former showing a little higher than the latter. The Oriental custom formerly was to neglect the education of women, but this antiquated idea is no longer held as may be seen from nearly equal degree of education given to both sexes.

The primary school is divided into two classes, ordinary and high. The ordinary primary school receives children first sent to school and has a term of study of six years. The high primary school receives graduates of ordinary primary schools and has a term of study of two or three years. The primary school lessons are ethics, the Japanese language, arithmetic, Japanese history, geography, science, drawing (in ordinary primary schools only), singing, sewing (for girls only) and gymnastics. In the high primary school, one or more lessons are additionally given in manual

training, agriculture, commerce or domestic science (for girls only). Manual training may be taught in ordinary primary schools, and drawing, a foreign language or some other lessons may be given, in

high primary schools according to the conditions of the locality.

Below are shown the weekly schedules of the ordinary and high schools:

Ordinary Primary Schools.

| Lesson. | 1st Year. Hours | 2nd Year. Hours | 3rd Year. Hours | 4th Year. Hours | 5th Year. Hours | 6th Year. Hours |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ethics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Japanese Language | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 9 |
| Arithmetic | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Japanese History | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Geography | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Science | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Drawing | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 for Boys 1 for Girls | 2 for Boys 1 for Girls |
| Singing and Gymnas- tics | 4 | 4 | 1 for Boys 3 for Girls | 1 for Boys 3 for Girls | 2 for Boys 3 for Girls | 2 for Boys 3 for Girls |
| Sewing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 for Boys 29 for Girls | 28 for Boys 30 for Girls | 28 for Boys 30 for Girls |

In the first and second years, drawing may be taught for one hour in a week. Manual training may be taught for one hour in a week for the first, second and third year classes and two hours in a week for the fifth and sixth year classes.

High Primary School.

| Lesson. | Two Years' Term of Study | | Three Years Term of Study | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1st Year. Hours | 2nd Year. Hours | 1st Year. Hours | 2nd Year. Hours | 3rd Year. Hours |
| Ethics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Japanese Language | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Arithmetic | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Japanese History | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Geography | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Science | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Singing | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Gymnastics | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Sewing | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Total: | | | | | |
| Boys | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Girls | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |

The above total hours may be increased by not more than 6 hours for boys and not more than 4 hours for girls, when manual training, agriculture, commerce, domestic science, drawing, a foreign language or some other lessons are added. The lesson hours may be increased every week, but their total must not be more than 30 hours for boys and 32 hours for girls, although some extra hours are allowed for practising.

One primary school may have the ordinary and high courses of study when it is called an ordinary and high primary school. Either department may have a supplementary class of not more than two years.

The parent or guardian discharges his obligation, under the present compulsory educational system, when his child finishes the ordinary course, which takes six years. This is not, however, sufficient in the existing circumstances. This fact has caused most municipalities, towns and villages to establish ordinary and high primary schools or high primary schools. Many of them have also established supplementary commercial schools, giving professional education to ordinary primary school graduates for four or five years. This being considered most important for the national education, it has been extended more and more under official protection and encouragement. This had the result of increasing the number of commercial supplementary schools in Japan to 14,839 at the end of March, 1922, which works out at 1.2 schools per municipality or town or

village, while the number of ordinary and high primary schools and high primary schools works out at 1. Practically, therefore, Japanese elementary education is much longer than the six years' compulsory term.

Appended are the number of primary schools and of their pupils for a number of years past:—

Number of Primary Schools:

| Year. | Ordinary Primary Schools | Ordinary and High Primary Schools. | High Primary Schools. | Total. |
|-------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1922 | 13,380 | 11,825 | 357 | 25,562 |
| 1921 | 14,136 | 11,270 | 232 | 25,639 |
| 1920 | 14,548 | 10,839 | 257 | 25,644 |
| 1919 | 14,825 | 10,513 | 289 | 25,625 |
| 1918 | 15,090 | 10,221 | 318 | 25,629 |
| 1917 | 15,256 | 10,033 | 324 | 25,613 |
| 1916 | 15,417 | 9,813 | 348 | 25,578 |
| 1915 | 15,577 | 9,610 | 371 | 25,558 |
| 1914 | 15,842 | 9,369 | 404 | 25,615 |
| 1913 | 16,060 | 9,143 | 470 | 25,673 |

Number of Pupils:

| Year. | Ordinary Course. | High Course. | Total. |
|-------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1922 | 7,863,025 | 1,008,957 | 8,871,982 |
| 1921 | 7,723,491 | 909,335 | 8,632,826 |
| 1920 | 7,576,752 | 786,182 | 8,362,934 |
| 1919 | 7,411,726 | 725,567 | 8,137,293 |
| 1918 | 7,149,879 | 734,589 | 7,884,468 |
| 1917 | 6,924,376 | 729,642 | 7,654,018 |
| 1916 | 6,740,628 | 713,928 | 7,454,596 |
| 1915 | 6,593,942 | 669,739 | 7,263,682 |
| 1914 | 6,466,350 | 629,357 | 7,095,707 |
| 1913 | 6,432,060 | 605,346 | 7,037,406 |

(To Be Continued)

Glimpses of Japanese Literature during the Kamakura and Muromachi Periods

(Concluded)

By Prof. F. Yamazaki

WITH the rising tendency of the general moral tone of the social life of the age religious beliefs had an accession of fervour accordingly. The faith of the Heian period was so primitive and so addicted to temporal things that God or Buddha was worshipped for the mere purpose of invoking His help for the cure of illness, or for procuring easy childbirth, or for obtaining promotion to higher official rank, and such like benefits of a mundane character. Never did it flow from the irresistible prompting of conscience which aspired to the blessing of God or Buddha.

But in the Kamakura age things changed and religious life took on different aspect. In this age in consequence of the endless wars, the people were all ill at ease, and the machinery of government was disrupted, while official discipline slackened. With the frequent occurrence of natural calamities the people's sufferings were extreme. People began to take seriously pessimistic views upon life, and felt disposed to rely upon some greater power. Their religious attitude was that of absolute dependence upon a power existing outside themselves. All these circumstances are vividly depicted in the *Hôjôki* (Notes in a Ten Feet Square Room) by Chômei Kamo.

Kamo expatiated at length upon the uncertainty of human life. Indeed, nothing endures in this world. Human life is the most corruptible, like morning dew

that is scattered by the wind before it greets the sun. With reflections upon the sixty years of his life, he gives a detailed account of the numerous calamities that his contemporaries had experienced such as hurricanes, earthquakes, fires, famines, etc., concluding with an exhortation to his contemporaries that they who had survived these horrors should absolutely attach themselves to Buddha and pray that they be received into Paradise. He himself made a little hermitage, of ten feet square, in the heart of the mountains, far from human habitation, in free communion with Nature, and gave himself up to the worship of Buddha.

The *Kaido Ki* (Travels on the Tokai Road) and the *Tokwan Kiko* (An Eastern Journey through Kwantô) are both famous travel experiences on the journey from Kyoto to Kamakura. We might expect only allusions to the scenery or local features of the regions the authors passed through to be sufficient material for the records. But in reality they indulge in effusions of religious emotions in many places in these books. For instance, one of the authors seeing a crab walking sideways on the beach, falls to moralising that though man often ridicules the one-sided walk of the crab yet he has no right to do so, since he himself does not walk the right road of human morality with religious faith; once on looking at a little lobster in the sea the author was filled with the melancholy reflection that man's life is as ephemeral

as that of such a little creature. Thus all objects and phenomena that met their eyes were turned into subjects for sad speculation from the Buddhistic doctrine of the mutability of things mundane. We can well understand how the people in that age were full of the ardour of religious feeling.

The *Heike Monogatari* (History of the Taira Family) is a picturesque epic in prose, containing chivalrous stories of battles, tragedies in love caused by the necessity of going to war, interwoven with descriptions of occasions when the beautiful poems in the book were composed, all the stories, in short, being poetically told in beautiful, pathetic language. But the predominant tone in the work is the author's conception of life under the influence of the Buddhistic teachings of the frailty of human life. "The sound of the bell in the temple conveys the meaning of the changeableness of all things in this world, while the bo-tree [under which Sakyana is believed to have passed away] portends the fatal destiny to which all prosperity is doomed," is the passage that begins the romance, and the author steadily proceeds to describe the history of the rise and fall of the Taira family which for a time enjoyed such political prosperity and success but was doomed to final ruin. The author ends by describing how Tokuko Taira, later Lady Kenreimon-in, consort of the Emperor Takakura, one of the survivors of the family, after taking the veil, spent her last days in the Jakkô-in Abbey in the northern suburbs of Kyoto.

Indeed, the story should not be regarded only as a romantic history but rather as a means by which the author intended to express his religious emotions characteristic of Buddhism, as evoked by the historical tragedy of the military clan. In other words, he wished to embody his adoration of Buddha in his work.

Again *Yokyoku* or *Utai* (a form of vocal solo or concert peculiar to Japanese music) is also in one sense an expression of the adoration of Buddha. Many of the themes of the music contain the moral

that by the prayers of a travelling monk the disembodied soul, after wandering about the earth still trammelled with the affairs of this world, at last is transported to Paradise in joy and satisfaction.

But while thus the Buddhistic elements entered into the literature of the country in great proportions an exaggerated tendency to pedantry became pronounced. Such a tendency usually appears when the creative genius of the nation or race is on the decline, as in the case of the mediaeval literature of Europe. That is to say, the men of letters who lacked creative power were fain to indulge in research of old literature, which then developed a pedantic tendency. For this tendency, it must be confessed, there was a potent cause, which was the class strife that had arisen.

As has been pointed out, the nobility had lost their actual social power which was then seized by the *samurai* class, hitherto inferior to them. They were no longer rivals of the latter in either military or financial power. The political power, too, was taken into the hands of the *samurai* class, while the nobility could enjoy only the profitless advancement of their high Court ranks. Only one merit placed the nobility above the *samurai* class, their superior learning. By this means alone they endeavoured to gratify their sense of superiority, consciously or unconsciously. By taking advantage of the ignorance of the warrior class, they paraded their knowledge of etiquette and ritual and old customs. Some of the nobles who had the study of poetry as an hereditary profession withheld their knowledge from the public, and therefore the *samurai* who were desirous to be instructed in poetry were obliged to study under their noble masters for many years before they were initiated into its secrets. The so-called "Kokin denju" that is initiation into the difficult passages of the *Kokinshu* (the noted Anthology) was a form of this esoteric teaching. The Nijôs and the Reizei, two noble families, were the acknowledged authorities on the *Kokinshu*, and monopolized the said privilege regarding the book. There was even the custom

of giving the secrets in the interpretation of certain passages in some authoritative work to only one of the children of the master of the profession. Such exclusiveness of course sprang out of the determination of the nobility to stand on the same ground with the *samurai* by dint of their learning.

Even nowadays this practice of esoteric teaching which has continued since the Muromachi age prevails, by which the masters or mistresses of the *kojo* (musical instrument), the art of flower arrangement, tea ceremony, etc., receive extra fees each time some special subject held as a secret is taught.

A pedantic tendency strongly characterizes the literature of that time. In the *Heike Monogatari* and the *Gempei Seisui* the tendency is observable. In these works an episode is almost invariably told with reference to parallel instances either old or recent, often taken from Chinese or Indian tradition. In the description of a sword, for instance, an enumeration of the distinguished swords belonging to the Minamoto family is set forth, with reference to their characteristic features and antecedents. Such a lengthy description is carried on, without any obviously important connection with the subject in question, at the risk of tedium to the reader. The only possible reason is undoubtedly the desire on the part of the author to parade his erudition.

In the same way, the abundant publication of essays and compilations of miscellaneous data during this age which gave rise to a mass of legends that became current in later ages can be explained only by the same reason, besides the fact that the creative power was lacking in that age.

During the period under review, two literary innovations came into existence. They were the *imayo* and *renga*. As to the first of these, I have already given details in a former issue of this magazine. The *renga* is a form of literary game, in which the participators successively cap verses, in such a way as to make a complete poem between two, the latter's line

(consisting of 14 words) being then taken up by another who supplies the commencing line of 17 words to make another complete poem, and so on. Thus a series of fifty poems or one hundred poems produced is each called the *gojuin* (fifty verse series) and *hyakuin* (one hundred verse series). Such a practice is no more than a device to derive diversion from it. In time the first line of the poem came to be adopted as another form of poetry, complete in itself. This new invention is the *haiku*.

In the epoch we are considering the "No" play made a great development. As may be remembered, reference has been made in this magazine to the *yokyoku* (or *utai*) which was sung all the while such a play went on.

Last of all, I may mention something about woman's position during the Muromachi period. A remarkable feature of the literature during this age was the less frequency of cases in which love affairs in connection with women are treated. It was indeed since the Kamakura period that the position of Japanese women came to be degraded. This was due to the doctrines of Buddhism and Confucianism which had a tendency to bring down her position. It is to be supposed that such a notion had by this time had enough time to influence the Japanese mind, especially due to the unceasing continuance of civil wars, during which time woman was liable to be looked upon as rather an encumbrance.

Thus the idea of ignoring woman having become a fixed idea and the tendency on the part of the man to deem it below his dignity to indulge in love-affairs are in part responsible for the diminution of love-affairs in the literature of that time. Instead, there appeared many novels treating of the unnatural crimes. The *Akino Yononaga Monogatari* (Tales of Long Autumn Nights), *Gemmu Monogatari* (Fantastic Tales) etc. are among works of this latter kind, which reflected improper customs that prevailed among monks and also among warriors in camp during a campaign.

A Twilight Story

The Thunder Hater

IN the Tokugawa period there lived a *samurai* named Senzayemon Yumesaki, of the Harima clan. He had only his mother to care for, whom he tenderly loved and was also loyal to his feudal lord. Now his mother was greatly in dread of thunder, so that from the end of April on through the summer months she shrank from stirring out for fear of a sudden peal of thunder. Whenever the weather was in any degree cloudy she could not even touch her food in apprehension of hearing a thunderclap. Therefore when a thunderstorm actually began she was thrown into a panic and after shutting all the doors and windows covered her head under the quilt, and chanted prayers to Buddha.

Strange to say, Senzayemon too was in dread of thunder, even more than his mother, from whom he had apparently inherited the fear. During a thunderstorm he shut himself up in one room with his mother and dared not come out until the storm had passed. So all his retainers and servants ridiculed him behind his back, saying, "This is not like a worthy *samurai*." His comrades too were not slow to revile him, saying:

"One's looks are not a sure index to his mind. Yumesaki looks indeed like an accomplished, valorous warrior but in his soul he is such a coward in regard to thunder. A *samurai* must be ever ready to go out even in a thunderstorm. While he is not under necessity to be sent out it is all very well. But if he should be called on to do so how would he behave in such weather?"

In the month of May in a certain year, rain was continually falling from the middle of the month and it thundered almost every day and night, to the great terror of the inhabitants of the castle-town and neighbourhood. Even those *samurai* who had vaunted their courage were now cowed by the frequency of thunder-bolts.

One day it happened that a thunder bolt struck the garden in front of the sitting-room of the feudal lord. On hearing of the disaster, all the men of the household hurried to the scene. But who should be among the first arrivals but the celebrated coward Senzayemon Yumesaki?

At ordinary times such a *samurai* of inferior order, as Yumesaki, would not have been allowed to so closely approach the lord. But in this emergency, the lord was so gladdened by the speedy arrival of his solicitous servant that he let him approach near and bestowed praise upon him. Soon terrific peals of thunder began again to roar and the lord retired to his bed-chamber. Senzayemon Yumesaki, left alone at the spot where he had knelt down, never budged an inch and looked now determined to defend his master in case of danger at the stake of his own life.

The thunder ceased and the weather cleared up. Some days after, the lord summoned Yumesaki to his presence and signified his satisfaction at the faithful bravery he had shown on the recent occasion. Then Yumesaki was offered an increase of 200 *koku* of rice in his annual grant. At this, the feudal minister, Tangé Aoi interposed and said by way of caution:

"Now, Senzayemon, His Lordship has been pleased to grant thee an increase in thy stipend, as a reward for the intrepid solicitude thou hast shown in the last thunderstorm in attending on the person of his Lordship. Moreover, this appreciation of thy services has a special meaning in view of the fact that thou hast hitherto been a great hater of thunder and would never go out into a thunderstorm."

Upon this, Senzayemon calmly replied:

"I indeed am deeply sensible of our lord's benevolence. But I wish to say

that I am not really a hater of thunder. I do not dread thunder so much. Only my mother being such a hater of thunder I, as her son, tried to feign dreading it as much, in order to alleviate her anxiety for myself which I might have aggravated if I had remained unconcerned. But when the thunder increased in its vehemence so far as to threaten the person of my lord I could not sit idle at home with my mother and so hastened to the palace to wait upon my lord. Thus I value the life of my lord higher than that of my mother in the time of real danger. But now I am told that this grant of an increase is in reward for my services shown at the time, especially because I am a hater of thunder. But the truth is that, as I have just said, I am not a hater of thunder at all, and hence the present grant I consider to be too much for me, so that I should be glad if one half of the offered amount be given me now and the rest kept till the day when I should do some deed of valour. For if I receive the whole grant I shall incur the reputation that Senzayemon, the coward has obtained such an excessive reward through his fortunate weakness of heart about thunder."

The lord acquiesced in the reasonableness of this request and entered him in the ranks of his personal attendants. After this, the people who had abused him for his seeming cowardice now became aware of the truth, and began to praise him the more for his discreet devotion to his mother.

It happened then in a certain year that the lord started on his journey to pay his respects to the shōgun at Edo. On the way, one of the *samurai* in the retinue of the lord, Heijiyemon Todoroki, who had a grudge against the minister Tangé Aoi, burst into the hotel where he thought the latter was lodging, to slay him. But fortunately the hotel proved the wrong one, and he had attacked the hotel where Shume Murasawa was lodging. In the affray that ensued, two of the servants of Murasawa were killed. The intruder escaped into a temple near by. He drove all the monks out and taking up his stand before the altar prepared to meet any onslaught,

brandishing his bloody sword, a hideous figure with glaring eyes, in desperate fury, forbidding approach.

The commotion in this post-town was so considerable that timid women and tradesmen tried to escape the danger. The lord, enraged by this violence gave orders to his men to slay the ruffian. Senzayemon Yumesaki who happened to be in the presence of the lord at once took the resolution to volunteer as the opponent of the murderer. He therefore declared his readiness to go. The lord consented, commending his usual presence of mind and discretion. Yumesaki started at once without making any preparation for the encounter, rejecting all offers of assistance.

He went to the gate of the temple quietly, which he found not strongly barred. The enemy was brandishing his bloody sword, seated on a stone in the yard, casting ferocious glances all around. Yumesaki approached with an unruffled air and said in a conciliatory tone: "Your outrage on a strange soil has provoked the indignation of our master. So now I have come to arrest your murderous career. For friendship's sake, I will give you grace by letting you put an end to your life by your own hand. So prepare."

Thereupon, Heijiyemon Todoroki answered:

"Your sympathetic words have indeed greatly touched me. But you see things have gone so far as to make it difficult for me to make a decent appearance by merely committing *harakiri*. So I would take it of more account to be killed by your hand in combat than to merely commit *harakiri*."

But Senzayemon, perseveringly, again remonstrated:

"I know your last fury was not directed against our lord; it was only to revenge yourself upon a private person. Your failure in this attempt only made you desperate, a thing not uncommon with a *samurai* so circumstanced as yourself. Indeed it goes against my heart to slay such a *samurai* as you, as I would slay an ordin-

ary wretch. So you may take your own life."

But as was to be expected, this attitude of Yumesaki was interpreted by the other *sa* a scheme to cloak his powerlessness by means of which Senzayemon was going to trick him into committing suicide. From this supposition, the emboldened man proudly shook his head and said:

"It makes no difference in the matter of outrage whether I murder five or ten men, or indeed fifty or one hundred. The penalty comes to the same thing. That is, death. Rather than lose my life at once, I propose to go on an adventure, which may perpetuate my name to posterity, to kill one hundred persons before I finally fall under an enemy's sword. And I will sacrifice you to my resolution first of all."

This harangue had scarcely escaped the lips of Heijiyemon when he fiercely struck at Senzayemon, who then shouted, "Blood-thirsty dog! I would willingly fall the first victim of thy sword," and met his foolhardy enemy with a sharp thrust of his sword. Heijiyemon had expected by his defiant words to intimidate his pacific enemy, but now finding that Senzayemon showed a bold front with unflinching energy, he was disconcerted, giving an advantage to Senzayemon, who promptly took the opportunity and pressed strongly forward. For a while, however, Heijiyemon put up stout opposition to Senzayemon. But the superiority in arms of Senzayemon at last overpowered him. He tried to escape, and flung himself up on the verandah of the temple. Senzayemon by a deft stroke of his swift sword slashed the lower parts of his enemy's legs and cut them off. Then he sprang forward and cut off his head, which he brought into his lord's presence.

The lord welcomed this victorious warrior, and said:

"Heijiyemon enjoyed the reputation of being an excellent master at arms and highly skilled in the art of combat. And now that Senzayemon has vanquished such a stalwart warrior in one moment it does credit to his skill in swordsmanship, which, indeed, he has hitherto kept concealed.

He is worthy of honour and admiration."

Thus, the lord in his joy granted him the remaining half of the former reward and moreover added one more hundred *koku* of rice to his share.

Senzayemon became highly respected as a paragon of martial valour by all the clan. His nickname "Kaminari (Thunder) Senzayemon," which had formerly signified "coward" now became synonymous with "brave hero" in the people's conception.

We cannot conclude this story without a short account of the origin of the anger of Heijiyemon Todoroki against Tange Aoi. Once Lady Aoi made a pious visit to the Enkyô-ji Temple in Harima province, in a sedan-chair. It happened that Todoroki's wife also came to the temple for the same purpose by a similar conveyance. Their vehicles met. The temple stood on the summit of a high hill and the two women had to climb up a narrow path. Immediately the two chairs began to contest the right of precedence, though Todoroki's wife, an inferior in rank should have given way to Lady Aoi. Her Ladyship's party of course gained precedence by weight of numbers. The discomfited wife of Todoroki took this misfortune much to heart and on her return home told of the affair with bitterness of spirit to her husband.

Todoroki at first rejected all his wife's foolish accusations and complaints with a wise sense of propriety, but after repeated appeals he at last took up his wife's cause. Thereafter, his fatal grudge against his superior officer began to show itself in petty objections which he raised against almost everything the latter proposed or did. Todoroki's hatred and animosity were augmented by the supercilious cold attitude of Aoi, so much so that at last the revengeful spirit of Todoroki burst forth during the journey of their lord.

When all the circumstances of this tragedy were revealed the people praised the name of Yumesaki and denounced the foolish wife of the unfortunate Heijiyemon Todoroki as being the cause of her husband's death.

Anecdotes of Literary Men

HAKUCHO Masamune is one of the elder writers of the first order of to-day. He had been for some time considered as belonging to the past when all of a sudden in 1924 he wrote and published a drama which proved that he had still a future before him, to the great surprise of the reading public in Japan. It is told that he was once an earnest Christian and was baptised during his middle-school days. Immediately after finishing his middle-school course he went to Osaka with his elder sister, and thence came to Tokyo where he entered the college of literature in Waseda University.

He was then leading a wretched, lonely life in a small boarding-house at Ushigome, Tokyo. At that time Kôyô Ozaki was the lion of the day, with considerable influence in the literary world. It happened that whenever he chanced to pass the house of Ozaki he was seized with an indefinable emotion and started to run.

During his college days, he was respected by his school-mates and teachers for his talent and scholarship. In those days it was the custom in that University to tease the young teachers who had graduated from the Imperial University with vexing questions. One of the Professors in that university was Rinjirô Takayama (later Dr. Takayama), a trenchant critic gifted with a commanding style. He was the rage among the students of the day and his works are still popular. He was then teaching English. So Masamune often bombarded Professor Takayama in the English class. Once the noted Professor made a slip in translation. The boy never let such an opportunity escape; he attacked the Professor at once. But it was not long before Professor Takayama had to remove to Okitsu for the benefit of his health. During his stay there, it is said, Takayama never stinted his praise of Masamune's scholarship.

At another time in an English class Prof. A. made a wrong use of the definite

article. Thereupon the shrewd boy mildly demanded an explanation from his master of the use he had made of the article. The Professor then tried to gloss over the mistake he had made by making a haphazard answer. But the boy was not to be put off in such a way. He stood up and began to point out the Professor's mistake by enumerating about ten uses of the definite article. Thus the Professor had to submit.

The Professor is still teaching in Waseda University; every time he comes to explain the use of the definite article in the grammar class he gives about ten uses of the definite article, and recalling the incident with Masamune never fails to add that all this knowledge came from his former pupil.

For some time after his graduation, he was engaged in the compilation of the serial books of extension lectures on literature, of that university, and was besides a dramatic reporter for the *Yomiuri* newspaper. As he was then a bachelor he took to a wild, dissipated life. According to his own confession made afterwards it was the necessity for raising money to meet the debts he had incurred in courting a woman that first prompted him to write a novel.

When his masterpiece *Quo Vadis* appeared a certain critic praised the work as the best masterpiece in contemporary literature. Then his *Mud Puppet*, *A Resigned Woman*, *Poison*, *To Where?*, *Crepuscule*, etc. followed in succession. The keynote that pervades all these works is that kind of nihilism which is apt to be espoused by a man of dissolute habits, as well as the elegiac tone of a life doomed to darkness and despair, wailing and moaning amidst the hard realities of this world. We may assume that the scenes depicted in these works reveal the author's own experiences.

Jun-ichiro Tanizaki

Born in the family of a stockbroker, Jun-ichiro Tanizaki was a genuine native

of Tokyo. From childhood he had indulged in reading the works of the Edo age and taking pleasure in the *Ukiyo-ye* (Japanese genre pictures) of the same period.

While studying at the First Middle School he was famous as the most talented scholar in the whole school and so was advanced from the first grade to the third, a circumstance never before known in the history of the school.

It is told that in the class of Japanese composition his teacher often applauded his talents as a writer and read extracts from his compositions by way of stimulating the other students. And the students sang his praise in chorus.

Tanizaki had already evinced at this time an abnormal tendency. During the noon recess at school when urged by his class-mates he would often climb up to the teacher's platform and hold forth in an elated frame of mind in a lecture upon the licentious scenes depicted in Saikaku, Tanehiko and other writers. He also often boasted of fancied resemblance to the star actor, Kikugoro Onoye.

Before long he entered the First High School. But his life and mind were tinged with a decadent tendency, so that his attendance at school became lax, as he was immersed day and night in intemperance and profligacy. Once while travelling in the country he stopped at an inn and was as usual indulging himself. The amazed landlord challenged his name and calling, whereupon the future novelist made the curt reply, "I am a novelist," and then preserved a serene, nonchalant air.

During his college days his dissolute habits were not mended and from this cause and for lack of means he was obliged to give up his studies in the course of Japanese literature in the college of literature of the Tokyo Imperial University.

After quitting the University, he started a magazine under the title of *Shin-Shicho* (New Thoughts), with some of his friends, in which he published *A Boy*,

Tattoo, etc. In these he portrayed with masterly skill intense sensual emotions. These works were far superior to the cut and dry works then coming out, of the tendency of Naturalism. It is true that before he published these stories in his magazine he had once sent in to a certain magazine some of them, but the editor of the magazine mercilessly threw the MSS. into a wastepaper basket.

Till She Was Deserted, *The Devil*, *Murder of O-Tsuya*, etc., came from his pen, and gave a shock to the reading world. All his works have the flavour of the Edo age, and are characterized by exquisite treatment of sensual scenes.

He it was that first introduced the treatment of masochistic characters into Japanese literature. In this respect his name deserves to be remembered.



Misses de Bassompierre, daughters of the Belgian Ambassador at Tokyo, Dancing a Japanese Dance.

Mlles de Bassompierre, filles de l'ambassadeur de Belgique à Tokyo, dansant une danse japonaise.

Of late years he has turned to writing drama. *Because I Love You* and *Okuni and Gohei* are representative works in this line. *Okuni and Gohei* obtained a prize from the National Literature Society and was performed by first-rate actors such as Kôshirô Matsumoto, Kan-ya Morita, and others at the Imperial Theatre.

He has taken an interest in cinema plays, and has produced some dramas for the screen, one of which, the *Amateur Club*, prepared by the Japan Cinematograph Company, has enjoyed popularity.

Sukeo Miyajima

In these days when proletariat literature is being talked about the only representative of this school of writers is Sukeo Miyajima. He was born in 1886 at Yotsuya in Tokyo. His father was formerly a *samurai* of the Mino clan, in possession of a large estate which enabled him to live in easy circumstances. But after dabbling in speculations, he squandered his fortune to the last penny, and became bankrupt. This occurred when his son was in his eleventh year.

After this misfortune the bankrupt father went alone to Formosa, leaving his wife and son. The boy went as an apprentice to a sugar-merchant at the age of thirteen, and later worked as a shop-boy in a woollen cloth dealer's and the Mitsukoshi Department Store.

He developed a fancy for literature and was addicted to reading novels and literary magazines. Taking it into his head to become a disciple of Dr. Rohan Kôda, a great writer of the day he visited the great author to ask him to be admitted into the company of his followers, only to be refused.

At about sixteen years of age he came home afflicted with beri-beri. His father came back from Formosa in misery. During two years from the time when he was seventeen years old till the spring of the year when he became nineteen he was working as a boy in a dentist's house. It was during this time that the foundation of his learning was laid by reading.

In the meantime his father had become a purveyor for the Military Arsenal at Koishikawa, Tokyo, but being cruel to his son the boy could not hope to enjoy a quiet life at home. So keeping aloof from his father's house he managed to support himself by becoming an artisan in the employ of a hosier and sometimes by painting colours on picture post-cards. During this time he had a disappointment in love. In consequence he thought of making a wanderer's journey through Hokkaido but lacking the means to carry him to the island sauntered about the water-front of Yokohama, seeking a vessel that would give him a passage to the island, without taking any food for a few days.

Finding himself thus reduced to helplessness, he had no alternative but to come back to Tokyo. Recalling those days, he has said somewhere in one of his works:

"Hunger in some cases kills a man, but in other cases helps him. For myself, hunger drove me to eat what I could not touch before, and benevolent weariness came in good time to send me into sound sleep. Thus I revived. Yes, indeed I revived. I don't know whether I retraced my steps a little in my life's walk. It was not long before I felt that one acquires the conviction of his being worth something through some happy chance. But I also felt that a wound once sustained is never quite healed though on the surface it seems cured."

After that, he went through all the careers of a coolie, advertisement canvasser, stock-jobber's hand, and money-lender's clerk. All the results of his observations during these times are embodied in his *A Miner*, *An Unhated Murderer*, *Till the Death of the Dog*, *Thrown out of Work*, and *Chuji Kumisada*. Besides, he has published an essay on literature for the proletariat. In the hard struggles he has had in life he may be likened to Maxim Gorki. It is quite reasonable that having had such bitter experiences at the bottom of life's ladder he should be the star of the first magnitude in the world of proletariat literature.

Koji Uno

Like many other writers at the outset of their careers, Kôji Uno had a long experience of distress and chagrin before his talents were duly recognized by the world. He was born in the city of Hakata, Kyushu, in 1891. While studying English literature at Waseda University he became acquainted with Shôjiro Sawada, one of his school fellows, (now one of the most popular actors of the new school).

There was an actress named Miss Junko Watarase (now wife of Sawata), whose affections the two friends each contended to secure. At last Sawata won and the disappointed lover, who had been irregular in his attendance at school gave up his studies at the University and went to live at a relative's in Osaka.

Time went by, and his former classmates such as Kazuo Hirotsu, and Seiji Tanizaki (younger brother of Jun-ichiro Tanizaki) became successful writers of the day. The love-lorn youth was filled with restless anxiety and emulative spirit. At last he came back to the inhospitable Tokyo, where no one was ready to welcome him.

For some time he was living at a boarding-house with his mother, and often went to the Café Oolong, on the Ginza street, with his friend Kazuo Hirotsu, Otokichi Mikami and others to sip black tea, with what little money he had got from the pawn-broker for his clothes.

In such meetings it was his custom to severely criticize the great writers or express complaints against the situation in the literary circles of Japan. Shivering in his thin clothes in mid-winter, and with long, unkempt hair he went about the cafés, while he resentfully complained of his own wretched position as a writer. Even the waitresses at cafés took pity on him and patting his shoulder gently exhorted him to return to his birth-place, pointing it out as the best way open to him under the circumstances.

After careful consideration, however, he decided to sell *tsuboyaki* (shell-fish roast-

ed, shell and all, the flesh being cut into pieces and suitably seasoned) in the yard of the boarding-house in the hope of securing customers from among the boarders. This proved unsuccessful. In the meanwhile, he was doing hack-work such as writing novels for young girls or making translations.

Between these odd jobs he wrote his first novel worthy of the name, *In the Godown*. When he finished this novel, his friend Kazuo Hirotsu submitted it to Sakujiro Kanô, then editor of the *Bunsho Sekai*, a literary magazine for young readers, now abandoned, who, however, had not enough courage to publish it in his magazine.

But when the MSS. were shown to Hakuchô Masamune he praised the work so warmly that at last it won its way into the magazine. As the subject-matter, which had never been undertaken by any author was treated in a singularly eccentric manner it could not fail to attract the attention of the public. His name soon began to be talked about. He had thus obtained celebrity in a moment as a promising writer of the rising generation, no more so poor as to distress his mind about how to get a cup of black tea.

He has ever since been energetically working with ability, writing novels, either long or short, essays, in a bold, remarkable style, and his works appear in almost every notable magazine of to-day. He has displayed so many varied talents that he is nicknamed "chameleon."

Ujo Noguchi

One of the most popular and talented composers of ballads is Ujô Noguchi. One of his recent productions, beginning,

I'm a dry reed in a wild, O!

Thou'rt too a dry reed, O!

Thou and I are both dry reeds,

So we can't either prosper here below.

has enjoyed such popularity that it was and is still sung by men and women of almost every class, university students and children, labourers and bar-maids.

Noguchi was born in 1872 in the province of Hidachi. He was a graduate of the course of English literature, Waseda University. He himself regrets having ever had university education, because according to him many gross elements in the form of education have entered into his composition to prevent him from expressing his own natural self. He says, "I am extremely sorry for having ever been educated in Waseda."

If asked if he thought his alma mater so bad he would answer in the negative and explain himself thus: "My regret is rather that I have ever had any sort of education. My school education has given me information upon sundry things. Proportionately the world of my genuine heart has contracted and with that I have lost the power of ever giving utterance to my own heart, and expressing my real self. All the incongruous elements that have penetrated into my mind stifle my fresh, natural mentality. Truly I always endeavour to banish all external things but find all attempts fruitless. I even try to forget the alphabet but tenacious memory will never give up its hold. I abstain from reading newspapers, and keep no books in my possession. By all such means I am endeavouring to bring myself back to my true self, but in vain. And, thus I reproach my over-anxious parents for having given me an education at all. If it had been otherwise, let me imagine how more freely and with what more natural genuineness I should have been able to express myself in poetry in the form that would suit me best."

Kazuo Kato.

He was born in 1887 in Wakayama prefecture. Graduating from the Meiji Academy he acted as a clergyman for two years. But later he took part in the social and labour movements. He was at first a humanitarian and was besides regarded as a Tolstoian in a section of literary society.

But in time he could content himself no longer with passively expounding theories, and gradually came to take an active interest in the labour movement. In 1920 he started a magazine entitled *The Labour Movement*, in which he intended to publish socialistic literature and urged at the same time the necessity of socializing literature and art.

This magazine was abandoned, but Katô set about writing a lengthy novel. *From the Notes of a Propagandist* is his maiden effort.

His activities as a staunch champion of revolutionizing literature in the ranks of social novelists such as Sukeo Miyajima, Mimei Oga wa, Karoku Miyachi and others were remarkable.

But he could not be content with the work of a mere literary man. Soon he showed himself as a revolutionist in his speech at the inauguration of the "Freemen's League" which he organized.

Thenceforward all his professions and acts have confirmed the police authorities in their attitude toward Kato in looking upon him as a radical thinker, a character as dangerous as the late Sakaye Osugi. He has thus proved himself to be not merely a fantastic theorist but a socialist with a faculty of working out his own theories.

Thirty-Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society

THE thirty-third ordinary general meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society was held in the Constitution Memorial Building at Gondawara, Aoyama, Tokyo at 10 A. M. on May 6th, in the presence of H. I. M. the Empress.

At the appointed hour, H. I. H. Prince Kan-in, the Honorary President of the Society, entered the hall amid the playing of music.

Baron Hirayama, President of the Society, announced the opening of the meeting. He then reported on the business and accounts of the Society for the fiscal year of 1924-1925, after which a member of the Council was elected at a bye election, Mr. J. Inouye being chosen.

H. I. M. the Empress then arrived, and was welcomed by the Honorary President, the President and other members of the Society. After a short rest, Her Majesty entered the meeting, amid music, ushered by the President. She was accompanied by T. I. H. Dowager Princess Takeda, Princess Higashifushimi, Princess Nashimoto, Princess Higashikuni, Princess Kuni and Princess Li. She was greeted by the members and read the following address.—

“I am glad to attend the thirty-third general meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society and to see you. I appreciate the society's timely relief and sanitary work done with greater exertions than ever. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Juvenile Red Cross, which has been formed recently, is making progress in co-operation with the same organizations in foreign countries. I hope you will exert yourselves more than ever for the development of the society's work.”

Her Majesty was replied to by the Honorary President Prince Kan-in as follows:—

“We deem it the greatest honour that our thirty-third ordinary general meeting has been honored by the presence of H. I. M. the Empress and by her gracious Im-

perial message. A period of forty-nine years has passed since the foundation of the society, during which it has enjoyed ever increasing prosperity. It has at present 2,300,000 members. This is entirely due to the Imperial beneficence, for which we are boundlessly grateful.

“The society had revised its statutes for the object of enlarging its work, when the disastrous earthquake occurred. We are happy to tell Your Majesty, however, that our affairs after the earthquake are on the way to adjustment and our peace time work is making steady progress. We feel it our duty to promote the happiness of human beings more and more. We are resolved to exert ourselves for the accomplishment of our object to be worthy of Your Majesty's great beneficence.”

The President then announced the closing of the meeting, and Her Majesty left amid the respectful salutes of those in attendance, and after a recess in the rest-room, she returned to the Imperial Palace.

The meeting was attended by about 18,000 persons, including the Army and Naval Ministers and many prominent officials and gentlemen.

136 persons were awarded Medals for Merit and 1,933 persons Medals for special members.

The President Baron Hirayama's report to the meeting reads substantially as under:—

“In the fiscal year of 1924-1925, the society was granted 10,000 yen by the Imperial Court towards the maintenance fund and 5,000 yen by H. I. M. the Emperor towards the expenses of the gratuitous treatment of patients in its head hospital, besides warm clothes for the charity-patients as usual.

“On April 4th, 1925, Her Majesty specially honoured us with the gift of her autographic ode, which we received with profound gratitude.

“During 1924, our members increased 96,382, bringing their total number up to

2,300,041. At present, we hold funds amounting 36,422,500 yen. Our relief corps have at present 4,742 members, of whom 258 are physicians, 304 matrons, 11 chief men nurses, 4,026 nurses and 143 men nurses.

"A relief contingent sent to Saghalien came back in April last as a result of the evacuation of the Japanese troops. We thus brought to an end our work in Alexandrovsk, which had been carried on since July, 1912. In the Chinese disturbances, our Mukden Hospital had a number of wounded men in the Mukden army to treat, and a contingent consisting of the Vice-Director of our head hospital, physicians and nurses was despatched from Tokyo in November last to aid in the relief work there. They came back in December after accomplishing their mission.

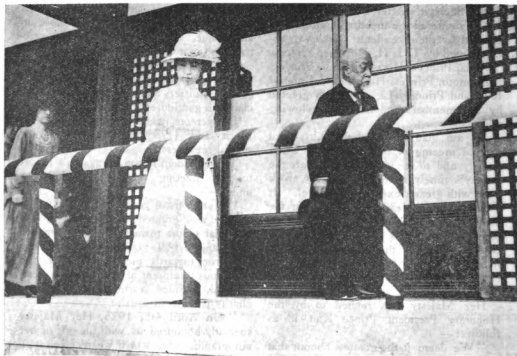
"During 1924, 1,031,592 persons entered our head and branch hospitals, which had 2,828,001 outpatients. The number of regular and extraordinary relief

offices, maternity hospitals, midwife training schools, lying-in homes, child health consultation offices and summer forest and sea-shore sanatoriums for children, conducted by our branch offices, have been increasing yearly.

"The Juvenile Red Cross has made marked development, there being 1,557 corps with 386,818 members throughout the country and 12 corps having communication with foreign Juvenile Red Cross Societies."

"We sent 3 deputies to the third general meeting of the Red Cross League, held in Paris in April, 1924."

"The extraordinary relief system, organized after the earthquake in 1923, was dissolved during February to April, 1924. Our head and maternity hospitals took over a number of patients on the closing of the extraordinary hospitals, but their treatment was finished in June, 1924. We spent 4,843,790 yen on the earthquake relief work and we relieved 2,008,783 persons."



H.I.M. the Empress of Japan at the Thirty-Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society.
S.M. l'Impératrice à l'assemblée générale ordinaire de la Société Japonaise de la Croix-Rouge.

Commercial Intelligence

Exceptionally Low Call Money.—

Call money has dropped heavily. This fact and a decrease in the general loans of the Bank of Japan have been the two most noteworthy events in the money market of late. The call money rate, which began to decline some time before May, fell precipitately in May, on the 7th of which it broke down the conventional rate in Tokyo, overnight calls ruling only at 1.2 sen. On the 14th, the latter rate stood at 1.05 sen. Even at the month end, the rate ruled only at 1.45 sen. As the rate stood at 1.4 sen and 1.5 sen in the middle of January and March respectively, the above rate shows a heavy fall. No such low rate has been witnessed in the past four years. The reason is an increase in the supply, while the demand has decreased. The putting out of call money was restricted by the failure of Messrs. Takata & Co., which cautioned the banks in general. But the lowering of the Bank of Japan's rate set their minds at ease. Consequently, they put out money much more than before. Hence, the increased supply as above. Another feature is a decrease in the Bank of Japan's general loans, which broke down the 200,000,000 yen line on May 9th and stood at 177,699,000 yen on May 14th, although they now stand at a little over that limit. There are not frequent cases of the bank's general loans having fallen below 200,000,000 yen. The chief reason is found in the fact that the banks having been off their guard upon no active demand for funds being created

even after the lowering of the central bank's rate parted with a part of their funds, which went in turn towards reducing the latter's general loans by direct or indirect repayment.

Spring Sericulture.—The Sericultural Section of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry reports the gathering of silk-worm eggs for this season as increasing 2.7 per cent over the normal year, as the sericulturists are unusually intent on work in expectation of an advance in the price of cocoons. The silkworms are generally in pretty good condition and the mulberry crop is thought to be nearly enough to feed them satisfactorily.

Nationalization of Electric Power Business.—The nationalization of the hydro-electric industry is being advocated by some politicians, and its realization is considered by them as having considerable possibility.

Clearing of Bills in May.—During May, the bills cleared in the Tokyo Clearing House numbered 1,062,000 valued at 2,977,595,000 yen. As compared with April, the number increased 20,000 and the value 107,114,000 yen. The total from January to May amounted to 4,980,000 bills valued at 13,877,326,000 yen, an increase of 720,000 in number and 2,417,841,000 yen in value over the same interval. 1924. This increase was principally owing to an increment in deposit certificates on account of call-money and not to the growth of commercial transaction.

From the Japanese Press

Prince Chichibu's Visit to Europe.

—H. I. H. Prince Chichibu, who is looked upon by the Japanese people as a typical representative of young Japan as much as the Prince Regent his elder brother, and who is pure, sagacious and full of humanness, is leaving Japan for Europe to prosecute his studies there, in realization of his cherished desire and we wish him good health and bon voyage, says the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi* in its editorial of May 24th.

The Imperial Prince is expected to spend the first year of his stay in Europe in home life in a high class British family and then to study sociology in Oxford University. It is unprecedented in Japan for an Imperial prince to study abroad. Prince Chichibu is going to make a special study of sociology in the most authoritative institution of learning in England, which does credit to the wise consideration of his Imperial parents and to his own intelligence.

Social unrest has been felt horribly in the world since the World War, and it is not an exaggeration to say that the attention of human politics is being directed to removing this unrest. The atmosphere of this social unrest is enveloping Japan more and more closely, where it is felt keenly that the political centre is progressing rapidly towards the same object as above.

England, in which Prince Chichibu will stay for the most part of his visit to Europe, is noted for her proper and sincere political policy taken against social unrest. The Prince's study of sociology in this senior country and his acquisition of a true knowledge of her social affairs

will, the paper trusts, have a great effect on the Japanese national life in future and will make a new departure in Japanese social work. It is also hoped by the paper that the Prince's going to England will be taken advantage of by the Japanese Government and people in trying to advance rapidly their social and relief works, which will be the best parting-present to the Prince.

The Strike in Tsingtau.—The spinners' strike in Tsingtau has developed to so serious a condition that the Japanese Minister in Peking has strictly cautioned the Chinese Government against it and the Japanese Navy Department is said to have decided to despatch a destroyer to safeguard the Japanese residents. The *Chugai Shogyo* highly regrets the frequent occurrence of such events since the strike in Shanghai.

The strike does not seem to be purely economical in nature, unlike other strikes of purely economic aspect and much like the Shanghai strike, for it is noted that the wires are being pulled by Communists and it is an anti-foreign agitation in part. The paper fears the recent occurrence of one strike after another in China is the result of the mistake in Japanese policy taken towards the Shanghai strike, and regards with apprehension its future effects.

The strike of spinners in China is a great menace to the Japanese businessmen interested in the spinning industry in China, and if a satisfactory solution of the question should not be found and this state of things be allowed to exist, the Japanese spinning enterprises in that country will have to take a negative and conservative

attitude, which will not promote Japan's economic interests in China. The paper thinks the question to be too important to pass without due notice on the part of the Japanese Government, which ought to adopt a thoroughly effective plan to cope with the situation.

Tariff Revision and Commodity Prices.—A general revision in the import tariff has been long under consideration. Its importance is generally admitted at present, when the economic circumstances show a great change from the date of enactment of the existing rates.

Regarding the general policy of tariff revision, the *Tokyo Asahi* wishes the Government not to make the revision a means for increasing the state revenue, which should be absolutely avoided, at present. It is of first importance to consider the commodity question, which has been left in abeyance since the war and which has the closest bearing upon the unfavourable balance of foreign trade, the heavy fall of the exchange and the difficulty attending a reduction in the state and local expenditures. No social policy can be more effectual than the solution of the commodity price question to moderate the hardships of the national life. Tariff revision liable to intensify the rise of commodities, should be avoided. The Seiyu Party seems to be advocating the protection of the chemical industry as a means for the establishment of the country on an industrial basis. But no industry can, be hoped to develop simply by protection, argues the paper, as may be seen in the example of the official protection given liberally to the dye stuff industry with no success. The best way for agricultural

villages to prosper is considered by most people to be to bring up the price of rice by imposing a high import duty on it. Steady development of agricultural villages can not be hoped for by that means in the opinion of the paper, and it would only tend to increase the high cost of living.

In considering a general revision of the import tariff, it is important to first give thought to the stabilization of the national life, and it would be dangerous to intensify its insecurity by an increased tariff. There are, however, not a few industrial lines, development of which may be expected by increased tariff protection, without affecting in any particular way the national life. These industries ought to be accorded additional protection. It must be remembered, however, that a revision of the import tariff is desired mainly for stabilizing the national life and not for protecting industry.

Japanese-American Relations.—The unpleasant feeling between the Japanese and American peoples seems to have moderated considerably now, says the *Osaka Mainichi* in its editorial of May 7th, which looks on the fact as a matter of the greatest congratulation not only for the two countries, but for world peace and human happiness. Still, the diplomatic relations between the two countries are not yet quite in an tranquil state, and their improvement is a thing, ever on the minds of thoughtful Japanese and American people.

Both Mr. Matsudaira, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington and Mr. Bancroft, the American Ambassador in Tokyo have created a good impression on the respective countries. Mr. Bancroft

is studying not only the Japanese position in relation to the immigration question, but Japan and the Japanese national character.

It is beyond dispute, the paper continues, that this will be fruitful in improving Japanese-American relations. The unsatisfactory condition of relations was essentially because of lack of understanding of Japan and the Japanese people by most American people. Had they understood the Japanese people as much as the Japanese people understood America and the Americans the question never would have grown so difficult. The paper keenly feels the necessity of asking the American people to strive first of all to understand, more earnestly than before, Japan and the Japanese people.

The American Ambassador stated in a speech that the fundamental condition for the two countries' rapprochement lies in mutual respect and friendship. He is quite right. No amity can ever be hoped for between the two countries, argues the paper, unless the two peoples respect each other and are friendly. The paper sees a difference in the mutual respect and friendship of the towards the white and yellow races, considering that they do not grant to the Japanese what they granted to the white race merely because of the difference of skin colour.

The Japanese people have been treating the American question with caution and prudence more than supposed by the Americans keeping always in mind not to give way to their emotions and believing that the foundation of peace is international friendship as Mr. Bancroft rightly says.

Balance of International Accounts.—The Finance Minister Mr. Hamaguchi speaking recently at the Governors' Conference, touched upon the question of the balance of Japan's international accounts, viewing the existing as well as future conditions with a feeling of insecurity. For remedying the matter, some laws had been created and a com-

mittee had been formed with a view to finding means to economize international payments, at his instance. He desired the spreading of the habit of using domestic products instead of imported goods through the help of the local Governors.

The *Tokyo Asahi* in its editorial of May 6th appreciates Mr. Hamaguchi's warning against the future balance of our international accounts, but it regrets to note that in the above speech, the able financier did not suggest fundamental means remove the cause of the insecure feeling.

The greatest easiness was felt by England as to the abnormal balance of the international accounts since the war, with an enormous excess of imports over exports, a great decrease in international credits and a considerable increase in debts to America. Recently, however, her international accounts have been showing a balance, much better than before, which has brought up the foreign exchange to par and has allowed the ban on gold to be lifted. This financial improvement was effected by a great retrenchment in the state expenditure, by the liquidation of the national debts, by a mitigation of the national burden and by a fall in commodity prices.

Contrary are things in Japan. The Government authorities speak of the impossibility of lightening the national burden, while they profess to reform the taxation system. Mr. Hamaguchi speaks of a ray of hope of a revival in the financial world, thanks to the administrative and financial reforms and re-adjustment. The financial retrenchment is, however, to simply and negatively limit the expansion of expenditure and not to greatly curtail it as in England. This policy is not the means to develop the national resources or to foster the growth of industry, for which the general budget must be cut down. Moreover, the issue of bonds is increasing yearly in Japan, while England has succeeded in reducing her national debts. In the circumstances, no improvement in the financial world can be hoped for by

us, and so long as it is left unimproved, it is impossible to expect a favourable balance of the international accounts.

Mr. Hamaguchi emphasizes the necessity of restricting the importation of foreign goods. But that cannot be avoided, since commodity prices here are higher than those abroad and the people cannot be forced to use domestic products, while there are the better imported goods to be purchased at a cheaper price, however they are encouraged to use them be appealing to their patriotism.

The curtailment of payments to foreign lands and the use of domestic products are good to a degree, if there are suitable methods of doing it. Still the effect produced will be slight. The paper wonders why the Finance Minister has not considered seriously the fundamental achievement of the object.

The result of this year's foreign trade is being watched publicly with more than usual interest for the recovery of the yen from its declining tendency has an important bearing upon the future. The question of lifting the ban on gold, too has much more to do with the result of this year's foreign trade than with the English removing the embargo argues the *Tokyo Asahi* in its editorial of June 3rd.

For the first five months of 1925, the import trade amounted to about 1,300,000,000 yen and the export trade to about 800,000,000 yen, with the balance of about 500,000,000 yen against us. When compared with the same interval, 1924, the imports were nearly unchanged, while the exports increased 140,000,000 yen, which is nearly equivalent to a decrease in the balance against us. From these figures, we can nearly gather the maximum amount, by which the imports will exceed the exports in this year's import period, although there is still a month within the first half year. The question is how much of the unfavourable balance can be compensated for by an excess of exports over imports in the export season in the second half year.

In the past five months, nearly all imported goods lost in value from the same

interval, 1924, except raw cotton, which reached 530,000,000 yen, gaining about 200,000,000 yen over the corresponding period last year. This latter figure made the total import trade no less than that of last year. Such an increase of raw cotton was caused by the advance of its price per picul by 21 yen over last year. On the other hand, iron, timber, machinery, etc. for the work of re-construction fell off over 130,000,000 yen, which sets off the increase in raw cotton. The export trade increased 140,000,000 yen mainly because of a decline in the exchange. The increased exports are headed by raw silk increasing 47,000,000 yen and cotton fabrics gaining 36,000,000 yen.

The balance of foreign trade for the second half year will be decided by the amount of raw cotton on the import side and by that of raw silk and cotton fabrics on the export side. The paper estimates the yearly balance of foreign trade against us to be in the vicinity of 350,000,000 yen, of which 100,000,000 yen may be covered by the balance of general international accounts in favour of us, leaving 250,000,000 yen to be paid by an increase in our foreign debts or a decrease in the specie held abroad.

This unfavourable balance of foreign trade continually in the past is a serious question of our national existence which must be taken into serious consideration by the whole nation. Its solution cannot be simple. It is possible and advantageous to prevent the importation of some goods, while it is impossible and disadvantageous as to other goods. The same may be said of the export trade. It is also necessary to individually consider an increase in our international receipts other than foreign trade. We must seek and settle a suitable means for the most satisfactory solution of the question of the continued excess of imports over exports. The total unfavourable balance of foreign trade for this year will amount to over 350,000,000 yen, and as no improvement of the exchange can be hoped for a time to come, the paper desires a deliberate attention and decision of the nation.

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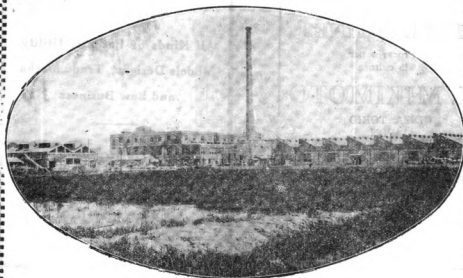
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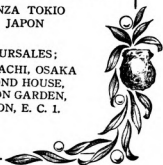


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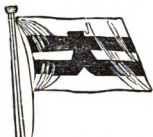
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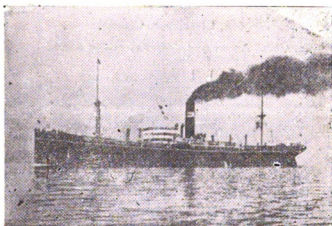
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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE CO

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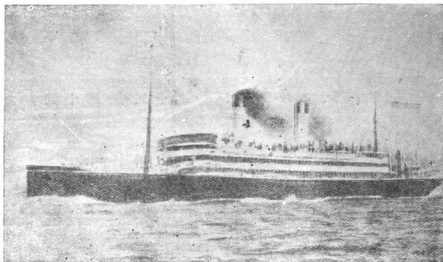
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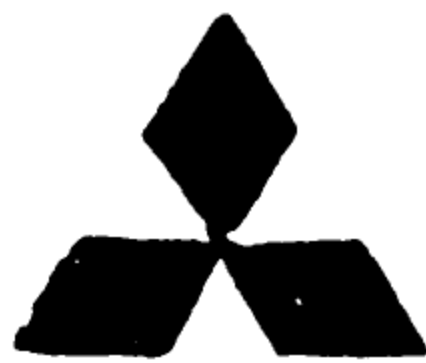
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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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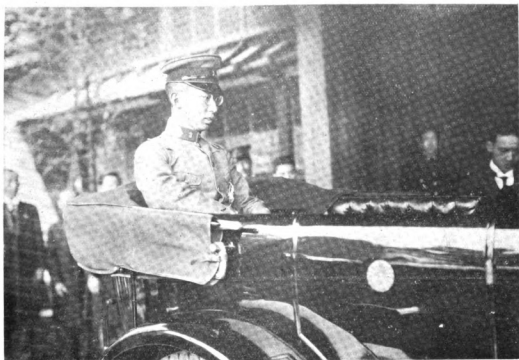
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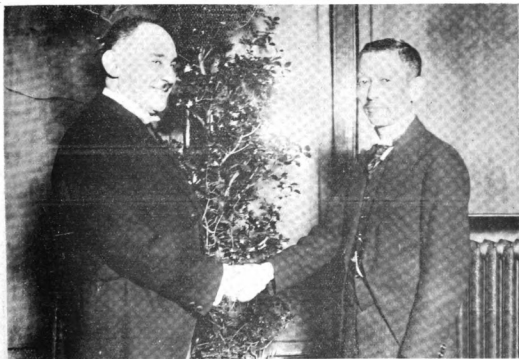
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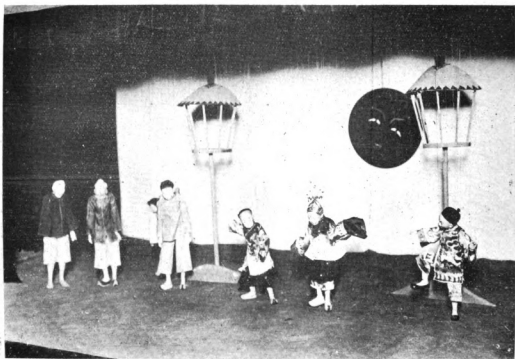


H. I. H. Prince Chichibu leaving his residence.
S. A. I. le Prince Tchi-tchibou partant de son Palais.

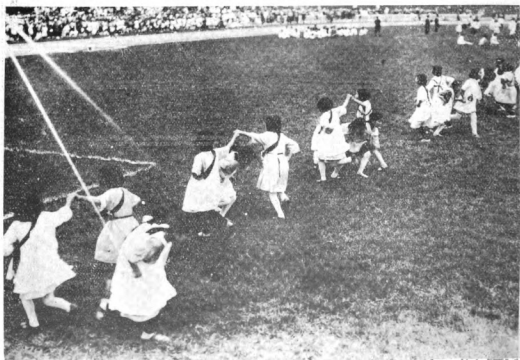


Salutation between H. E. Victor Copp, new Russian Ambassador to Tokyo and H. E. Tokichi Tanaka, new Japanese Ambassador to Russia.

Salutation entre S. E. M. Victor Copp, Ambassadeur de Russie à Tokio et S. E. M. Tokichi Tanaka, Ambassadeur Japonaise à Moscow.



A Puppet Show at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.
Représentation de marionnettes à l'Hôtel Impérial.



The Grand Exercises of Primary School Children.
Jeu d'enfants.

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XV

JUNE, 1925

No. VX

The Month In Progress

THE EDITOR'S DIARY

MAY 9.—It is understood that the military authorities are setting about the preparations for the national mobilization plan.

Viscount Goto visited the Premier and is said to have laid before him a project to organize a joint-stock company with a capital of 200,000,000 yen for the object of developing the resources of Siberia, getting 7 per cent. subsidiary interest from the Japanese Government on the capital in lieu of the expenditure for the despatch of troops to the place. The Premier said he would carefully consider the matter and give a reply.

May 11.—The Imperial Silver Wedding was celebrated throughout the country. In the Imperial Palace, a luncheon was given by the Prince Regent to about 200 civil and military functionaries. The whole city of Tokyo was in gala attire.

H.I.H. Prince Chichibu was promoted to Lieutenant.

May 12.—The Premier invited to-day the private projectors of the proposed Japan Wireless Telegram Co., Ltd. to a luncheon at his official residence. The guests listened to the Premier's speech and to the Communication Minister Mr.

Inukai's detailed explanation of the company's organization. At table, opinions were interchanged on the project.

May 13.—In the small hours of to-day, fire broke out in the town of Kumagaya, Saitama-ken. Fanned by a gale, the flames spread rapidly in all directions and burnt down over 700 houses, devastating one-sixth of the town, until they were checked at 5. 30 A.M.

May 14.—The regimental colours of the 16 infantry and 4 cavalry regiments, which were abolished on account of armament reduction, will be returned with ceremonies to the Prince Regent on the 25th, when they will be taken by their bearers to the Imperial Palace.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Seiyu-kai was held at which the installation of Baron Tanaka as the President and the celebration of the combination of the three political parties took place. About 2,000 persons were present.

May 16.—H. I. H. Prince Chichibu is leaving Japan for England shortly. Before his departure, it has been earnestly desired by his parents and dignitaries of the Imperial Household to select his finance, but no suitable one seems to have been found

after their most careful search for the past few months.

About 60,000 freight cars of the nationalized railways and the railways connected with them are to be equipped with an automatic coupler for the three days beginning July 17th. An anxiety has been felt as to the disposal of the 4,000 connectors, but it has now been ascertained that all of them will be employed in other directions, but for 10 per cent.

In a trial run, the *Tokyo Asahi* aviator, which is to shortly visit Europe, made no-stop-flight over a distance of 1,500 metres between Tachiarai and Morioka on the 12th, piloted by Captain Abe, breaking the record in Japan. The Imperial Aero-Society has sent a letter to the *Tokyo Asahi*, congratulating it on the success and hoping a greater achievement in the future.

May 17.—After an amount of difficulty had, the Tokyo Municipal project for the building of the underground railway lines in the city of Tokyo and environs has at last been approved conditionally by the competent authorities.

May 18.—The Communications authorities are said to have decided on a fundamental policy for the encouragement of private aviation on a very comprehensive plan from next fiscal year.

May 19.—The Seiyu Party is thinking of new platforms to be announced as a means to extend its influence by taking advantage of its fushion with two other parties. Its executives are almost at one as to a revision of the import tariff as most urgent of what to be adopted as a platform, as it is thought to be easy to procure an additional revenue of 100,000,000 yen by it.

May 20.—The educational authorities are said to have decided to revise con-

siderably the present primary school text books in consideration of the progress of the times and to use the revised books from the beginning of next school year. Since their first publication, the present books have been changed in part when necessity arose, but several important national events occurring these few years have called for their thorough revision.

May 21.—Baron Tanaka, the new President of the Seiyu Party, is said to have a new Chinese policy for the permanent welfare of Japan and the co-existence and co-prosperity of the two countries, which he wishes to accomplish by having China abolish the likin and all other taxes on merchandise, for the object of insuring the liberty and development of trade in the interior, to have a gold exchange system established in China, in addition to the existing silver exchange system, to develop traffic and communications and to re-adjust the finances of the central Government, to fix its financial sources and to stabilize the political situation in the country.

May 22.—The establishment of the Japanese Embassies in China and Turkey has not been realized in the past under various circumstances. It is said negotiations will be started formally within a few days. The Turkish Embassy will be placed in Constantinople, Mr. Obata being its first head.

May 23.—The military authorities are said to have finished investigations concerning a revision in the Conscription Law and to have decided to present the bill to the next session of the Imperial Diet after considering it at a conference of the Military, Naval, Educational, Home, Foreign and Judicial Departments.

May 24.—A severe earthquake visited Tajima Province shortly after 11. A.M.

on the 23rd, destroying completely Toyo-oka-machi and Kinosaki-machi, the latter of which was known as a famous hot spring place.

The two *Tokyo Asahi* aviators *Hatsukaze* and *Kochikaze* will leave Japan for Europe over Siberia in the middle of July. The Russian Government has approved the passage of the aviators over Siberia.

May 25.—H.I.H. Prince Chichibu left Yokohama for England by the warship *Izumo* at noon on the 24th. The Prince Regent and other Imperial Princes and Princesses, high dignitaries, the corps diplomatique, members of both Houses and others, together with thousands of school pupils and people sent him off enthusiastically at the Yokohama hatoba.

May 26.—The ceremony of returning the colours of the 16 infantry and 4 cavalry regiments, which were abolished recently on account of the armaments readjustment was held in the Imperial Palace at 10.30 A.M. on the 25th.

May 27.—On the 26th, 180 military officers were put in the first reserve list, including Generals Fukuda, Yamanashi, Ono and Machida and eight Lieutenant-Generals.

May 28.—It has been officially announced that H.I.H. Crown Princess had been examined and found by the court physicians to be pregnant and to be in the fourth month. She is doing well.

May 29.—Mr. Inukai, the Minister of Communications, has decided to resign the post and to retire from the political world, in which he has taken an active part for the past forty years or so. He is also resigning membership of the House of Representatives. Mr. Kojima, the Vice-Minister of Communications, is following the step. On the 27th, Mr. Inukai visited Baron Tanaka, the Presi-

dent of the Seiyu-kai and Mr. Takahashi, its former President, to whom he submitted his decision for approval. In a statement made by him concerning the above course, he gives the reason for his resignation as his ardent wish to devote himself hereafter to the spreading of the purpose of the manhood suffrage, piloting, if he can, the youths, newly enfranchised, as their adviser, for the remnant of his active life, which will be only five or six years.

May 30.—On the 29th, a regular Cabinet conference was held, and it considered and accepted formally the resignation of Mr. Inukai.

May 31.—Mr. K. Adachi the manager of the Kensei-kai was appointed the Minister of Communications in succession to Mr. Inukai and the installation ceremony took place to-day in the Akasaka Palace.

June 1.—The Home Department is considering the second colonization program of the Hokkaido.

June 2.—The Government wishes to appropriate an amount for the formation of a fuel research system in next fiscal year, in realization of its cherished desire in the past several years, as the fuel question has grown more important now. The exact amount of petroleum oil in deposit in Japan has not yet been mentioned. The deposit of coal was estimated to be 8,792,000,000 tons in 1911, but the estimate was unreliable.

June 3.—The South Sea Office of Japan is said to have decided on an adventurous visit to the mandate South Sea Islands from Japan by an oil engined boat of 30 tons, as a trial of its plan to open a new route between the two places.

June 4.—Dr. Gejo, a great bacteriologist in the Tokyo Municipal Hygienic

Laboratory, has recently discovered that the typhoid bacillus has eight species, each of which has a different nature. This discovery is considered epochmaking in the treatment of typhoid fever.

June 6.—At the Cabinet conference held on the 5th, it is said to have been decided to make next fiscal year's estimates under a retrenchment policy as for this fiscal year, admitting no new demands but of urgent nature, but including 20,000,000 yen to be additionally paid by the Treasury as primary school teachers' salaries, in preference to all other demands.

June 7.—Yokohama has a plan of a big hotel building under the direction of the Mayor Mr. Ariyoshi. The hotel will be placed on the Bund and will be a four storied ferro-concrete building, covering an area of 2,000 *tsubo* and having about 100 rooms. It will be built and managed by a joint-stock company with a capital of 1,500,000 yen. The object is to facilitate the sojourn of foreign business men and others in Yokohama.

June 9.—The Biwa Lake Association has been formed recently under the presidency of Mr. Suyematsu, the Governor of Shiga Prefecture, for the purpose of planning and managing public enterprises for developing Biwa Lake and other places of scenic beauty in the neighbourhood, which will be finally made into a national park.

June 10.—The recent earthquake in San-in District has brought many examples of how some animals are sensitive to natural disasters as the earthquake in Kwanto District did. In this connection. Mr. Hayashi, the Chief of the Tennoji Zoological Garden, Osaka, has stated that the macaw is exceedingly susceptible to such things, but none excels the crocodile

and one in the Osaka garden made an unusually big roar just before the severe shock was felt.

June 11.—The Naval authorities seem to be inclined to shorten the term of service if the Military authorities decide on it. The term to be shortened will be one year.

June 12.—The Imperial Academy is said to project issuing at least once in a month bulletins entitled "Proceedings of the Imperial Academy," except August and September, containing outlines of general and scientific researches inventions in Japan, the publication of which has hitherto been liable to be rather too late. These publications will be distributed gratis among the foreign and Japanese universities, libraries, institutes, academies, etc.

The Judicial Department is said to have decided to permit women to practise at the bar, after a series of conferences held by the Lawyers' Law Revision Committee. The recent great growth of female crimes seems to have accelerated the adoption of the decision. Accordingly female judges and public procurators may be appointed. There is, however, a bar to the practical realization of the decision, namely, the question of women's qualifications for examination for advocates, for no women can enter the schools, whose graduates only are qualified for the examination, under the existing educational system.

June 13.—The unemployment is increasing more and more among the school graduates, there being over 30 per cent. of this year's graduates of 51 Government and private academies being still unable to find employment as against the average rate of 23 per cent. in the previous two years. These unemployed graduates are most of the law, economic and literary courses and partly of the

medical, scientific and engineering courses. The female graduates have a very high percentage of unemployment.

June 14.—The Conscription Law Revision Commission in the Army Department met for the first time on the 8th and will meet on every Monday from the 22nd, completing its work within three months. The fundamental lines, along which the law will be revised, are said to be that the revision is considered on the premise that military education can be

given to young men and boys from the fiscal year of 1926-1927 and that the present term of service with the colours of two years be shortened to one year and a half.

June 15.—The exploration of the Canadian Rockies is planned by the Nippon Sangaku-kai with the support of the *Osaka Mainichi* and the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi*. The explorers, Mr. A. Maki and six others, will leave Japan for America on the 19th.



The jubilant tiffin to which the Tokyo citizens were invited at the passage of the Universal Suffrage Bill.

Réjouissances publiques à l'occasion du vote du suffrage universel.

A History of the Japanese Stage

FAMOUS actors in the first half of the Horeki era were Otani Hiroji and Bando Hikosaburo, besides Ichikawa Danjuro the Second and Sawamura Sojuro the First, whom we have already diserved. These four were then called the *shitenno* of Yedo actors (the *shitenno* being the four Deva kings, thus alluding to the four greatest). Ichikawa Danzo the First, the senior of the above four, was called the *hitori-musha* (the lone hero) in contrast to the "*shitenno*".

Ichikawa Danzo became a pupil of Ichikawa Danjuro the First in the eighth year of Genroku (1688). He excelled in *aragoto* (rough characters) and *kataki-yaku* (villain's part). He was best in a pathetic scene, and as one remonstrating to a lord, he gave a feeling of reality to spectators, who were deeply moved by his acting. Being old-fashioned and steady, he did not make any exceptionally great hit. Yet his grand, weighty and dignified attitude accounted much for his greatness on the stage.

Otani Hiroji was the real son of Otani Hiroyemon, a famous actor. In the 14th year of Genroku (1701), he first played the role of a child at the Morita Theatre. In the 7th year of Hoyei, he impersonated a bad court-noble at the Yamamura Theatre. In the third year of Shotoku, he performed with such success at the Nakamura Theatre, that it marked the beginning of his rise in the theatrical world. Later, he played a warrior in the person of Omori Hikoshichi, as Ichikawa Danjuro the Second acted also in *aragoto* as Daito-no-Miya. The *seridashi* (emergence from below the stage) was first introduced in Yedo then, a method adopt-

ed to give a super-realistic air and to present a picturesque scene.

In the 16th year of Kyoho (1731) Otani played the part of Yui Shosetsu at the Nakamura Theatre. When Shosetsu and his younger sister Katsuragi (a prostitute impersonated by Segawa Kikunojo) declared their names to each other, it was quickly changed from the form of a domestic drama into that of the gorgeous costuming of a historical play. He took the model of this change from a marionette play at the Takeda Theatre, Osaka. This quick change has since been known as the *hikinuki* in Yedo.

Big and burly, he was generous and grand in acting.

Bando Hikosaburo first entered the theatrical world of Yedo in the 4th year of Hoyei (1707). Later, he played in Kyoto and Osaka, and came back to Yedo some time after the above year. He was characteristically steady in acting. He once said that while playing the role of a samurai, one must always carry a short sword with him even in the green-room, for the prudent samurai never forgot to wear his sword wherever he was.

Once he met Ichikawa Danjuro, Sawamura Sojuro and Otani Hiroji in Danjuro's house and talked with them of their studies of art. He said:

"In my youth, I successfully played the part of Mohei the Paper-Hanger, and this success was the first step towards my rise in the world. When I recollect it, however, I feel ashamed of my poor art. Later, I took the character of Tsukimoto Mushanosuke in Ganryu-jima, and I had Fujikawa Hanzaburo as my opponent, who played the part of the villain. I owe

much of my success to his realistic acting of the villain. For the subsequent four years, I do not feel I was successful, although I have been praised for my art.'"

This talk illustrates his straightforwardness of character.

The theatrical world in Yedo in the latter part of the Horeki era was represented by the following three actors.

Ichikawa Danjuro the Fourth is said to have been a lovechild of Ichikawa Danjuro the Second. He succeeded to the name, as the third Danjuro, the heir of the second, died young. For a time after his succession to the name, he was slightly looked down upon by theater-goers, who spoke of his acting not fitting the style of the Ichikawa family. The criticism was reasonable in part, for he and the second Danjuro were extremely different from one other on every point of action and character. The second was small, while the fourth was tall. The former had a round face and was sanguine, while the latter had a long face and was nervous. The former calmly composed a *haiku* (short ode), when his son died, while the latter cried in the presence of other actors at the loss of his grand son. The former was open minded and gentle, while the latter was emotional and manly.

As the two were so different in character and physique so they were two extremes on the stage. The Second best suited the part of rough characters to meet the taste of the light hearted and open-minded spectators of the Genroku period, while the fourth was best qualified for the realistic representation of cruel scenes, expressional of the modern deliberate and nervous sentiment. The Second was lively and showy in acting and the Fourth was cheerless and modest. The latter took a course which was quite different

from the hereditary way of acting of the Ichikawa family. Those who demanded rough character roles from Ichikawa Danjuro, were disappointed at the acting of the Fourth and criticized him.

His strongest role was that of a double-dyed scoundrel. He was best at the impersonation of Taira-no-Kagekiyo, which won the applause of the spectators and which he did innumerable times. He was an earnest student of stage-craft, and always studied it with careful attention with his colleagues.

This earnest study of his art steadily elevated his value in the eyes of theater-goers, who has once spoken ill of him, until he won the highest popularity and the reputation of being the leading light of the theatrical world.

Otani Hiroji the Second, who was a son of Tatsumatsu Buzayemon, a puppet-player, was at first with the father. Later, he became a pupil of Otani Hiroji the First, when he was called Otani Bunzo. He was connected with the Ichimura Theatre in the 20th year of Kyoho (1735), and succeeded to the name of his master in the first year of Kanbun (1748). He was big and handsome. His stage attitudes bore a striking resemblance to those of his master. At first, he played the roles of villains. Later, he became skilful in playing the part of Omori Hikoshichi and was accustomed to the part of *aragoto* (rough characters) and *jitsu-goto* (true plays).

Once, he wrestled with Nakamura Sukegoro on the stage. This brought down the house. He often performed the same play.

Onoye Kikugoro the First, who was a son of Otowaya Hanpei, at the Miyako Mandayu Theatre, Kyoto, became a pupil of Onoye Samon, an actor taking

female parts, in Kyoto, in his childhood. In the 15th year of Kyoho (1730), he first appeared on the Kyoto stage as an actor in young men's parts. Afterwards, he played the role of women. In the first year of Kanpo (1741), he played with the company of Ichikawa Danjuro the Second, when they visited Osaka. Danjuro, who appreciated his talent, took him to Yedo. He won success as an actor playing female parts in Yedo. In the 2nd year of Horeki (1752), he became an independent leading actor. In Yedo, Kyoto and Osaka, he successfully retained his name and position as an actor of the first rank. He died in the 3rd year of Tenmei (1791).

He was distinguished by his good looks. When he impersonated a woman, he was enchantingly pretty. He was best as an amorous woman. He succeeded as a leading actor playing male parts afterwards, too. So much success won by a single man in male and female parts had never been excelled in the past.

He was earnest in his work and went so much detail in acting as to make the spectators tired of it. This excessive minuteness and artifice were liable to ill affect the atmosphere on the stage. This was his defect. The same thing was seen in Onoye Kikugoro the Fifth in the Meiji era. It is strange, for they had no blood relation.

Other famous contemporary actors were Sawamura Sojuro the Second, Ichikawa Danzo the Third, Nakamura Denkuro the Second, Morita Kan-ya the Sixth and Ichimura Uzayemon the Ninth, who were all *tate-yaku* (leading roles) and Ichikawa Sozaburo, Nakajima Mioyemon, Otani Hiroyemon the Second and Sakata Hangoro the Second, who were *kataki-yaku* (actors of the villain's part).

These actors had their residences in Kyoto, Osaka or Yedo. So we can classify them as Yedo or Kamigata (Kyoto and Osaka) actors. Actors playing female parts were best in Kamigata. These Kamigata men were connected with the East and the West without establishing permanent domiciles, and

there were no purely Yedo actors among them.

Without distinction of residence, Segawa Kikunojo is worthy of first mention.

Segawa was at first connected with a theatre at Dotonbori, Osaka. In the 2nd year of Shotoku (1712), he trod the stage of the Ogino-Yayegiri Theatre first as an actor playing female parts. His name was not so well known until the 5th year of Kyoho (1720), when he was 30 years of age. It was in about the 7th year that his ability began to be recognized by the public.

In the 15th year of Kyoho (1730), he visited Yedo and made his first appearance before the footlights at the Nakamura Theatre. He stayed in Yedo for seven years, in which he gained fame. Later, he went back to Kyoto and came to Yedo again in the first year of Kanpo (1741). He died in the year following at the age of 59. Until his death, he retained the reputation of being the most talented *onna-gata* (actor of feminine roles).

His best point was his good looks and womanly attitude. Even in his last days, he looked quite girlish, when he wore a long sleeved garment. This was not simply because of his endowments, but the outcome of his usual study and efforts.

He was a master dancer and his superior ability was shown typically in the *Mugen-no-Kane*, the *Dojo-ji*, and the *Shakkyo*.

Sanogawa Mangiku first appeared on the stage at the age of 16, and in the 5th year of Shotoku (1715), at the age of 25, he first played the role of a young woman. He gained popularity in Kyoto, Osaka and Yedo. He was best in ordinary plays, while Kikunojo's best point was pantomimic dancing. He was skilful in elocution. In his last years, he was not so renowned as Kikunojo. He died in the 4th year of Enkyo (1747) at the age of 58.

Yoshizawa Ayame the Second, the eldest son of the predecessor, came to play feminine roles in the 3rd year of Kyoho (1718), when he was 17 years

of age. He succeeded to his father's name on his death in the 14th year of Kyoho (1729).

He did not look so fine and had not a good voice. He did not, therefore, please the common spectators. He gained favour in acting as the wife of a *samurai*, but he failed to win a great rebutation.

Segawa Kikujiro, a younger brother of Segawa Kikunojo, made his first appearance on the stage of Kyoto in the 10th year of Kyoho (1725). In the 16th year he came to Yedo, where he stayed seven years. Then, he was in Kyoto and Osaka until the 3rd year of 1743, when he again came to Yedo, where he died at the age of 42.

Unlike his elder brother, he had no good looks and no excellent ability in dancing. He was considered, however, as a master in common plays. He was an adept at the representation of courtezans and samurai's wives. He was an expert in love and pathetic scenes, and excelled in jealous action. His weak point was that he was too true to fact and went into too much detail in wording and action, which tired the spectators. Everybody admitted, however, that his actions on the stage were realistic and had the flavour of naturalism.

His premature death was exceedingly regretted by those who expected him to become a better actor than his elder brother,

Arashi Koroku was famous as a leading actor in juvenile theatricals in Kyoto and other places and was first associated successfully with adults at an Osaka theatre in the 12th year of Kyoho (1727), when he was 19 years of age. He became a pupil of Arashi San-yemon the Third and gave more promise. In the 17th year of Kyoho (1732), at the age of 24, he began to take female characters. In the 3rd year of Enkyo (1746), at the age of 38, he came to Yedo, where he stayed five years. In the 13th year of Horeki (1763), he visited Osaka, where he took leading parts. At the age of 60, he ceased to play female charac-

ters and acted only leading parts. So He died at the age of 77.

He had grand looks. His art was of very wide range, and he played almost every part with success. As to his weak points, he is said to have been not very charming, boastful of his art and deficient in softness and enthusiasm in acting. For this reason, he was unpopular despite the excellence of his art.

Nakamura Tomijuro, the third son of Yoshizawa Ayame the First and a younger brother of Yoshizawa Ayame the Second, was adopted by an actor called Nakamura Shingoro in his childhood. He came to Yedo with his foster-father and made his debut at the Ichimura Theatre in the spring of the 16th year of Kyoho (1731) as a juvenils player. Thereafter he spent his time between Kyoto, Osaka and Yedo. His stage life lasted 55 years.

At the age of 33, he was rated as the extra very best, the highest valuation of actors. He well kept up this reputation until he was well on in years. He was perfection as an actor with a fine appearance and many-sided.

He was skilled in dancing. He was clever at the impersonation of wives, daughters, maids and prostitutes. His father, Ayame, the First was an able player and dancer. But Ayame the Second and the Third, or the first and youngest sons of the father, were able successors as common players and not as dancers. Tomijuro well inherited both talents. He was the greatest actor of female parts in the latter half of the Horeki era as Segawa Kikunojo was in its first half.

The *Kyoganoko-Musume-Dojoji*, a celebrated pantomime, which is popular even to-day, was created by him.

Other noted players of female roles were Yoshizawa Ayame the Third, Nakamura Kiyotaro, Segawa Kikunojo the Second, Azuma Tozo and Nakamura Matsuye, of whom Segawa was of great promise but died a premature death at the age of 33.

A Namiki Shozo was a genius playwright of the age. A son of a confectioner in Osaka, he had a fondness for

plays and became a pupil of Namiki Sosuke, a writer of ballad-dramas, under whom he wrote plays.

He was also a good designer. He designed elaborate staging and invented original devices such as *seri-age* (emergence from under the stage), *seri-sage* (exit below the stage), stage revolving, etc. Not many of his works are, however, in use to-day. His pupils were all called Namiki and exercised great influence in the theatrical world until the Restoration of Meiji as playwrights other than of ballad dramas.

The only one who was not called Namiki was Nakawa Kamesuke, who gave up his family business on account of his dissipation and became a playwright. His masterpieces, which are staged even to-day, are the *Igagoye-Norikake-Kappa*, the *Kagamiyama-Sato-no-Kikigaki* and the *Tenkajaya-mura*.

In Yedo, Tsuchi Jihei led the playwrights. In the 3rd year of Kyoho

(1718), he wrote the *Fuji-no-Takane-Soga*, the subject of which was Yaoya-Oshichi, who set fire to her house in her longing to see her lover. The play was his masterpiece.

Once he read a new play before Danjuro the Second, but it did not please him. He read another play, but it did not satisfy him, either. When he was going to read a third play, Danjuro stopped him, saying:—

“What a good playwright you are! to prepare three new plays for staging, which cannot be hoped for from any other! I'll leave everything with you in the selection of a play and rehearse at once under your direction.”

Accordingly, the first play was put on the boards, and it was a great success.

Among other noted playwrights in Yedo, we can mention Tsuchi Hanyemon, Nakamura Seizaburo, Sawamura Tobun, Horigoshi Fumiji and Kanai Sansho.



The Japanese Star Actors and T. E. the French Ambassador, Danish Minister and German Ambassador at Kabuki Theatre, Tokyo.

The State Regulation of Religion

CHAPTER I

AT the time of the Restoration, the whole governmental system underwent a complete change, and in the third year of Meiji (1870) the Mimbusho was established. One of the bureaus known as the "Office of Shinto Shrines and Buddhist Temples" looked after affairs relating to religions. In the following year, however, this Department was abolished, and the office of religious affairs was transferred to the Department of Finance. With the establishment of the Kyobusho in 1872, the shrines and temples were placed under the care of the new Department. The Government then appointed Shinto and Buddhist priests as official "religious instructors" who were to preach and educate the whole nation on the following three principles of morality: (1) To cherish reverence for the Gods and the spirit of patriotism; (2) To elucidate Heavenly Reason and the Principle of Humanity; and (3) To honor and pay homage to the Emperor and to observe the Imperial ordinances. In 1877, the Kyobusho ceased to exist, and whole office hitherto conducted by this Department was handed over to the Department of Home Affairs (Naimusho) which was first instituted in 1873. In 1884, the official appointment of "religious instructors" (Kyodoshoku) was discontinued, and the authority to appoint preachers was entrusted to the Head-priests (Kwancho) of the various Sects, Shinto or Buddhist, together with the right of selecting the resident priest (Fushoku) for the temple under their jurisdiction. Further, each Sect was given the power to manage its own affairs under the supervision of the government, which now relinquished its missionarizing function. Religion was thus separated from politics. When the Constitution was promulgated on the 11th of February in the 22nd year of Meiji (1889), the principle of religious freedom was established. It was in April, 1900, that the former "Bureau of

Shrined and Temples" was divided into two sections, one to the known as the "Bureau of Shinto Shrines" and the other as the "Bureau of Religious." All administrative policy affecting the Shinto shrines is now carried out exclusively by the former and is quite independent of the policy that concerns itself with religions. In 1913, the "Bureau of Religions" was transferred to the Department of Education (Mombusho) and continues to be under its jurisdiction.

There are three religions in Japan now, and as we have yet no specific laws defining their political status in connection with the state, it is inevitable that the government has to deal with these three religions each in a different way; while the principle of the administrative policy can suffer no change inasmuch as the Constitution guarantees freedom of faith. But the government finds it quite natural not to mete out a uniform method of supervision over all the religions,—over Buddhism which has been standing, as a great moral influence, in a very close relation to the state and society for more than one thousand years, and over Shinto which is the national cult of Japan, and over Christianity whose introduction to this country is a matter of a few decades.

Practically speaking, the religious denominations which are officially recognized and come under the proper jurisdiction of the Bureau of Religions at present are of Shinto and Buddhism. The denominations of Shinto are called "Kyoha" while those of Buddhism are "Shuha." A religious order is the congregation of preachers and followers gathered around a definite system of creeds, providing themselves with temples or preaching halls or other institutions from which their religious movements issue. While there are yet no special regulations concerning cases of secession or incorporation in the Shinto or Buddhist Sects, such are practically made impossible without the approval of the Minister of Education. Affairs affecting only the inner policy of the

various Sects are left as a rule to their own self-government, but the state requires them to compile certain fundamental rule whereby their administrative policies are broadly defined, and which are to be approved by the Minister of Education. When these rules are abolished or altered, the same approval is necessary. The state also requires each Sect, Shinto or Buddhist, to select a Headpriest (called a "Kwancho" in Japanese) who will govern and represent that body. This appointment again awaits the official approval. The following particulars are to be defined in the compilation of a constitution for each sect:

1. The fundamental law.
2. The status of the preacher and his official title.
3. Grades of preachers and their appointment and dismissal.

These are to be regulated by each Shinto Headpriest.

1. The fundamental law.
2. Rules concerning the management of temples.
3. The status of the priest and preacher and their official titles.
4. The appointment and dismissal of the resident priest (called "Jushoku") of a temple, and grades of preachers, and their appointment and dismissal.
5. The preservation of old historical documents, treasures, and properties belonging to the temples.

These are to be regulated by each Buddhist Headpriest.

The constitution of each Sect, besides thus defining the aforementioned particulars, has also to regulate, through practical necessity various affairs concerning its self-government. For instance, the constitution must define the functions and powers of the Head-priest and the method of election; the organization and power of the council; functions of various officers; financial matters; organization of a temple or a preaching hall; qualifications of a resident priest; affairs relating to persons such as conferring honors or meting out punishments; missionary

work, education, and other functional activities. The constitution is thus a body of fundamental rule for each Sect, wherein the government finds its subject-matters of supervision outlined. It goes without saying that the Head-priest governs his own Sect according to the articles of this law. Therefore, what the government does in the matter of supervision over the various Sect of Shinto and Buddhism, is, before the compilation of their fundamental laws, to indicate to them what are needed for that kind of work, and when they are prepared, to give its official approval, and when all this is done, to see if all the provisions are being satisfactorily carried out.

While thus the government directly supervises all the Sects of Shinto and Buddhism, all the practical functionings of their propaganda work are left to the care of the local governors. For instance, when the Shintoists or Buddhists want to build temples or preaching halls, they have to apply to the local governors, through whose permission they are authorized to proceed with their work. As Buddhist temples or other buildings, on account of their historical significance, are regarded as legal persons, they are specially under the government supervision. That is, the use of the temple grounds, changes in their acreage, cutting down the trees, and the disposition of immovable property, temple treasures, historical documents, or fundamental funds,—all this necessitates the official approval of the local governor.

As regards the Christian denominations, the state gives no official recognition as in the cases of the Shinto or Buddhist denominations. But this does not mean that the state takes no cognizance of their existence, only that they as such stand in no legal relationship to the government. The official supervision, therefore, in the case of Christianity does not go any further than looking after its missionary activities such as selecting preachers, establishing churches or preaching stations or other similar establishments. The Departmental Ordinance, No. 41, issued in 1899, regulates these matters. (See

P. 10 et sqe.) According to which those who wish to engage in missionary work must notify the local governor as to the name of their religion and methods of preaching, together with their vitae curriculum. When they want to build churches or other establishments to be used for religious purposes, they are requested to apply for the permission of the local authorities. Such applications shall contain details of the said establishments, methods of management and maintenance, qualifications of the preacher, and the process of selecting such personages.

Generally speaking, the state makes special provisions for the Shinto and Buddhist denominations for the reason of their peculiar historical status, and puts them under a special governmental supervision; while with Christianity the state contents itself with being a general overseer. As far as their religious functions are concerned, the government makes no distinction whatever between Shinto and Buddhism and Christianity. If they do not disturb the peace of the country or practise immoralities while propagating their doctrines and carrying out their respective religious rituals, they are of course left to themselves unmolested.

There are not a few educational institutions established by the various religious orders for the purpose of bringing up properly qualified preachers. These schools are, like other professional or general educational establishments, placed under the supervision of the Minister of Education. As to charity work such as reformatories, dispensaries, and other organizations maintained by the religious orders, they belong to the jurisdiction of the Home Minister as in the case of other similar activities, and are naturally supervised by the same officer. They stand in no direct relationship with the administration of religious affairs.

The following are the regulations referred to in the various laws and government ordinances concerning the privileges and limitations of the religious orders as well as those of the religious preachers:

"Those organizations that are of a religious nature and whose objects are not making profit may be incorporated as legal person." (The Civil Law, Art. 34.)

"They are punishable by law who publicly act irreverently towards the Shinto shrines, Buddhist temples, graves, or places of worship, or who interfere with religious preachings, or worshipping, or funeral rites, or who desecrate the Shinto shrines, Buddhist temples, places of worship, graveyards, monumental tablets, or sacred images." (The Penal Law, Art. 188, 189 and Police Regulations, Art. 2.)

"The grounds and buildings that are used for religious purposes are exempt from local taxations." (The Municipal Law, Art. 121; the Town and Village Law, Art. 10; and the Prefectural Law, Art. 110.)

"Income taxes are not levied upon temples, shrines, or such legal persons as were created according to the Articles of the Civil Law." (The Income Tax Act, Art. 17.)

"No fees are required for registering lands, temples, or shrines (including all places of worship, Shinto, Buddhist, or Christian)." (The Registration Fees Act, Art. 19.)

"Objects necessary for religious worship, graveyards, or monumental tablets, or uniforms, robes, or dresses needed for performing religious functions are not to be confiscated." (The Direct Taxation Act, Art. 16 and the Law of Civil Procedure, Art. 570).

"Religious preachers and Buddhist priests are not eligible for members of the Diet, of the Prefectural Assembly, or of any public organizations." (The Regulations Concerning the Mutual Election of the Highest Tax-payers as Members of the House of Peers, Art. 3; the Election Law of the Member of the House of Representatives, Art. 13; the Prefectural Law, Art. 6; the County Law, Art. 6; the Municipal Law, Art. 18; the Town and Village Law, Art. 15 etc.)

"Religious preachers and Buddhist priests are not to belong to any political organizations." (The Law of the Public Peace, Art. 5.)

"If those who hold or held religious offices should betray without reason the secret entrusted to them in their official capacity, they are punishable by law. They may also refuse to be witnesses concerning such matters." (The Penal Law, Art. 134; the Law of Penal Procedure, Art. 125; and the Law of Civil Procedure, Art. 298.)

In Korea we have a different set of regulations governing all the religious activities regardless of their sectarianism. Those who wish to propagatate their faith have to inform the Governor-General as to the name of the religion to which they belong, and the means of propagation; and this note is to be accompanied by a certificate of their qualifications as preachers and also by their vitae curriculum. Those who have established churches or places of religious instruction must notify the Governor-General as to the following particulars: the name of the establishment, its location, the name of religion to which it belongs, the qualifications of the preachers, methods of their selection, the defrayal of the expenses of building it, and methods of its management and maintenance. Whenever any alterations take place in the above particulars, the authorities are to be informed of them. When the various Sects of Shinto or Buddhism in Japan Proper wish to missionarize in Korea, they are to appoint a supervisor of such activities with the approval of the Governor-General. In this case, the religious orders thus engaged must have a constitution and definitely fix the power of the missionary supervisor and the methods of the supervision over the missionaries. The same regulations are applicable to the various Sects of Christianity when they have missionary supervisors according to their own rules. When the Governor-General of Korea deems it necessary to have such supervisors for the Christian missionaries, he

may order them to appoint such. The Buddhist temples belonging to their respective Sects in Japan Proper are to observe the temple regulations; that is say, their establishment or removal, the disposition of the temple properties, the felling of the trees, and other things must have the permission of the Governor-General. Special provisions are made for the Buddhist temple already in existence in Korea.

The government regulations are exclusively for the supervision of religious establishments. When a temple is to be built up, the Governor-General requests before giving his permission a full information as to the name of the said temple, the Sect to which it belongs, the plans of the buildings and abolishment or grounds, and the ways of maintaining them. Its removal of incorporation also requires the same procedure. As to the establishment of other places of religious instruction, the local governor's permission must be obtained. In this case, the application must give full information as to the following: What is the name of such an establishment; what is the Sect to which it belongs; what are the qualifications of the missionary, For the numerous temples and shrines built under the old regime and still in existence, the Formosan government has made special provisions in regard to their removal or abolishment or incorporation.

* * *

In Karsfuto (South Saghalien) the process is at present going on as to the compilation of rules governing mission work and the establishment of temples or churches.

Art. 1. Those who are desirous of engaging in the propagation of religion shall inform the governor of the locality where their domicile is, or in case they have no domicile, where their residence is, as regards the following particulars, accompanied by their vitae curriculum:

1. The name of the denomination;
2. Methods of propagation.

Those who are already engaged in the propagation of religion before this Ordinance came into effect, shall give information as to the aforesaid particulars, within two months after this Ordinance becomes effective.

In case who those who have been engaged in the propagation of religion after giving information as to the aforesaid particulars, should discontinue their work, they shall inform the local governor of the fact.

Art. II. Those who are desirous of building for religious purposes churches, chapels, preaching stations, or other similar buildings, shall obtain the permission of the governor of the locality where they are to be situated, as regards the following particulars:

1. Reason for requiring such establishments;
2. Time-limit as to the completion of such establishments;
3. Name, location, and essential particulars concerning grounds, and buildings, accompanied by plans;
4. Name of the denomination;
5. Methods of management and maintenance;
6. In case of a special preacher's being attached, his qualifications and methods of selecting him.

When the building of the said churches, chapels, preaching stations, or other similar establishments, is not completed within the time-limit as specified in foregoing Clause 2, the permission given above shall lose its efficacy.

The Founder, or manager (when there is no founder, or himself,) of such a church, chapel, preaching station or a similar establishment as has already been in existence and used for religious purposes, shall inform the local governor as to all the particulars mentioned in Clause 1, within one month after the present Ordinance becomes effective.

Such notice shall be considered the same as a permission as regards Clause 1.

Art. III. The aforementioned founder or manager (when there is no founder, or when the founder is prevented from attending to the matter himself,) shall

give information to the local governor as to the vitae curriculum of the manager and the preacher. When change in number of personage has taken place as to the manager or the specially attached preacher, the same regulation shall be applicable.

Art. IV. When change take place in the facts mentioned in Clause 1 of Article 1, or when the domicile or residence is removed, this shall be notified within two weeks to the local governor by one who is engaged in the propagation of religion. But when the domiciles or residence is removed to a locality other than that in which a notice was already given as to Clauses 1 and 2 of Article 1, the notice of the removal shall be given to the governor of the former locality, and a notice as to Clause 1 of Article I shall be given to the governor of the new locality.

When alterations take place in any particulars referred to in Article II, the founder or the manager (when there is no founder or when the founder is prevented from attending to the matter himself), shall obtain a new permission from the local governor, stating reasons for such alterations. But in case of removal permission shall be obtained from the governor of the locality where the new site is to be located.

When a church, chapel, preaching station, or a similar establishment used for religious purposes, is abolished or removed, this shall be notified within two weeks to the governor of the locality where the abolishment or the removal took place.

Art. V. The founder or the manager of a church, chapel, preaching station, or a similar establishment founded under Article II, shall report to the local governor by January 31 each year as regards the number of followers present at the end of the previous year.

Art. VI. As to the preachers of Shinto or Buddhism, and as is the founding, removal, or abolishment of temples, chapels, preaching halls, or other establishments, which belong to Shinto or

Buddhism, the regulations already in force shall be applicable.

Art. VII. The present Ordinance shall be put into effect on and after August the fourth, in the thirty-second year of Meiji (1899).

CHAPTER II

Shinto, which is the national cult of the Japanese people, consists in worshipping the gods heavenly and earthly. With the introduction of Confucianism the Japanese intellect gradually gained in its complexity, and Buddhism which reached here a little later from Korea proved a great factor in the development of Shinto. The result was that the latter began to be something of a religion in form and spirit. There were yet no special Sects to be known by the name of Shinto. It was towards the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate that several Shinto schools came into existence with their formulas and sacred texts so that many of them now became worthy of the name of religion. There are thirteen different denominations of Shinto that are, along with the various Sects of Buddhism, under the administrative supervision of the state.

The Shinto Sect

This Sect still retains the general name given to the national cult when by this name the various Shinto branches were known. The Principal ideas of the Sect are to develop the Great Way of the Gods, and to propagate the national cult indigenous to the people of this land. Its devotees consider the following the most important in their teachings: To cultivate reverence for the Gods, to cherish the spirit of patriotism, to elucidate Heavenly Reason and Humanity, to pay homage to the Emperor, and to observe all the Imperial ordinances.

The Kurozumi Sect

This was first founded by Munetada Kurozumi (1780-1850), whose main thoughts are to inhale, while contemplating the Goddess Amaterasu Omikahi, the energy of the sun thereby to fill up the heart with satisfaction and complaisance. He teaches to avoid the follow-

ing seven evils which are against the will of the Gods: 1. To be faithless when one is born in the country of the Gods; 2. To get angry and to worry over things; 3. To be arrogant and spiteful; 4. To arouse evil desires seeing others do evil; 5. To neglect one's household affairs while in good health; 6. Not to have sincerity; even when one is entering upon the path of sincerity and 7. Not to accept things gratefully for which one ought to be grateful everyday.

The Shinto-Shusei Sect

Kunimitsu Nitta (1829-1902) was the founder. According to its tenets, the great source of the Way issues from the three Gods: Amenominakanushi - no - kami, Takaminusubi-no-kami, and Kamimusubi-no-kami. All human beings get their spirits originally from these Gods, and therefore our spirits essentially as pure and as good even as the Gods themselves must be lovingly cherished and preserved. In order to do this, a doctrine is needed, which will keep our spirits under discipline, that is, well in order and perfect.

The Taisha Sect.

This was revived through the efforts of Sompuku Senke (1845-1918), and teaches to revere and observe the divine will of the God Okuninushi, whose ideas of administration and spirituality constitute the Great Way of the Gods. When this is elucidated and the heavenly nature of the people is preserved, one's duty to the state is fulfilled, and all are good, law-abiding citizens.

The Fuso Sect.

The founder was Takekuni Fujiwara (1541-1646), and the one who furthered it was Han Shishino. The chief doctrine is to worship the spiritual virtues of the Gods Amenominakanushi, Takamimusubi, and Kamimusubi, and to discipline oneself in the Great Way of the Gods.

The Taisei Sect.

Seisai Hirayama (1815-90) was its founder. To enhance the Great Way of the Gods and to lead the masses along the path of goodness is the main teaching.

Its tenets read: 1. Worship the heavenly Gods and the earthly Gods, pay homage to the Imperial Sanctuary as well as to the August Spirits of the successive Emperors; 2. Reverencing the divine ordinances infinite as Heaven and Earth themselves, extend the national principle of this country; 3. Illustrate in practise the moral codes heavenly ordered; 4. Disciplining oneself in morality and truth, fix the basis of faith wherein one gains peace of mind; 5. Abiding in the One Truth which unifies the two realms of the Manifested and the Hidden, get enlightened on the reason of life and death; 6. Undertake scientific investigations and encourage various enterprises; 7. As regards the divine rites and ceremonial affairs follow the traditional standards which were bequeathed by the successive courts.

The Jikko Sect.

This Sect, founded by Hanamori Shibata (1809-90), makes it its principal teaching to enhance the Great Way of the Gods, which is to be put in practise in out everyday life. We read in its tenets: 1. Enhance the Great Way of the Gods; 2. Study the ceremonial codes of this Divine Land; and 3. Spread the doctrine original to this country.

The Shinshu Sect.

Masamochi Yoshimura (1839-1916) was the founder of this Sect. To worship the heavenly Gods and earthly Gods, to practise the divine rites according to the ceremonial codes of the successive courts as well as according to the formulas bequeathed by the family of Onakatomi, to enhance the Great Way of the Gods,—this is the main doctrine taught by Yoshimura.

The Mitake Sect.

Its teachings chiefly consist in following the Perfect Way of the Gods, to enhance the great principles of reverence to the Gods, honor to the Emperor, and patriotism, and to engage in mission work in accordance with the laws of the state. The chief Gods to whom worship is offered are Kunitokodachi - no - mikoto, Onamuchi-no-mikoto, and Sukunahikona-

no-mikoto, and they are called the Great Gods of Mitake. Their spirits are reported to have incorporated themselves in Mount Mitake, which means literally the "honorable mountain," and on which the Gods taught mankind the arts of medicine and magic. The origin of the Sect is considered to be in this legend.

The Misogi Sect.

The founder was Masakane Inouye (1790-1849). This Sect is an extension of the Shinto doctrine which teaches purification and keeping evils away. These two things are divine deeds which originated with the Gods Izanagi and Susanowo.

The Shinri Sect.

The founder was Tsunehiko Sano (1834-1906). In his exposition of the ancestral doctrine, he urges us to honor the spirits of all the Heavenly Gods and the Natural reason inherent in all things, and thereby to find the way to faith.

The Konko Sect.

This was founded by Daijin Konko (1814-1883). The main teachings are to pay homage to the Gods heavenly and earthly, to elucidate the great principles of heaven and earth, to cherish patriotism, and to propagate the idea of oneness of this the other world, an faith in reason of life and death.

The Tenri Sect.

A Woman called Miki Nakayama (1798-1887) founded this Sect. According to her teachings, the Gods are to be revered, patriotism is to be encouraged. Heavenly Reason and Humanity to be elucidated, the Emperor to be honored, and the Imperial ordinances to be obeyed. It lays great emphasis on practical discipline, and eight forms of duty are to be swept away, which are: 1. Grudging, (when duty requires one to give up life or property one may feel reluctant to do so—this is grudging); 2. Desiring; 3. Impure Attachment; 4. Hatred; 5. Enmity; 6. Anger; 7. Covetousness; and 8. Arrogance.

CHAPTER III

It was in the thirteenth year of the Emperor Kimmei (552 A.D.) that Budd-

hism, first founded in India, came over to Japan after passing through China and Korea. The devotion of Prince Shotoku at the time gave a great impetus to its propagation throughout the country. Six schools of Buddhism, that is, Sanron, Hosso, Jojitsu, Kusha, Ritsu, and Keron were introduced one after another. Under the reign of the Emperor Kwammu (782-805 A.D.), Tendai and Shingon flourished. New schools such as Jodo, Zen, Shin, Nichiren and others then gradually developed. Through these long periods of its history, Buddhism further differentiated itself, owing to differences in the exposition of the doctrines and in the methods of propagation, into many sub-sect. Eleven of the principal Sect still in existence are Hosso, Keron, Ritsu, Tendai, Shingon, Yudzunembutsu, Jodo, Shin, Ji, Zen, and Nichiren; and these eleven are subdivided into fifty-eight Branches.

The Hosso Sect.

This Sect was introduced to Japan by Dosho (628-700), a Buddhist priest who went to China in 653 and studied the teachings of this Sect under Hsuan-tsang. The main teachings of Hosso are that all sentient beings are saved in accordance with their differences in character and endowments, of which five *Yanas* are to be distinguished, that the doctrinal system of this Sect and its Scriptural texts are in full correspondence with the truth, that as all things are merely manifestations of pure consciousness, there are no real ego-souls and no real objects, and that the great fruit of Bodhi and Nirvana is attainable in and through the reality of the Middle Path which is neither existent nor non-existent.

The three Head-temples of this Sect are all in Nara Prefecture, which are Kofukuji, Horyuji and Yakushiji.

The Keron Sect.

Roben (688-773) of Todaiji, Nara, was the first propagator of this Sect in Japan, who learned it from the Chinese Buddhist priest Dokei visiting Japan during the Tempyo era (729-749). Its teachings are founded upon the Keron

Sutra. According to it, the ultimate reason of Suchness is absolute and infinite; the Ultimate and the Manifested too is so thoroughly and intermingly related to another Manifested that between the two there are no walls of individual separation. The teachings of the Sect are, therefore, called the Perfect Doctrine. Those who, in accordance with the doctrine, understand the mystery of the mutual evolution of the spiritual cosmos, and who practise goodness and are guarded in their conduct, are sure to attain Buddhahood and to realize the Ultimate Reason.

The Head-temple of this Sect is Todaiji in the city of Nara.

The Ritsu Sect.

The Ritsu or the Sect of moral discipline (Vinaya in Sanskrit) was first propagated in Japan by Ganjin (686-763), a Chinese Buddhist priest, who came to Japan during the Tempyo era (729-749). It obtains its name from the Vinaya-pitaka, according to which its followers strictly regulate the daily conduct. It teaches to observe, as ordered by Buddha, all the precepts (sila in Sanskrit) such as the Five Precepts, the Eight Precepts, the Six Novitiate Precepts, the Ten Precepts, or the Two Hundred and Fifty Precepts.

Toshodaiji in Nara Prefecture is the Head-temple of this Sect.

The Tendai Sect.

The founder of this Sect was Chisha Daishi (537-597) of the Sui dynasty. A Japanese priest Saicho (Dengyo Daishi, 766-822) went over to China in the year 782 during the Yenryaku era, and studied the principles of Tendai there. When he came back to Japan, he became its chief exponent here. Its teachings are comprised in two divisions, metaphysics and meditation. The metaphysical part critically systematizes all the teachings of Shakyamuni, discriminating what is mere expedient from what really represents the spirit of the founder of Buddhism. As the result Tendai has come to consider the Saddharma-Pundarika Sutra (that is, The

(To be Continued)

The Educational System of Japan

II

Girls' High Schools of Four Years' Term

| Lesson. | 1st Year | 2nd Year | 3rd Year | 4th Year |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ethics | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Japanese Language . | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Foreign Language . | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| History and Geogra- phy | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Mathematics | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Science | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Drawing | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Domestic Science . | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Sewing | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Music | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Gymnastics | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Total. | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |

Girls' High Schools of Three Years' Term

| Lesson | 1st Year | 2nd Year | 3rd Year |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ethics | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Japanese Language . | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Foreign Language . | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| History and Geogra- phy | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Mathematics | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Science | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Drawing | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Domestic Science . | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Sewing | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Music | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Gymnastics | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 28 | 28 | 28 |

The foreign language is English or French.

The lessons in foreign languages, drawing and music may be dispensed with.

Lessons on education, legislation and economy, handicraft, commerce or other items may be added to the above schedule,

according to the circumstances of the locality, when the weekly lesson hours may be increased.

No foreign language, drawing or music being assigned, the hours must be applied to other lessons.

The practical course of high girls' schools has the following lessons and lesson hours:—

Practical Course of Four Years' Term

| Lesson | 1st Year | 2nd Year | 3rd Year | 4th Year |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ethics | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Japanese Language . | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| History and Geogra- phy | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mathematics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Science and Domestic Science | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Sewing | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Drawing | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Singing | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Commerce | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Gymnastics | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |

Practical Course of Three Years' Term

| Lesson | 1st Year | 2nd Year | 3rd Year |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ethics | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Japanese Language . | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| History and Geogra- phy | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mathematics | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Science and Domestic Science | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Sewing | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| Drawing | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Singing | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Industry | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Gymnastics | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 28 | 28 | 28 |

Practical Course of Two Years' Term

| Lesson | 1st Year | 2nd Year |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Ethics | 1 | 1 |
| Japanese Language | 4 | 4 |
| History and Geography | 0 | 0 |
| Mathematics | 2 | 1 |
| Science and Domestic | | |
| Science | 4 | 5 |
| Sewing | 10 | 10 |
| Drawing | 1 | 0 |
| Singing | 1 | 0 |
| Industry | 2 | 4 |
| Gymnastics | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 28 | 28 |

There is no lesson on science given in the practical course of two years' term.

Drawing, singing and industry may be dispensed with according to circumstances.

Education, legislation and economy, handicraft or other lessons may be added according to the circumstances of the locality.



On the Tokyo Streets..

In other items, the rules of the ordinary course of girls' high schools apply correspondingly to them.

The practical course of the three years' term, the first year of which admits graduates of higher primary schools or those possessing at least the same proficiency as such graduates, may properly fix lessons and weekly lesson hours, according to those of the practical course of two years' term, with the approval of the Minister of Education.

Girls' high schools have made marked development of late with the general recognition of their importance equally with middle schools. At the end of March, 1923, there were 628 of them in Japan, which work out at 4.2 schools per 1,000 square miles on an average. Not a few of them have postgraduate and higher courses. The following table shows their number and their pupils:—

| Year. | No. of Girls' High Schools. | No. of Pupils. |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1923 | 628 | — |
| 1922 | 580 | 176,759 |
| 1921 | 514 | 151,288 |
| 1920 | 462 | 131,711 |
| 1919 | 420 | 118,746 |
| 1918 | 395 | 109,857 |
| 1917 | 378 | 101,965 |
| 1916 | 366 | 95,949 |
| 1915 | 346 | 90,009 |
| 1914 | 330 | 83,287 |

3. Industrial Schools.—The school imparts knowledge and ability necessary for various kinds of industry. It is different in organization according to the kind of industry and occupation and to the condition of the locality. Its term is three to five years for those, which admit common primary school graduates or those at least equal in proficiency and age to them for their first year class and is two to four years for those, which admit

higher primary school graduates or those at least equal in proficiency and age to them for their first year class. It is allowed to extend these terms for not more than one year, when it is necessary. Arrangements may be made specially for those, who wish to learn a part of the lessons, those who wish to study or practise even after graduation, those who wish to receive continuation education, those graduates of middle or girls' high schools, who wish to study lessons on industry and those who wish to study the lessons simply in a short term.

Industrial schools have made rapid progress as a result of the general recognition of their necessity along with industrial development and especially under encouragement given officially to this kind of education by reforming and completing the system and equipment. On March 31st, 1923, there were 711 industrial schools in Japan, which work out at 4.8 schools per 1,000 square miles. The number of pupils increased greatly in proportion. The following table denotes the number of industrial schools and of their pupils since 1914:—

| Year | Number of Industrial Schools | Number of their Pupils |
|------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1923 . . . | 711 | — |
| 1922 . . . | 692 | 149,970 |
| 1921 . . . | 676 | 136,290 |
| 1920 . . . | 633 | 124,392 |
| 1919 . . . | 608 | 113,814 |
| 1918 . . . | 593 | 106,791 |
| 1917 . . . | 572 | 99,952 |
| 1916 . . . | 548 | 93,736 |
| 1915 . . . | 541 | 87,397 |
| 1914 . . . | 530 | 80,922 |

4. Industrial Supplementary Schools.— The school gives vocational knowledge and ability to those primary school graduates, who wish to follow a profession and receive education necessary for the national life. Its term is divided into two parts, the first and second terms, the former being two years and the latter two or three years, according to lessons taught. The lesson-hours for each school year are 200-420 hours for

the first term and 160-420 hours for the second term. The school admits common primary school graduates or those who are the same in proficiency with them, for the first term, and for the second term, those finishing the first term course or higher primary school graduates or those who are the same in proficiency with them.

The school may have either the first term course or the second term course only, according to the condition of the locality and may have a higher course for those finishing the second term course. There is also a way open for higher industrial supplementary schools to be established for giving higher technical education, if it is necessary. The following table shows the number of industrial supplementary schools and of their pupils since 1913:—

| Year | No. of Industrial Supplementary Schools | No. of Pupils |
|----------|---|---------------|
| 1922 . . | 14,839 | 995,532 |
| 1921 . . | 14,232 | 996,090 |
| 1920 . . | 13,334 | 912,156 |
| 1919 . . | 12,213 | 812,935 |
| 1918 . . | 10,781 | 677,347 |
| 1917 . . | 9,697 | 577,750 |
| 1916 . . | 8,908 | 498,118 |
| 1915 . . | 8,343 | 444,844 |
| 1914 . . | 8,014 | 384,983 |
| 1913 . . | 7,386 | 346,767 |

Secondary education is given to boys and girls to develop society, the industrial secondary educational system being established for helping in industrial development. Middle schools for boys are under a uniform system to meet practical necessity and for satisfactory connection with higher schools. For female and industrial education, it is allowed to vary the organization according to local conditions or other circumstances. So much has been the love of learning among the people that these schools have proved inadequate to satisfy the applicants for admission, who are increasing more rapidly out of proportion to the increase and extension of the schools.

Japan's Oversea Trade

By S. MATSUMURA

Director of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce

THE overseas trade of Japan has made striking development during the past decade. Returns show that in 1913, it amounted to 1,361,000,000 yen, comprising 729,000,000 yen imports and 632,000,000 yen exports, a balance of 97,000,000 yen against us, and although both imports and exports fell off in 1914 due to the outbreak of the World War, yet they grew rapidly since then, until they stood at 4,272,000,000 yen in 1919, consisting of 2,173,000,000 yen imports and 2,099,000,000 yen exports with a balance of 74,000,000 yen against us. These figures for 1919 were unprecedentedly large and trebled the imports and exports of 1913.

A serious depression overtook the economic world at the beginning of 1920. This had a serious effect on our foreign trade, which sank abruptly through the slump of commodities, the inactivity of industry and the decline of purchasing capacity. The effect was severer in 1921, when the imports and exports amounted only to 1,614,000,000 yen and 1,253,000,000 yen respectively, the former a loss of 25.7 per cent. and the latter of 40.3 per cent. from 1919. Later, it picked up. In 1923, it amounted to 3,435,000,000 yen, including 1,987,000,000 yen imports and 1,448,000,000 yen exports with a balance of 539,000,000 yen against us.

The figures were less than those for 1919, the most prosperous year, but gained 23.1 per cent. and 15.5 per cent. over the imports and exports of 1921, a waning year, respectively. Again, the figures were 270 per cent. and 230 per

cent. of the imports and exports for the year just preceding the war, respectively. The export trade for 1923 was, however, disproportionately small to the imports, owing to the great earthquake.

The following table exhibits the value of the foreign trade of Japan for the past eleven years:—

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Balance. |
|---------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1913... | 729,431,644 | 632,460,213 | 96,971,431 Im. |
| 1914... | 595,735,725 | 591,101,461 | 4,634,264 " |
| 1915... | 532,449,938 | 708,306,997 | 175,857,059 Ex. |
| 1916... | 756,427,910 | 1,127,468,118 | 371,040,208 " |
| 1917... | 1,035,811,107 | 1,603,005,048 | 567,193,941 " |
| 1918... | 1,668,143,833 | 1,962,100,668 | 293,956,835 " |
| 1919... | 2,173,459,880 | 2,098,872,617 | 74,587,263 Im |
| 1920... | 2,336,174,781 | 1,948,394,611 | 387,780,170 " |
| 1921... | 1,614,154,832 | 1,252,837,715 | 361,317,117 " |
| 1922... | 1,890,308,332 | 1,637,451,818 | 252,856,414 " |
| 1923... | 1,987,063,000 | 1,447,749,000 | 539,314,000 " |

"Im" means an excess of imports over exports and "Ex" that of exports over imports.

The earthquake in Tokyo and vicinity in September last dealt a serious blow to Japanese industry besides unparalleled damage to life and property. Moreover, it lay waste Yokohama, the biggest port of Japan. This hindered greatly the export trade, while the import trade was very brisk with articles for relief and reconstruction purposes coming in floods, free of duty. In the meantime, both the Government and people acted properly and timely in concert in meeting the great calamity, thanks to which the export trade revived steadily.

The following table gives a comparison of the monthly amount of our foreign trade from September, 1923 to March, 1924 with that for the corresponding months of 1922-1923:—

JAPAN'S OVERSEA TRADE

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(In Thousands of Yen)

| | 1923 | 1922 | Change Amount | Proportion Per Cent. | 1921 |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| September : | | | | | |
| Imports... .. | 82,618 | 135,132 | 52,514 Dec. | 38.9 Dec. | 129,166 |
| Exports... .. | 74,809 | 149,981 | 75,172 " | 50.1 " | 95,842 |
| Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ... | 7,809 Im. | 14,849 Ex. | | | 33,322 Im. |
| October : | | | | | |
| Imports... .. | 144,545 | 106,686 | 37,859 Inc. | 35.5 Inc. | 130,374 |
| Exports... .. | 136,837 | 161,939 | 25,102 Dec. | 15.5 Dec. | 111,596 |
| Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ... | 7,708 Im. | 55,253 Ex. | | | 18,778 Ex. |
| November : | | | | | |
| Imports... .. | 156,664 | 116,875 | 39,789 Inc. | 34.0 Inc. | 151,955 |
| Exports... .. | 119,901 | 140,473 | 20,572 Dec. | 14.7 Dec. | 121,288 |
| Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ... | 36,763 Im. | 23,598 Ex. | | | 30,667 Im. |
| December : | | | | | |
| Imports... .. | 177,516 | 144,160 | 33,356 Inc. | 23.2 Inc. | 161,439 |
| Exports... .. | 146,520 | 158,447 | 11,927 Dec. | 7.5 " | 146,070 |
| Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ... | 30,996 Im. | 14,287 Ex. | | | 15,369 Im. |
| Total (Sept-Dec.) : | | | | | |
| Imports... .. | 561,343 | 502,853 | 58,490 Inc. | 11.6 Inc. | 572,934 |
| Exports... .. | 478,067 | 610,840 | 132,773 Dec. | 21.7 Dec. | 474,797 |
| Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ... | 83,276 Im. | 107,987 Ex. | | | 98,137 Im. |
| January : | | | | | |
| Imports... .. | 214,210 | 149,529 | 64,681 Inc. | 43.3 Inc. | 178,806 |
| Exports... .. | 110,733 | 95,311 | 15,422 " | 16.2 " | 87,271 |
| Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ... | 103,477 Im. | 54,218 Im. | | | 91,535 Im. |
| February : | | | | | |
| Imports... .. | 294,114 | 156,287 | 137,827 Inc. | 88.2 Inc. | 197,542 |
| Exports... .. | 105,366 | 122,921 | 17,555 Dec. | 14.3 Dec. | 101,420 |
| Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ... | 188,748 Im. | 33,366 Im. | | | 96,122 Im. |
| March : | | | | | |
| Imports... .. | 305,536 | 198,065 | 107,471 Inc. | 54.3 Inc. | 207,344 |
| Exports... .. | 120,075 | 121,290 | 1,215 Dec. | 1.0 Dec. | 114,978 |
| Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ... | 185,461 Im. | 76,775 Im. | | | 92,366 Im. |
| Total (January-March) : | | | | | |
| Imports... .. | 813,860 | 503,881 | 309,979 Inc. | 61.5 Inc. | 583,692 |
| Exports... .. | 336,174 | 339,522 | 3,348 Dec. | 1.0 Dec. | 303,669 |
| Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ... | 477,686 Im. | 164,359 Im. | | | 280,023 Im. |
| Grand Total (September-March) : | | | | | |
| Imports... .. | 1,375,203 | 1,006,734 | 368,469 Inc. | 36.6 Inc. | 1,156,626 |
| Exports... .. | 814,241 | 950,362 | 136,121 Dec. | 14.3 Dec. | 778,466 |
| Excess of Im. over Ex. or Ex. over Im. ... | 560,962 Im. | 56,372 Im. | | | 378,160 Im. |

From the above figures, it may be seen that compared with the corresponding months of 1922-1923, the imports increased largely every month, except in September, 1923, when they decreased 38 per cent., with the maximum increase of 88 per cent. in February and the minimum increase of 23 per cent. in December, while on the other hand the exports fell off every month, except January, when they gained 16 per cent., with the maximum decrease of 50 per cent. in September and the minimum decrease of 1 per cent. in March, the grand total for the seven months showing an increase of 36 per cent. in imports and a decrease of 14 per cent. in exports.

Such a rapid growth of the import trade was caused by the importation of goods being expedited to bring them in while the temporary suspension of the import tariff was in force, up to April 1st.

In the period from September, 1923 to February, 1924, iron (bar, rod, sheet, plate, wire, tube and pipe) increased

42,850,000 yen, or 130 per cent. over the same interval, 1922-1923, claiming the first position among the goods that increased. Next comes wheat with the increase of 34,140,000 yen, or 300 per cent., followed by cleaned and uncleaned rice with the increase of 12,100,000 yen, or 140 per cent., soja beans with that of 9,530,000 yen, or 62 per cent., parts of automobiles with that of 5,410,000 yen, or 209 per cent., automobiles with that of 4,500,000 yen, or 468 per cent., cotton yarns with that of 3,440,000 yen, or 1,246 per cent., window glass with that of 3,300,000 yen, or 206 per cent., pine, fir, and cedar with that of 3,130,000 yen, or 172 per cent., and woollen cloths and other woollen fabrics with that of 3,010,000 yen, or 13 per cent.

The following table denotes the most valuable goods imported on the free list in the period from September 1st, 1923 to February 29th, 1924 and a comparison with the same interval, 1922-1923:—

(In Thousand of Yen)

| Goods | Sept., 1923- Feb., 1924 | Sept., 1922- Feb., 1923 | Change Amount | Proportion |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Cleaned and Uncleaned Rice... | 20,741 | 8,640 | 12,101 Inc. | 140.0 Inc. |
| Wheat | 45,321 | 11,181 | 34,140 " | 300.5 " |
| Soja Beans | 24,749 | 15,219 | 9,530 " | 62.6 " |
| Fowl and Meat Canned or Potted... | 2,347 | 2,890 | 543 Dec. | 18.7 Dec. |
| Condensed Milk | 3,687 | 2,366 | 1,321 Inc. | 55.5 Inc. |
| Volatile Oil | 6,446 | 5,033 | 1,413 " | 28.0 " |
| Drugs and Chemicals | 1,834 | 5,811 | 3,977 Dec. | 67.4 Dec. |
| Cotton Yarns | 3,716 | 276 | 3,440 Inc. | 124.63 Inc. |
| Woollen Cloths, Serges and Other Woollen Fabrics | 25,854 | 22,840 | 3,014 " | 13.2 " |
| Blankets | 1,072 | 314 | 758 " | 241.4 " |
| Paper (Writing and Wall) | 1,181 | 866 | 315 " | 36.3 " |
| Iron (Bar, Rod, Sheet, Plate, Wire, Tube and Pipe) | 75,592 | 32,742 | 42,850 " | 130.8 " |
| Rails | 5,783 | 6,527 | 744 Dec. | 11.3 Dec. |
| Building Materials (1) | 2,438 | 1,584 | 854 Inc. | 53.9 Inc. |
| Telegraphic and Telephone Ap- paratus and Parts Thereof | 683 | 387 | 296 " | 76.4 " |
| Mechanic Tools, Agricultural Im- plements and Parts Thereof | 1,435 | 1,055 | 380 " | 36.1 " |
| Stoves and Radiators | 1,146 | 590 | 556 " | 94.3 " |
| Meters | 1,778 | 2,322 | 544 Dec. | 23.4 Dec. |
| Glass | 5,044 | 1,645 | 3,399 Inc. | 206.6 Inc. |
| Automobiles (2) | 5,462 | 961 | 4,501 " | 468.3 " |
| Parts of Automobiles | 8,002 | 2,583 | 5,419 " | 209.6 " |
| Sewing Machine and Parts Thereof | 5,285 | 3,119 | 2,166 " | 69.4 " |
| Pine Fir and Cedar Not More Than 56 Millimetres in Thickness | 4,951 | 1,814 | 3,137 " | 172.9 " |
| Tard Felts... .. | 653 | 270 | 383 " | 141.8 " |

(1) includes fish-plates and other railway building materials, and house, bridge and dock building materials, gas-holders, liquid tanks and parts thereof.

(2) include cars other than trucks under reduced duty.

During the past three years, oil cake, lumber, wool, woolen fabrics, peas and beans, sulphate of ammonia and coal increased yearly, while a comparative few, machinery, sugar, etc. were on the decrease. Raw cotton, iron, wheat, woolen fabrics, cleaned and uncleaned rice, and crude rubber increased, generally.

The following table exhibits the value of these staple imports for the past three years:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

| Goods | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Raw Cotton | 513,073 | 427,836 | 438,172 |
| iron (Pig, Ingot, Bar, Rod, Sheet, Plate, Wire, Tube and Pipe) | 121,771 | 153,883 | 145,118 |
| Machinery | 103,940 | 114,496 | 119,882 |
| Oil Cake | 109,646 | 98,521 | 94,311 |
| Lumber | 89,529 | 84,825 | 43,476 |
| Wool | 81,893 | 55,360 | 32,202 |
| Woolen Yarn | 73,826 | 48,471 | 15,173 |
| Sugar | 52,629 | 63,937 | 69,815 |
| Peas and Beans | 50,367 | 39,605 | 24,691 |
| Wheat | 47,480 | 58,901 | 31,551 |
| Woolen Fabric | 47,098 | 50,044 | 31,084 |
| Cleaned and Uncleaned Rice | 31,349 | 61,328 | 28,813 |
| Sulphate of Ammonia | 24,947 | 11,237 | 11,006 |
| Coal | 24,365 | 16,819 | 14,093 |
| Crude Rubber | 19,327 | 11,311 | 15,724 |
| Copper | ? | 14,969 | 8,408 |

Turning to the export trade cotton fabrics, earthen and porcelain wares, hosiery manufactures, marine products, iron wares, peas and beans only were on the increase, and raw silk, silk fabrics,

teas, and braids for hat making show more or less gain, but coal, paper, lumber, and matches decreased remarkably, cotton yarns, refined sugar, machinery, waste and floss silks, glass and glass manufactures had some ups and downs.

Appended is the value of these staple exports for the past three years:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

| Goods | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Raw Silk | 568,370 | 671,365 | 417,124 |
| Cotton Fabric | 234,499 | 222,145 | 203,673 |
| Silk Fabric | 92,369 | 107,930 | 89,935 |
| Cotton Yarn | 78,613 | 114,725 | 80,568 |
| Earthen and Porcelain Ware | 23,465 | 21,214 | 20,791 |
| Coal | 21,545 | 23,520 | 37,814 |
| Hosiery Manufactures | 21,205 | 17,660 | 12,892 |
| Marine Products | 21,020 | 18,521 | 14,569 |
| Teas | 16,010 | 17,826 | 7,718 |
| Paper | 15,233 | 16,141 | 18,939 |
| Refined Sugar | 14,742 | 19,127 | 15,799 |
| Lumber | 12,342 | 14,203 | 15,326 |
| Iron Manufactures | 11,476 | 10,499 | 9,112 |
| Machinery | 10,904 | 15,252 | 12,883 |
| Matches | 10,649 | 15,556 | 16,239 |
| Waste and Floss Silks | 10,463 | 14,514 | 10,367 |
| Glass and Glass Manufactures | 10,145 | 10,317 | 9,997 |
| Braids for Hat Making | 9,982 | 11,294 | 7,031 |
| Peas and Beans | 7,444 | 7,149 | 4,036 |

Japan's oversea trade was on the way to recovery since 1921, when it was at the bottom, until last year, when the great earthquake occurred, giving a severe blow to the export trade and producing a great excess of imports over exports. This has been a temporary phenomenon, and in fact, the modern trade and industry of Japan have made marked progress with the industrial organization bettered and the industrial products improved. The Japanese Government and people are co-operating energetically in fostering this tendency.

A moon-lit eve

A Glimpse of sea

[Through] the summer grove.

The Marine Products Industry of Japan*

THE Empire of Japan, east of the Continent of Asia, is sea girt in all directions, except in the north of Korea, where it borders on China and Russia. The southern extremity of her territories lies at lat. $21^{\circ} 45'$ N., at the southern end of Formosa the northern extremity at lat. $50^{\circ} 56'$ N. at the northern end of the Kurile Islands, the eastern extremity at long. $156^{\circ} 20'$ E. at the eastern end of the Kurile Island and the western extremity at long. $119^{\circ} 18'$ E. at the west end of the Pescadores. There are numerous islands scattered over these territorial waters. Her Kurile Islands belong to the frigid zone and her Pescadores to the tropical zone. She has the shape of a long serpent and is narrow in width. Her coast line is very long for her area of land, and extends over 7,423 "ri", or about 15,000 miles of which 5,524 "ri" belongs to Japan proper and 1,889 "ri" to her territories. There are many good harbours along the coasts, into which empty numerous rivers.

Warm and cold currents flow in the adjacent Japanese waters, the former being the Japan sea current commonly known as the Black Stream and the latter the Kurile and Riman currents.

A great variety of fish inhabit the seas, and shell fish and seaweed abound everywhere off the coasts. Japan has naturally advanced in marine productions as the wealth of her waters has developed since ancient times, and it claims a very important position among her industries. The Japanese get albumen for their food mainly from marine products, in which respect the latter is equally important as rice for them.

The following tables will serve to show how Japan's marine products industry stands:—

*This article is based on official information and statistics obtained from the Marine Products Bureau.

Fishers and Fishing Boats:

| Year | Fishers No. | Fishing Boats | | Total No. |
|---------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | | With Motor No. | Without Motor No. | |
| 1915... | 1,376,750 | 2,516 | 393,073 | 395,589 |
| 1916... | 1,365,954 | 2,800 | 391,901 | 394,701 |
| 1917... | 1,394,479 | 2,978 | 384,242 | 387,220 |
| 1918... | 1,390,625 | 2,266 | 381,854 | 385,120 |
| 1919... | 1,365,458 | 4,032 | 380,577 | 384,609 |
| 1920... | 1,335,555 | 5,785 | 377,780 | 383,565 |
| 1921... | 1,391,871 | 6,217 | 375,983 | 382,200 |

The number of fishers in 1921 includes fishers, manufacturers and those engaged in the rearing of fish.

Catches:

| Year | Littoral Fishery Yen | Pelagic Fishery Yen | Total Yen |
|----------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | | | |
| 1913 ... | 95,065,000 | 18,575,000 | 113,640,000 |
| 1914 ... | 95,053,000 | 16,880,000 | 111,933,000 |
| 1915 ... | 94,836,004 | 20,207,352 | 115,043,356 |
| 1916 ... | 102,242,143 | 22,527,412 | 124,769,555 |
| 1917 ... | 123,233,429 | 32,751,664 | 155,985,093 |
| 1918 ... | 171,185,081 | 53,600,648 | 224,785,729 |
| 1919 ... | 246,833,674 | 54,086,176 | 300,919,850 |
| 1920 ... | 270,294,228 | 64,898,787 | 335,193,015 |
| 1921 ... | 258,226,053 | 74,087,842 | 332,313,896 |

Production:

| Year | Amount Yen |
|----------|---------------|
| 1907 ... | 39,267,195 |
| 1908 ... | 35,491,742 |
| 1909 ... | 35,230,546 |
| 1910 ... | 38,506,167 |
| 1911 ... | 41,559,106 |
| 1912 ... | 49,253,111 |
| 1913 ... | 51,726,574 |
| 1914 ... | 52,174,902 |
| 1915 ... | 54,809,362 |
| 1916 ... | 63,999,501 |
| 1917 ... | 84,543,653 |
| 1918 ... | 112,263,553 |
| 1919 ... | 164,378,370 |
| 1920 ... | 149,521,516 |
| 1921 ... | 169,598,117 |

Fish Culture:

| Year | Nurseries No. | Area "Tsubo" | Products Yen |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | |
| 1907 ... | 27,592 | 81,766,096 | 2,823,263 |
| 1908 ... | 30,109 | 91,418,477 | 2,873,177 |
| 1909 ... | 47,295 | 106,314,806 | 3,027,430 |
| 1910 ... | 55,604 | 107,664,636 | 3,808,028 |
| 1911 ... | 68,715 | 138,907,568 | 3,676,921 |
| 1912 ... | 71,369 | 120,081,907 | 4,106,986 |
| 1913 ... | 73,288 | 147,006,989 | 4,150,786 |
| 1914 ... | 84,604 | 142,884,843 | 4,087,228 |
| 1915 ... | 96,230 | 168,016,480 | 4,555,043 |
| 1916 ... | 104,529 | 173,523,625 | 5,238,588 |
| 1917 ... | 106,855 | 185,851,648 | 6,388,021 |
| 1918 ... | 104,299 | 178,435,755 | 8,262,092 |
| 1919 ... | 102,065 | 183,837,259 | 11,590,592 |
| 1920 ... | 102,488 | 169,943,066 | 13,283,372 |
| 1921 ... | 105,530 | 199,209,513 | 19,671,585 |

Herring, sardines, sea-beam, bonito, yellow-tails, mackerel, tunnies, halibut, horse-mackerel and cod-fish in salt water and salmon, trout and sweet-fish in fresh water form the principal fishes taken in the littoral fisheries. Besides, lobsters, sea-cars and "konbu" may be counted among the former group.

To classify these fishes according to districts, the Pacific coast is very long with the east coast of the mainland and Shikoku and Kyushu, and it is the most important Japanese fishing ground. Here are taken chiefly bonito, tunnies, sardines, sea-beam and mackerel, and the bays and inlets abound in shell fish and edible sea-weed.

The Japan Sea products are principally sardines, mackerel, yellow-tails, cod-fish, etc. Sardines, mackerel and yellow-tails come in abundantly to the part south of the centre, where their take is very large, although shell fish and edible sea-weed are relatively small.

In the direction of Hokkaido, we have herring, salmon, trout and "konbu" as the chief products, quite different from the other waters.

In the south the varieties are comparatively few but large quantities are taken.

The fishing implements and methods employed in the littoral fisheries are very much and the principal of them are gill nets, draw nets, purse seines, set nets, angling by hand line, long lines, etc.

In 1907, the products of littoral fishery amounted to 62,000,000 yen, and the value more than doubled in 1921, when it amounted to 258,000,000 yen, the average yearly increase being 13,900,000 yen.

Pelagic fishery was started only recently, when fur-seal hunting took the lead. In March, 1897, the Pelagic Fishery Encouragement Law was promulgated. Since then, fur-seal hunting has made steady headway. The number of sealers was only 9 the year before the issue of the law, but it grew to 50 in 1911, when the take reached the value of 700,000 or 800,000 yen.

In the meantime, the Government considered means to protect the seals in co-operation with the English, American

and Russian Governments, and vetoed hunting for the period of 15 years beginning December 15, 1911. Simultaneously, it took important measures for encouraging fishery, including the training of pelagic fishermen and the improvement of pelagic schooners. Consequently, pelagic fishery made strides, and different kinds were established one after another, such as whaling, trawling, long line fishing by engine boat cod-fish angling by hand line motor-boat fishing and improved disposal and carrying of the take.

At present, pelagic schooners number over 6,000, their yearly business amounting to upwards of 100,000,000 yen.

The above does not cover the colonial fishery carried on in Korea, Kwantung Province, Formosa, Karafuto and the mandatory South Sea Islands. Fishing in the Korean seas by the Japanese dates far back. It was greatly encouraged by the prefectures in Chugoku, Kyushu and other parts of Japan since 1895, and as a result 5,312 Japanese fishers settled in Korea in 1915, holding 1,263 fishing boats and catching fish valued at 2,150,000 yen. At the same time, there were 11,570 fishers going out from Japan with 2,843 boats and taking products valued at 3,837,000 yen. Since then, the settlers increased greatly and reached 13,710 in 1921 with 2,539 fishing boats and taking the value of 6,825,000 yen, which doubled or trebled the figures of 6 years previously, although the outgoing fishers did not increase so remarkably and stood at 10,147 with 2,375 fishing-boats and a take of 3,250,000 yen. The chief fish taken are sea-beam, halibut, mackerel, gray-mullet, sardines, hair-tails, etc., most of which are imported raw into Japan.

In 1921, there were 14,600 Korean fishing boats and 318,000 Korean fishers taking fish valued at about 100,000,000 yen. These figures indicate the considerable development attained by Korean fishery in recent years, thanks to constant efforts made to lead and encourage it; and it promises to become much more important in future.

Fishing off Kwantung Province by the Japanese was started during the Japan-Russia War. In 1922, there were 178 fishing boats and 867 fishers going to that sea. Besides, the Japanese settlers numbered 148 living in 81 houses, bringing the total number of Japanese fishers engaged in the fishery up to 1,015. These men were chiefly from Kumamoto, Ehime, Oita and Kagawa Prefectures. The chief methods of fishing used there are sea-bream long line fishing, trawling, etc.

The yearly take comes to 384,000 "kwamme" valued at 567,000 yen, besides which the whales taken have the value of 150,000 yen. The chief fish caught there are sea-beam, halibut, "saba", "suzuki", "nibe", "kingashira", yellow-tails, sharks, etc. The fishing implements and methods employed there are on too small a scale to ensure the steady development of the local fishery, which is at a low ebb. The local Chinese fishermen numbered 14,170, living in 7,064 houses in 1922, with 961 junks and 4,019 small boats, their catch amounting to 2,550,000 "kwamme" valued at 1,193,000 yen.

In 1912, Formosa had 117,000 Japanese and native fishers with 9,450 fishing boats and taking products valued at 992,000 yen. In 1921, the fishers increased to 118,800, the fishing boats to 8,970 and the catch to 5,943,000 yen. The number of Japanese employed in the local fishery increased steadily, while the native fishers remained nearly unchanged in number. The Japanese began fishing there after the Japan-China War in 1894-1895, and increased to 133 in 1900, to 234 in 1907, to 917 in 1912, to 1,932 in 1916 and to 2,497 in 1921, which is eleven times as much as the figure of 15 years ago and nineteen times as much as the figure of 20 years ago. At the same time, the catch trebled in five years and sextupled in ten years. The principal fish taken are sea-beam, sardines, bonito, sharks, tunnies, mackerel, horse-mackerel, etc.

The Japanese had been interested in fishery off the coast of Karafuto much

earlier than the conclusion of the agreement for the exchange of the Kurile Islands and Karafuto in 1875, and the number increased markedly since a part of the island passed into Japanese possession as a result of the Japan-Russia War. In 1922, the Japanese engaged in fishing there numbered 3,350 with 11,800,000 yen value of the take, nearly double the figure of a decade before. The stationary fishing of herring is most important there, and salmon, codfish, trout, crab, halibut and "konbu" (sea-weed) come next.

The mandatory South Sea Islands have territorial waters of 2,000 nautical miles east and west and of 1,000 nautical miles south and north, and tunnies, bonito and other fish abundantly migrate there. There are no exact returns available as yet regarding the Japanese fisheries in those waters. Much may be hoped in this direction, for the Japanese Government is making energetic efforts to develop the fisheries there.

Japanese fishing off the coast of the Russian Maritime Province made steady headway after the conclusion of the Japanese-Russian Fishing Treaty in 1907. At present 300 or 400 fishing grounds are owned there by the Japanese, which produce 600,000 or 700,000 "koku" of fish valued at 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 yen. The number of fishing steamers increased steadily and stands now at 300 with the aggregate tonnage of 200,000. The fishermen number 20,000 and the capital invested amounts to 40,000,000 yen. The canning of salmon and trout was started there in 1910 and at present, it yearly comes to 15,000,000 yen in value. The canned crab industry has likewise made striking progress there since it was started in 1920, its yearly product being placed now at 1,500,000 yen. River and lake fishing there is no less important than the above two lines of canning, for the fishermen interested in it number over 100,000 and their yearly products reach 20,000,000 yen with prospects of increase year after year.

Opera in Japan

I.

OPERA has become very popular in Japan. Granting that the Japanese opera singers have not had enough cultivation of their voices and the Japanese orchestra do not command distinguished talent or a sufficient number of musicians it is nevertheless true that the Japanese people nowadays have so far advanced as to know something about opera.

Japanese labourers, who have been accustomed to the native ballads of the "Yasuki-bushi" style, will now quite as easily sing "Carmen," "The Mator," etc. Young students hum snatches of the love-songs of Boccaccio as if they have been familiar with them for years.

But the history of the development of opera in this country is a long one, the history of a train of obstacles that it had to encounter before it attained its present popularity.

In the summer of 1903, a number of students of the literature course in the Tokyo Imperial University together with a group of students of the Tokyo Music School staged for the first time Gluck's opera "Orpheus" at the Music-Hall of the latter school, under the efficient management of Mr. Perry of the Tokyo Music School and Dr. Kebel, the Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, well-known as a musician among his many qualifications.

This German opera was in fact translated by Mr. Kosaburo Ishikura (now a High-School teacher), Mr. Saburo Otsukotsu (later, Professor of the Tokyo Music School, now defunct), Mr. Toyo-

kichi Yoshida (now Professor of the Military Academy) and Mr. Itsugoro Kondo.

Miss Tamaki Shibata (as she then was), a student of the Music School played the part of Eurydice, and amazed the intellectual audience of Tokyo by her beautiful soprano voice and her personal beauty. Madame Tamaki, therefore, who has now achieved world-wide celebrity in the role of Madame Butterfly, was one of the first introducers of opera into this country. Thus in that year the first taste of Western opera music was enjoyed in Japan.

In 1904, Mr. Yasuharu Kitamura, an earnest advocate of bringing about harmony between Japanese and Western music, published his *A Dream in the Camp* opera, which was staged at the Kabuki Theatre. The plot was very simple. With the background of the Russo-Japanese war, a Japanese soldier was depicted dreaming of his mother at home. Koshiro Matsumoto, now one of the stars of Japan, personated the hero. But neither an orchestra was used nor was the plot attractive, so that it failed to satisfy the public and only added a little stimulus to the theatrical world of that day.

The next year saw the establishment of the Literary Society at the instance of Dr. Yuzo Tsubouchi, then Professor of the Waseda University, the eminent Shakespearean scholar, embracing in its membership graduates of that University, with the object of studying musical drama on

its practical as well as theoretical side. This Society produced "Urashima," founded on the Japanese legend of Urashima Taro, a Rip-Van-Winklean fisherman. This legend resembles *Tannhauser* in plot.

This new play had undeniably the merit of magniloquent language, but the music demanded a grand setting, and was too complex, over-burdened with the elements of the native music and art of stagecraft. The music was composed by Messrs. Rokuzayemon Kineya and Kangoro Kineya, both first-class vocalists of the old style of singing, called "nagauta," while the part of the hero was played by Mr. Kinsen Kubota, who had previously been painter, but had become an actor.

Dr. Tsubouchi wrote another opera, "Eternal Darkness," and put it on the stage. The plot was an adaptation from the Japanese myth relating to the withdrawal of the sun-goddess Amaterasu into a cave, in her indignation at outrages committed by her brother, thereby leaving the whole world in darkness. Thereupon, all the other gods and goddesses devised a plan for inducing the great goddess to come out, according to which they began dancing and singing, and thus succeeded in enticing her out, the world consequently being restored to light.

This play, containing as it does many elements of Western music, was superior to the previous one, as an opera. But it failed to produce a composite effect as a drama. The late Mr. Tetsuteki Togi, the famous court musician, acted in this play.

In 1906, Messrs. Gen-ichiro Yamada and Gyokugan Komatsu, both musicians,

and Mr. Chikao Kobayashi, a special student of opera, organized an opera troupe, called the Music World Society and staged an opera in the Y.M.C.A. building in Tokyo. The performance was "Hagoromo" (Winged Robe) by Mr. Komatsu, based on an old Japanese legend, of a similar plot to the Swan Maiden. The music as well as the wording of this play were of pure simplicity, and thanks to the skilful acting of Yennosuke Ichikawa, the opera, though short and simple, produced a well-balanced effect. But, regrettably, owing to the consideration of expenses the hope of organizing an orchestra had to be abandoned and piano and organ were used instead.

The next year the same dramatic society staged the "Sacred Bell" by Mr. Kobayashi. Its music was composed by Mr. Gyokugan Komatsu. This play hinted back to an Indian legend. Together with this play, a piece by Gounod and the first scene from *Faust* were put on the stage by Mr. Takeshi Nagai. Mr. Nagai was the conductor of the Military Band, but not a professional vocalist. But being proficient in music, he charmed his audience by the unmolested freedom of his art. Margaret was personated by Miss Eastlake, daughter of the late Professor Eastlake. The music was played by the Military Band with good effect.

About this time the Imperial Theatre in Tokyo had been built, with Baron (now Viscount) Shibusawa as President of the company. At the instance of Mr. Nishino, managing director, an operatic orchestra was organized by the Theatre, which was a great step forward in the history of drama in this country. It included Miss Tamaki Shibata, Mr. Kintaro Shimizu and others while the or-

chestra was organized with about twenty members under the leadership of Mr. Heikichi Takeuchi.

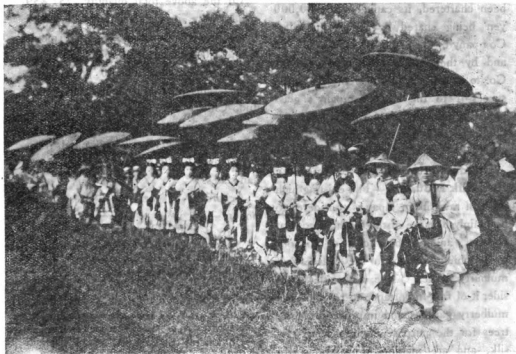
In 1911, the opera "Yuya" was staged for the first time at the Imperial Theatre. The heroine, Yuya was a woman favoured by Munemori Taira, a famous nobleman in Japanese history. The purport of this opera is that Yuya, looking at the cherry-flowers in full splendour, recalls her lonely mother in her native-place, with a sudden impulse of fond affection, and Munemori touched by her emotion generously gives her leave of absence to visit her mother.

"Yuya" was written by Mr. Shoyo Matsui, the music was composed by Mr. Junker, Professor of the Tokyo Music School, who knew not a syllable of the Japanese language, and the gestures were taught by Mr. Umesuke Suzuki, who had once been an actor of the old school. The consequence was that the whole thing fell through, on account of unsystematic arrangement. Such a result was inevitable in view of the fact that a play

of the old school was attempted with the formal accompaniment of singing, without producing any dramatic effect.

In the winter of the same year, Sig. Sarcoli, an Italian tenor, came to Japan. *Cavaleria Rusticana* was performed in Italian at the Imperial Theatre, in which the orchestra of the Theatre joined. Though the objection was raised that the Italian language was incomprehensible to the audience yet the performance was so well organized that it produced a tolerably good effect. This Italian musician's splendid talent was gratefully appreciated in this country.

In 1912, Mr. Shoyo Matsui's "Sakya-muni," another opera, was put on the stage at the Imperial Theatre. The score was by Mr. Werkmeister, Professor of the Tokyo Music School, whose ignorance of the Japanese language brought about its failure, marring the effect of the Indian atmosphere which otherwise might have been produced. Mr. Kintaro Shimizu played the leading part.



Procession of the Young Children on the Buddhist Festival Day.

Commercial Intelligence

Foreign Trade of Japan.—For May, 1925, the foreign trade of Japan amounted in value to 170,464,000 yen for exports and 204,673,000 yen for imports, making the total of 375,137,000 yen and showing the balance of 34,209,000 yen against us. The total since January was brought up to 802,407,000 yen for exports and to 1,298,516,000 yen for imports, making the grand total of 2,100,923,000 yen and showing the balance of 496,109,000 yen against us. As compared with the same interval, 1924, the exports show the gain of 139,967,000 yen and the imports that of 7,710,000 yen.

Glass Works in Manchuria.—The Manchurian Plate Glass Co. Ltd. has been chartered, its capital of 3,000,000 yen being shared by the Asahi Glass Company to the extent of 1,800,000 yen and by the South Manchurian Railway Co. to that of 1,200,000 yen. It is the successor to the latter company's glass industry, and the yearly capacity of 70,000 tons is being extended to 330,000 tons.

Fundamental Means to Improve Raw Silk Industry.—The existing high price of raw silk in Japan is considered to be mainly because of the too high cost of cocoons, and the high cost of cocoons to be chiefly owing to the dearness of mulberry leaves. The authorities consider it of first importance to re-adjust the mulberry gardens and improve mulberry trees for the purpose of improving raw silk, and are making preparations for drawing up plans for it.

Raw Cotton Imported in January-April.—The Tariff Section of the Department of Finance gives the importation of raw cotton into Japan in the first four months of 1925 as follows:—

| Month. | Quantity Piculs | Value. 1,000 Yen | Average Price Per Picul Yen |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| January . . | 915,281 | 80,724 | 88 |
| February . | 1,399,825 | 127,946 | 92 |
| March . . | 1,503,331 | 131,686 | 87 |
| April . . . | 1,397,933 | 122,060 | 87 |
| Total . | 5,224,370 | 462,416 | 89 |

As compared with the same interval, 1924, the above total quantity shows the gain of 1,173,064 piculs and the above total value that of 187,419,000 yen in value.

Of the above total quantity, 257,459 piculs were imported from China, 17 piculs from Kwantung, 2,876,647 piculs from British-India, 5,208 piculs from the Straits Settlements, 12,940 piculs from Dutch-Indies, 10,819 piculs from French Indo-China, 50 piculs from Siam, 1,939,583 piculs from the United States, 75 piculs from Peru, 120,342 piculs from Egypt and 1,230 piculs from other African states.

According to ports the figures are as under:—

| Port. | Quantity. Piculs | Value. 1,000, Yen |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Yokohama . | 382,875 | 34,002 |
| Kobe . . . | 3,291,637 | 296,225 |
| Osaka . . . | 797,537 | 66,402 |
| Nagasaki . . | 50,051 | 4,102 |
| Moji | 163,521 | 15,063 |
| Nagoya . . | 163,484 | 14,243 |
| Yokkaichi . | 374,391 | 32,318 |
| Others . . . | 875 | 58 |
| Total | 5,224,370 | 462,416 |

Luxury Goods—During the period of January-March, 1925, the luxury goods imported into Japan are given by the Department of Finance as 2,570,606 yen in value, consisting of 706,539 yen in January, 855,146 in yen February and 1,008,921 yen in March. As compared with the seven months previous to the enforcement of the Luxury Bill, the importation of luxury articles into Yokohama during the eight months after that shows a remarkable decrease, for the amount was 5,720,000 yen for the latter period as against 8,900,000 yen for the former period, with the monthly average of 715,000 yen and 1,272,000 yen respectively. Thus, the Luxury Bill had the effect of diminishing the importation of luxury goods in the period by 45 per cent. Of the goods imported, food stuffs and table-luxuries lost 58 per cent., toilet goods and their materials 34 per cent., textiles and their manufactures 15 per cent., personal ornaments and their accessories 8 per cent., articles for amusement 51

per cent., household furniture 54 per cent., precious metals and their manufactures 56 per cent. and other articles 52 per cent. Above all, gramophones fell off 80 per cent., and black teas 70 per cent. and raw fruits, fruit juice, etc. were reduced to nothing. Those that increased were canned, bottled and potted fruits, which increased ten fold, gloves, which gained three fold, shawls, which increased two and a half, fur, skin and hoof manufactures, which rose two fold, and perfumed oils, which multiplied one and a half. Besides, soaps increased 40 per cent., fabrics interwoven with silk 15 per cent. and toys 7 per cent.

Exportation of Raw Silk.—During the business year from June 1st, 1924 to May 31st, 1925, the exportation of raw silk was unprecedentedly great. The amount sold to the exporters in Yokohama was 563,437 boxes as against the past high record of 471,456 boxes in the business year of 1922-1923.

The Crop of Barley, Etc.—It is officially reported that the total planted area of barley, wheat and rye in Japan (excluding Niigata, Nagano, Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwate, Aomori, Yamagata, and Akita Prefectures and Hokkaido) is estimated at 1,308,783 *chobu*, consisting of 366,282 *chobu* of barley, 521,693 *chobu* of rye and 420,808 *chobu* of wheat. As compared with 1924, barley shows a decrease of 169 *chobu* (0.1 per cent.), but rye increased 5,675 *chobu* (1.1 per cent.) and wheat 2,063 *chobu* (0.5 per cent.), the total increase being 7,569 *chobu* (0.6 per cent.). On the basis of the condition existing May 20th, the crop of barley, rye and wheat is estimated at



On the Tokyo Pavements.

18,547,320 *koku*, comprising 6,693,080 *koku* of barley, 6,697,050 *koku* of rye and 5,157,190 *koku* of wheat. When compared with the actual yield in 1924, barley shows the increase of 290,500 *koku* (4.5 per cent.), rye that of 1,184,000 *koku* (21.5 per cent.) and wheat that of 416,400 *koku* (8.8 per cent.), the total increase being 1,891,000 *koku* (11.4 per cent.).

Artificial Pearls to be Conditioned.—Artificial pearls are made chiefly in Osaka and are exported to the yearly value of 12,000,000 yen. There are complaints made abroad of their deteriorated quality as a result of a reduction in price to meet the foreign competition in the American market. In order to prevent defective making, there is a proposal to condition them before exportation under Government rules.

Tariff Revision.—The Government has decided to submit a bill for a general revision of the import tariff in the next session of the Imperial Diet. The financial authorities are alleged to have the intention to thoroughly revise the tariff, adopting specific duties as far as possible.

Sericulture in 1924.—Official statistics show that in 1924, there were in Japan 1,890,166 silkworm rearers, gathering 9,311,270 silkworm eggs, consisting of 7,550,242 cards for the spring season and 9,311,270 cards for the summer and autumn season and producing 73,818,442 *kwamme* of cocoons, comprising 39,478,760 *kwamme* of spring cocoons and 34,340,682 *kwamme* of summer and autumn cocoons. As compared with 1923, the number of silkworm rearers in-

creased 28,103, or 1.5 per cent., the gathering of silkworm eggs decreased 293,220 cards, or 3.7 per cent. for the spring season and increased 133,378 cards, or 1.5 per cent. for the summer and autumn season, the total of both showing a loss of 159,842 cards, or 0.9 per cent., and the production of cocoons fell off 458,340 *kwamme*, or 1.1 per cent. for the spring season, but gained 4,737,036 *kwamme*, or 16 per cent. for the summer and autumn season, the total of both denoting an increase of 4,278,696 *kwamme*, or 6.2 per cent.

Interest Paid Abroad.—The yearly amount of interest and amortization payable on foreign loans, Government and private, is estimated at 101,800,000 yen, a very important item of Japan's international accounts.

National Debts Outstanding.—The Department of Finances reports the national bond outstanding at the end of April as 4,903,318,000 yen, consisting of 3,398,558,000 yen of domestic bonds and 1,505,760,000 yen of foreign bonds. Below are the details:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

| Bonds. | Outstanding. |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Domestic Bond: | |
| 5% Bonds. | 423,951 |
| „ „ (Special). | 135,099 |
| „ „ (“Ko-Goh”) | 429,023 |
| 4% „ (1st) | 171,100 |
| „ „ (2nd) | 96,582 |
| 5% Exchequer Notes | 1,529,520 |
| Railway Bills | 79,999 |
| Extra. Exchequer Notes. | 533,280 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total. | 3,398,558 |

Foreign Bonds:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 1st 4% Sterling Bonds . . . | 92,748 |
| 2nd „ „ „ . . . | 244,864 |
| 5% Sterling Bonds . . . | 224,543 |
| 4% French Bonds . . . | 172,180 |
| 3rd 4% Sterling Bonds . . . | 107,392 |
| 6½% Dollar Bonds. . . | 294,036 |
| 6% Sterling Bonds . . . | 244,076 |
| Late Rly. Co.s' Sterling Debentures. | 9,763 |
| S. M. R. Co.'s Sterling Debentures. | 117,156 |
| Total. | 1,505,760 |
| Grand Total. | 4,903,318 |

Specie Hold.—The Department of Finance reports that on April 30th, 1925, the specie hold amounted to 1,458,000,000 yen, a decrease of 9,000,000 yen from the figure at the end of March. Of this, 385,000,000 yen was owned by the Government and 1,073,000,000 yen by the Bank of Japan, 1,175,000,000 yen being held in Japan and 283,000,000 yen abroad.

Floatations and Extensions in May.—The Mitsui Bank reports that during May, 1925, the total amount of capital involved in floatations and extensions was 116,030,000 yen, of which 85,535,000 yen was for floatations, and 116,030,000 yen for extensions (the latter figure consisting of 69,452,000 yen capital and 46,678,000 yen debentures). The above total shows an increase of 25,220,000 yen over April, 1925 and of 136,705,000 yen over May, 1924. Following are the details:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

| Companies. | Floated. | Extended |
|-------------------|----------|----------|
| Banking | — | 6,628 |
| Trust. | 400 | 10,000 |

| Companies. | Floated. | Extended. |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Railway and Tram- way | 17,400 | 11,300 |
| Marine Transport . . . | 3,500 | 1,700 |
| Insurance | — | 9,000 |
| Warehousing | 1,050 | — |
| Fishery | 1,300 | — |
| Agricultural, Af- orestation and Land | 2,250 | 1,782 |
| Mining | 11,500 | — |
| Electric | 500 | 22,300 |
| Spinning & Weaving . . . | — | 30,300 |
| Food-stuff | 3,340 | 16,100 |
| Machinery and Me- tal Industries. | 2,230 | 3,000 |
| Miscellaneous In- dustries | 7,640 | 1,770 |
| Commercial | 5,445 | 2,250 |
| Others | 28,960 | — |
| Total | 85,535 | 116,130 |

Tramp Steamers.—The Kobe Marine Association reports the number of tramp steamers of not less than 2,000 D. W. tons, operating on May 20th as under:—

| Service. | On May 20. | | Comp. with Apr. 20. | |
|--|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Num- ber. | D. W. Tonnage. 1,000 Tons. | Num- ber. | D. W. Tonnage. 1,000 Tons. |
| European | 30 | 269 | — 7 | — 64 |
| North Ameri- can Atlantic . . . | 21 | 193 | + 3 | + 27 |
| Japan-North American- Pacific | 48 | 422 | — 1 | — 11 |
| Australian | 7 | 63 | — 5 | — 33 |
| South Sea- Straits Set- tlements | 63 | 401 | — 17 | — 85 |
| Coasting 1st Section | 342 | 1,400 | + 25 | + 112 |
| In Dock | 20 | 112 | — 5 | — 26 |
| Tied Up | 6 | 34 | — 3 | — 10 |
| Chartered by the Army | 10 | 46 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Steamers . . . | 20 | 160 | + 10 | + 92 |

From the Japanese Press

Loan Policy. — Japanese national bonds having increased regularly since 1916, reach now 5,000,000,000 yen, consisting of 3,500,000,000 yen of domestic bonds and 1,500,000,000 yen of foreign bonds. When compared with a decade ago, the foreign bonds show a decrease, while the domestic bonds have increased some three fold. Local bonds have also been on the increase and stand now at about 800,000,000 yen, two and a half times as much as the figure a decade ago.

This great increase in public bonds is attributed by the *Osaka Mainichi* to a loose and positive policy taken by the Seiyu-kai Ministry, which long remained in power since the World War, making excessive appropriations for armament and railway expansion and general other objects by floating bonds, although local bonds were necessarily issued chiefly for meeting increased educational and public works expenditures. A further increase in public bonds will be unbearable to the nation.

The present Ministry adopted a non-loan policy at the beginning but the Finance Minister has recently intimated his intention to again float bonds, if it should be justified by the future condition of the money market, which is now abnormally dull. This the paper cannot recognize, for it means a change in the fundamental financial policy of the Ministry at the temporary easiness of money.

Interest shows a noteworthy tendency towards decline. This is, however, because of the re-adjustment of business and the shrinkage of credit and not owing to

the repletion of private means. On the contrary, the tradal depression must be expected to be intensified hereafter. We must allow this unavoidable natural selection to take its full course, which will be a way to expedite recovery. It is useless to resort to any artificial means and to give a stimulant to the economic world at the present moment.

The floatation of national bonds during the Japan-Russia War and the World War expanded currency, inflated commodities and aroused speculation, for the issue of bonds created currency and expanded credit again by loaning on their security. For this reason, the resumption of the loan policy and bond issues will only tend to set back the financial re-adjustment of the present Ministry, and the paper wishes it not to be moved by some powerful financiers into an alteration in its old policy.

Our public finances are nearly in the same difficulty as private finances, but the former has more necessity of re-adjustment than the latter. The situation cannot be regulated simply by the adoption of a limited loan policy. But no fundamental financial improvement can be expected by such an unsteady policy taken as to be easily affected by a little advance in bonds or temporary monetary slackness of an abnormal nature.

Commerce with America. — For the United States, trade with Japan is not so important, but for Japan, trade with the United States is as valuable as with China, for she is the best customer of Japan's raw silk, which she is requiring more and more as she grows in wealth.

In the past decade, Japan's trade with the United States increased five or six fold, surpassing by far the growth of her world's trade, which gained three or four fold. This is an evidence of the great augmentation in the American demand for raw silk and the Japanese consumption of raw cotton. Japan must develop her raw silk industry more and more so that she can supply to America better and cheaper goods enough to allow little room for artificial silk or Chinese silk to supplant it.

The *Osaka Mainichi* regrets to note, however, something in Japan's sericultural industry that makes its prospects not entirely rosy. Its trade system is unimproved. The number of sericulturists is only on the decrease and the production of cocoons shows no fair increase. Moreover, the American market, which purchases 80 per cent. of the amount exported from this country, holds control over the Japanese market. In addition to these circumstances, artificial silk and Chinese silk stand in the American market as enemies of Japanese silk. These things make the future prospects of Japan's raw silk trade not quite favourable.

On the other hand, America's export trade with Japan is well established for raw cotton, timber, iron and machinery (including parts thereof) which America principally supplies to Japan are all Japanese daily necessities and cannot be expected to fall off in demand here hereafter, if indeed they do not increase more and more. Industrial products, which take up 30 per cent. of the goods from America, may be prevented, however, by developing their manufacture in Japan.

Their importation should be checked in part, while our utmost exertions are made for maintaining the present superior position of our export trade in raw silk, silk goods, teas, potteries and curios, which must be the basis of prosperity of our trade with that country.

Since the war, American industry has made conspicuous development and its overwhelming power has been fast gaining in strength in the Orient. It is necessary for us to prepare to meet an economic war with that country. For this, we cannot simply rely on a protective tariff policy, which is liable to be accompanied by retaliatory tariff in America and an advance in commodities in Japan. We must return to our fundamental question and must re-adjust our public and private finances and economics so as to reduce the cost of production more and more, besides which the various transport, monetary and taxation questions should be solved promptly. For this, there are some means proposed and desired by the parties concerned for a long time, and they should be put in practice.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has recently been divided into two departments, the Department of Agriculture and Forestry and the Department of Commerce and Industry. These two departments correspond to the Army and Naval Departments. The latter's exhaustive study of armaments and timely measures adopted are well recognized by the public. Are the former two departments, which are responsible for peaceful war, as studious and resourceful as the latter two departments? Japan has never been defeated by an enemy in war but she

is being ruined economically. The paper urges the awakening of the nation to the necessity of making the establishment of the two new departments worthy of the object.

A New Tariff Policy to be Adopted.—The Government has recently appointed a new tariff revision preparatory commission to complete the work of the commission urgently. The *Chugai Shogyo* has taken this occasion to urge the attention of the nation to this question which will affect seriously the national life.

At the beginning of the Meiji era, Japan adopted a free trade policy, but upon the treaty revision after the Japan-China War, the Government inclined towards a protective policy. This inclination has been more and more pronounced of late. A certain political party is advocating a protective policy and the Department of Commerce and Industry is apparently supporting it. When the question is taken into serious consideration as a national problem, however, it is easily found that it cannot be decided hastily whether to adopt a revenue policy or a protective policy.

In the existing economic organization, free competition must be a basis of industrial economy. The protective policy is to protect and encourage the national industry pro forma, but actually, it protects the comparatively few capitalists of the protected industries. It is therefore against the fundamental principle of the existing economic industry. The present national industry is compelled, however, to compete internationally against other nations, and from this viewpoint, there is reason to recognize protective policy. Protective tariff may be adopted for protecting some specific industries in order

to strengthen the foundation of the national economy and to insure the security of the national industry in case of emergency. Anyhow, a protective policy is advisable theoretically and practically as an expedient to foster industries, which promise to develop sufficiently. Everybody may admit that the creation or the raising of import tariff necessarily brings up commodities. In the case of revenue tariff, the additional burden of the nation will not be meaningless, for the national revenue increases and the increased revenue is spent as administrative expenditure. In the case of protective tariff, however, it will benefit the capitalists of the protected industries by an advance in commodities or more than that, while the national revenue does not so increase or decrease. Moreover, the protective policy is permanent in most cases and increases more and more. The additional national burden imposed by it will, therefore, not be mitigated, and although the facts that the protected industries are successful and a part of the nation can maintain their livelihood by engaging in the industries and other economic developments connected with it are taken into account, it would seem to be very hard to judge its advantages and disadvantages.

We are not absolutely opposed to protective tariff, says the paper in conclusion, but oppose adopting a protective policy indiscriminately under the fine name of industrial protection, for such blind protective policy will not only threaten the stability of the national life but will bring in political corruption.

Anti-Japanism and Means to Improve Japanese Enterprises in China.—The anti-foreign agitation in Shanghai has taken the form of a general strike and boycott of an anti-foreign

nature, and this anti-Imperialistic economic struggle is fast spreading in all directions of the country. This event has taught the powers the necessity to reconsider their Chinese policies, and above all, Japan is so urged, as she is most closely connected with it, argues the *Oriental Economist* in its editorial on June 13th.

The event originated in a strike in a Japanese spinning mill, but the fundamental and strongest reason underlying it was the conscious or unconscious antagonism of the Chinese against the partial treatment of them by the powers, politically, economically and racially. This may be seen from the recent developments. No policy can be successful towards China, if due regard is not given to this fundamental point. Even assuming that the Japanese spinning mills and other business enterprises improve materially their labour conditions by their superior technical and administrative ability and their better treatment of the workmen, the paper does not think that a similar strike or an anti-Japanese agitation can be avoided, so long as the present unequal treaties remain in operation. On the contrary, the growing business prosperity of the Japanese in China will only excite the Chinese anti-Imperialistic antagonism, for the Chinese will misconstrue that prosperity to be because of the advantageous position held by the Japanese over them, which has been obtained by the unequal treaty and not by technical and administrative superiority. This misconception lies at the root of the present anti-Imperialistic agitation in China.

For Japan's future industrial development, we must exert ourselves to create the impression among the Chinese, as a

prior question, that they are competing industrially with the Japanese in China on an equal footing. When so impressed, the Chinese are sure to welcome Japanese industrial development in their country.

Nothing is more urgent for us, therefore, than to revise the present unequal treaty with China in order to develop our business enterprises there, in the opinion of the paper, which notes with regret that our businessmen and others interested in China advocate an oppressive policy towards that country by Japan. These persons simply wish to protect their own business interests, sacrificing Japan's general industrial development there.

Economically, Japan must necessarily secure a footing of equal opportunity in the world or at least in the Orient and the South Sea countries, in order to procure there her industrial raw materials and to extend oversea markets for her products. Japan's superior rights in China, the maintenance of which seems to be nearly impossible now, are too unimportant to break down the existing economic deadlock. Japan has no reason whatever to oppose the Chinese anti-Imperialistic agitation, which is similar to the European and American movements for opening the colonies or semi-colonies, and which Japan may help in order to make it successful. For this, Japan will have to give up herself her superior position in China and her specific position in Korea, for she will gain by it more than losing. She will also profit by relinquishing her policy against the above Chinese agitation and by supporting it. This makes it also necessary for her to at once set to work to improve the unequal treaty with China, which is the only effective way of eradicating the anti-Japanese movements in China.

Chinese anti-Japanism has been intensified by an old feeling among the Chinese against the Japanese treatment of the Chinese with contempt and oppression as an inferior nation. This Japanese conduct towards the Chinese is essentially an outcome of extraterritoriality and extremely unequal superiority they hold over the Chinese. No close political and economic relationship can be hoped for between the two countries, unless this discriminating attitude of the Japanese towards the Chinese is removed. For this, nothing will be more effective than to abolish the present unequal treaty with China.

Some Japanese businessmen will say

how can they take interest in Chinese enterprises without a feeling of uneasiness, unless the security of their business there is guaranteed by extraterritoriality, etc. Nothing is more important for them than the maintenance of peace, but this may be better left to the Chinese authorities than to do it under extraterritoriality, from the viewpoint of a sentimental question.

Finally, the paper thinks it necessary to do our best to help in the better treatment of Chinese labourers, for the fact that the latter contend with the present extraordinary low wages is one of the chief causes of our economic deadlock and the treatment of Chinese labourers as well as we can is a way to relieve our industry.



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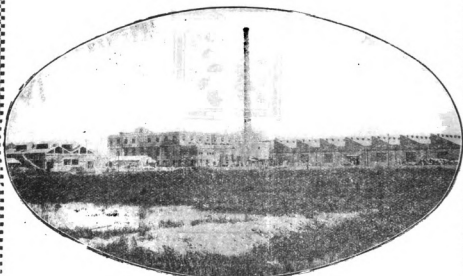
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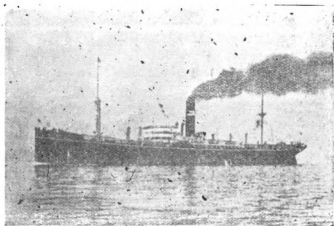
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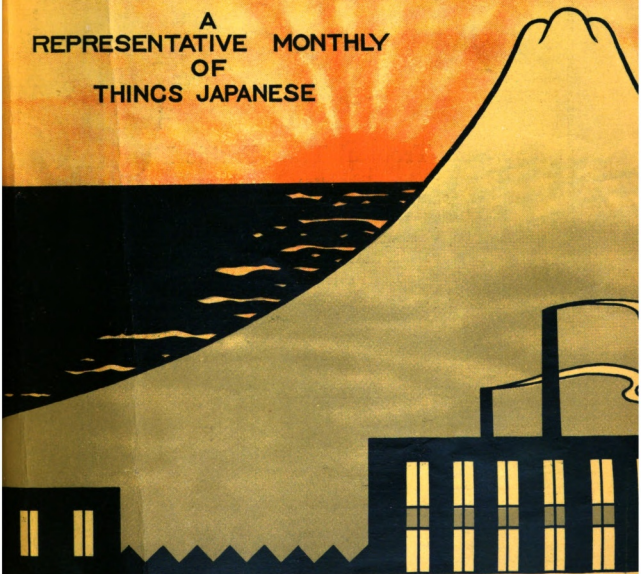
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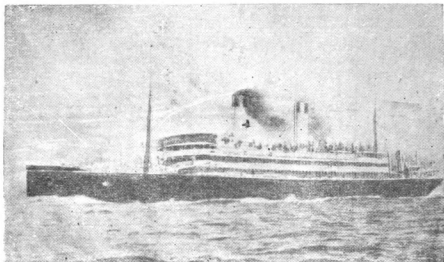
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Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

Dockyards and Engine Works :
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Arms Works :
Nagasaki

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Cable Address: Iwasakibak

General Banking and Exchange Business

CAPITAL - - -Yen 50,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

Branches and Agencies:

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Mitsubishi Nainenki Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Co., Limited)

Cable Address: Nainenki Tokyo

Manufacturers of Internal Combustion Engines,
Aircrafts, Automobiles, Etc., Etc.

CAPITAL - - -Yen 5,000,000

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo

Works: Nagoya, Kobe

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Cable Address: Iwasakimin

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CAPITAL - - -Yen 100,000,000

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Mines and Collieries:

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Metallurgical Works:

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Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory:
Tokyo

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(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address: Iwasakisal, Tokyo

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CAPITAL - - -Yen 15,000,000

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Wakamatsu, Nagasaki, Karatsu, Otaru, London,
Berlin, Paris, New York, Seattle, Hongkong,
Shanghai, Hankow, Dairen, Singapore,
Sydney, Etc., Etc.

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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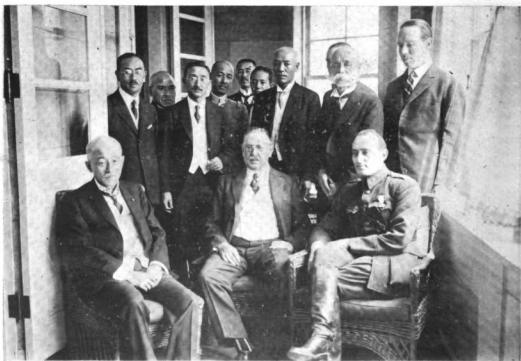
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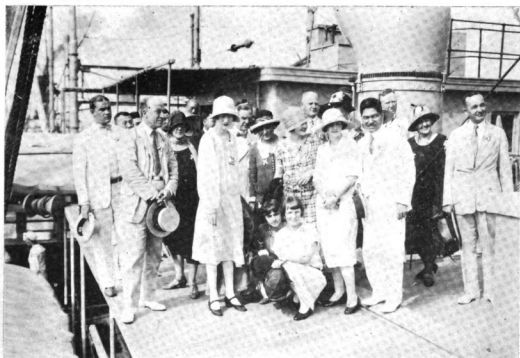
Mr. Houloussi F. Bay, the New Turkish Ambassador to Tokyo



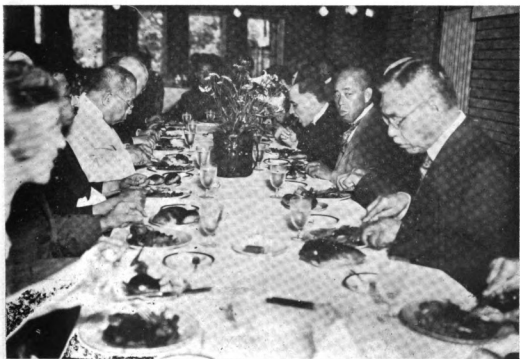
Two Airplanes of the Asahi to Make a Flight to Europe



Farewell Meeting given in Honour of Col. Pedro L. Zanni. The Front Rank Shows Col. Zanni, Mr. Fergo G. Uriburn, the Argentine Minister and Baron Sakatani, (from right to left)



Congressmen and Their Family Visiting Japan to Attend a Meeting of the
Pan-Pacific Union



Luncheon Party of the Pan-Pacific Union

THROUGH THE LENS



School Girls Feacing With Naginata (Halberd)



Girls' Dancing at Tanabata Festival



Viscount Kato, Premier and President of the Kensei-kai, Speaking at a Meeting of its Councillors



Inaugural Meeting of the Political Educational Association



Young Ladies Playing Billiard Games



Dahlia Shaw at Ginza, Tokyo

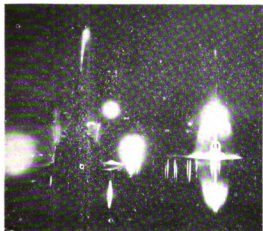
THROUGH THE LENS



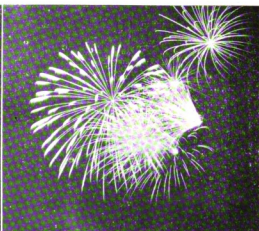
Children Playing in Pool and With Sand,
Hibiya Park, Tokyo



Girls Swimming at Tsukishima, Tokyo



Pond of Hibiya Park in Illumination



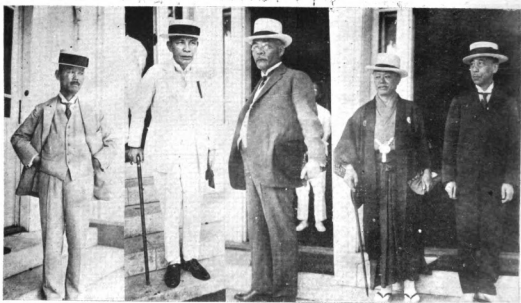
Fireworks at *Kawabiraki*, Ryogoku, Tokyo



An Open-Air School

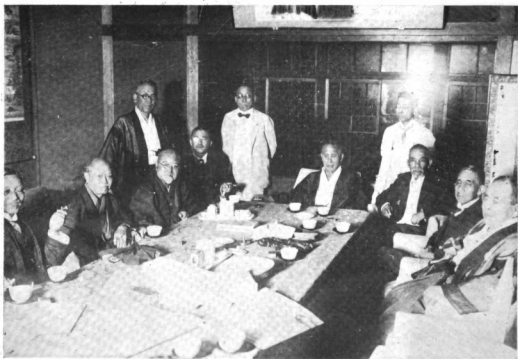


Boys in the Lotus Pond, Ueno, Tokyo



State Ministers on the Last Day of the 1st Kato Cabinet

From Left to Right: Mr. Wakatsuki (Home Affairs), Mr. Adachi (Communications),
Mr. Hamaguchi (Finance), Mr. Ogawa (Justice) and
Mr. Okazaki (Agriculture and Forestry.)



A Meeting of the Seiyu-kai Management after the Resignation of the 1st Kato Cabinet

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

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JULY, 1925

No. XI

The Month in Progress

THE EDITOR'S DIARY

JUNE 16.—The Department of Communications is said to have informally decided to include in next fiscal year's Budget 23,000,000 yen for creating an international line of flight and for encouraging private aerial transport services. Mr. Hatano, the Director of the Aviation Bureau, denies the above information regarding at least the budget. As to the creation of an international line of flight, he confirms the report, saying that Mr. Adachi, the Minister of Communications, will perhaps not be opposed to it. He is desirous of having at first a line from Tokyo to Shanghai via Osaka, Shimonoseki, Phyongyang and Dairen and is thinking of demanding an appropriation of 15,000,000 yen or 20,000,000 yen consecutively in three or five years.

June 17.—Mrs. K. Yajima, a famous Christian and formerly the President of the Japan Women's Christian Temperance Union, died at the age of 93 on the 16th. She travelled three times in foreign lands, her second foreign tour being made at the age of 88 and the third one at the age of 90, on the latter occasion of which she went as a peace messenger at the end of 1921, when the Washington Conference was held. Being solid and self-possessed, she was full of overflowing

affection. She will be remembered forever as a benefactor of the women's reform and social works in Japan.

June 18.—With regard to the expected accouchement of the Crown Princess, it is understood that the ceremony of wearing a band will be held on July 1st, the day of the dog, according to the old custom.

June 19.—The Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference, formed for the object of studying and discussing scientific questions concerning the Pacific and the Pacific Coast and of promoting the happiness and peace of the Pacific races, first met in Honolulu in 1920 and then in Melbourne and Sydney, with a considerable effect produced. It is understood that its third general meeting will be held in Tokyo from October 27th to November 9th, 1926, the countries interested, England, America, Russia, France, Chili, Mexico, Holland and China having already been invited to it formally through the Foreign Department.

June 20.—A meeting of the board of directors of the Keio University held on the 17th is reported to have approved formally and unanimously a proposal to resume baseball matches between the University and Waseda University teams. Consequently, Mr. T. Itakura, Director

of the Physical Educational Department of the Keio University, visited the Waseda University and met Mr. Tanaka, its Managing Director, and Mr. Takata, its President, with whom the necessary arrangements were concluded. The two baseball teams will match at the end of September next for the first time in the past twenty years, as eagerly wished for by fans for many years.

June 21.—A scheme to exchange students between the Tokyo Commercial College and the Hanoi College in French-Indo-China it is said will be realized this summer, when about three students of the Japanese college will visit French-Indo-China to study her commercial, economic and trade affairs and conditions for about two months. The scheme was started at the instance of Governor Merlin of French-Indo-China on his recent visit to Japan.

June 22.—In consideration of the present unemployment question and the yearly growth of the population by hundreds of thousands in Japan, the Government is said to have decided to firmly establish a population policy, under which emigrants will be sent to foreign lands on a large scale and settlement in Japanese districts, led by Hokkaido and Miyazaki and Iwate Prefectures, will be greatly encouraged. Settlement in these Japanese districts will be protected directly by the state, involving a cost of about 700,000,000 yen, and the work will be accomplished consecutively in several years.

June 23.—It is understood that the Department of Education is making energetic efforts to quickly solve the question of night middle schools, which has stood for many years past. Its plan may be outlined that the term will be six years, the graduates from the first rate

night schools will be accorded the same treatment as ordinary middle school graduates in regard to the qualifications for entering high technical schools and will be allowed to enter without examination.

June 24.—A number of skeletons were found under the castle-tower of the Imperial Palace, Tokyo, when the coolies engaged in repairing the damage in the earthquake unearthed the foundation. Some of them were standing and each had an ancient coin on the head or the shoulder. There are different opinions stated by scholars as to their origin, and that of *hito-bashira* (human pillars), men buried alive as sacrifice to the God protecting the building seems to be most favoured.

June 25.—A splendid lecture-hall is nearing completion at the Tokyo Imperial University at a cost of 1,000,000 yen contributed by the Yasuda family. It will seat 1,700 persons. It is a four-storied iron reinforced concrete building covering an area of 519 *tsubo*.

June 26.—Yokohama is being reconstructed with much tardiness, there being still vestiges of the disaster found everywhere. There are different reasons; one is thought to be the very small number of foreigners coming back and trading or settling in the port, owing to barrack building not having been allowed in the former settlement through the necessity to re-adjust land. This being feared to ill affect the prosperity of the city, the authorities concerned are said to have decided to grant the building of barracks in the settlement.

June 27.—In connection with the military training of boys, the abolition of the one year's volunteer system has been earnestly discussed by the military authorities, most of whom seem to be in favour

of its abolition from the year after next, in order to make military training at schools significant.

June 28.—It is understood that the financial authorities are considering amendments in the direct and indirect national tax law, partly in pursuance of a social policy, the principal points of amendment being the raising of the lowest taxable income, a change in the progressive rates of the income tax, the enhancement of the succession duty, the abolition of the cotton textile consumption duty, the soy tax and the medicine stamp duty, the imposition of a heavy tax on interest on capital and the creation of a toilet goods tax and a beverage tax. It is desired to fix the lowest taxable income at 1,000 yen and to make the progressive rates of the income tax per millage instead of percent at present,

June 29.—The *Mikasa*, the flag-ship in the Battle of the Sea of Japan, will be kept as a memorial on the Shirahama Coast, Yokosuka. On the 26th, Admiral Takarabe, the Naval Minister, invited the officials of the Mikasa Preservation Society to a dinner, when Baron Sakatani, the President of the society, said that, it was quite reasonable to keep the *Mikasa*, which is a relic of the war waged when the national fortunes were at stake and that it was the national duty to keep her, the Japanese nation being under obligation to join in the work. The warship will be used as a summer college or a place for lecture-meetings with a lecture-hall arranged for seating about 1,000 persons.

June 30.—Human bones were discovered in a shell-mound at Koyasu-machi on the outskirts of Yokohama by professors and students of the Keio University. The skeleton lay on the back and measured about 5 feet 4 inches. It is presumed

to belong to a man of about 60 years of age from the worn teeth and the shape of the skull. There were many shell ornaments, stone arrow-heads, etc. beside the skull.

In this connection, Professor Masaki of the University says that shell-mounds and skeletons have hitherto been considered nearly unconnected, but the recent discoveries of human bones in shell-mounds in Miyazaki Prefecture and other places have furnished a new question to the scientific world. If the present discovery was directly connected with the shell-mound, the bones were perhaps of a man existing in the prehistoric age, or about 3,000 years ago.

July 1.—The ceremony of wearing the maternity belt by the Crown Princess was held to-day in the Akasaka Palace. The belt was of pure white silk about 12 feet long, which was doubled over and wrapped double by red *torinoko* paper.

July 2.—It is understood that the Department of Home Affairs has drafted a plan for improving the most important roads in the country, the total length of which amounts to 1,500 *ri* at a cost of 150,000,000 yen, or 100,000 yen per *ri*, to be appropriated in ten consecutive years.

July 3.—A meeting of projectors of a big hotel in Yokohama was held on the 2nd, when Mr. Ariyoshi, the Mayor, spoke in outline of the project. According to the speech, the hotel is to be built by the Municipality for facilitating the residence of foreigners in the city and to be managed by a company. The meeting then selected the foundation committee of the hotel company, including Mr. T. Isaka as the Chairman and many distinguished businessmen in Yokohama as the members.

July 4.—It is said that an international Buddhist conference will be held in Tokyo for the first time in this country. It will sit for three days commencing November 1st, 1925.

July 5.—An electric exhibition will be held in Osaka under the auspices of the Electrical Association, commencing from March 20th and ending May 31st, 1926. The cost is put at 2,000,000 yen and the scale will be the biggest of the fairs concerning electricity, hitherto held in Japan.

July 6.—It is said that the Bureau of Imperial Mews intends buying from England studs at 70,000 yen per head in the next fiscal year.

July 7.—A big Buddhistic exhibition is planned by Mr. T. Yamada, a noted explorer of the South Sea Islands, by collecting about 5,000 Buddhistic national treasures and semi-treasures and other fine art products of note in Japan in commemoration of the third anniversary of the disastrous earthquake on September 1st, 1923. It will be held in Tokyo in August and September. There are many prominent persons supporting the plan.

July 8.—Baron Goto is said to have recently visited the Premier and stated in particular his project to establish a big Japanese-Russian company for the purpose of developing resources in Siberia, Manchuria and Mongolia, asking for consideration of it by the Government.

July 9.—It is understood that the educational authorities have decided to muto-graph general scenes in the Japan Alps.

July 10.—On the 9th, the Prince Regent gave audience to the four pilots and engineers of the two airplanes of the *Tokyo Asahi*, which are to shortly start on a journey to Europe. This is thought to be a great and unprecedented honour bestowed on private aviators.

July 11.—At a regular meeting of the Vice-Ministers held on the 9th, the proposed lowering of the postage of letters and post-cards by the countries joining the Postal Union was discussed. Finally, it was decided to act in concert with these countries under the International Postal

Treaty.

July 12.—In connection with the establishment of a Japanese Embassy in Turkey this fiscal year, it is stated that Mr. Obata, the Ambassador, Mr. Ashida, the First Secretary, and other officials of the Embassy will leave Japan for the post towards the beginning of September. Men of good ability have been chosen for the staff, in order to carry out successfully a Japanese scheme to make economic development on the Mediterranean Coast and Asiatic countries, as one step of which a system of travelling commercial attache will be adopted to cultivate commercial relations between Japan and Balkan States and West Asiatic countries, until finally diplomatic as well as commercial relations will be established with Persia.

July 13.—Before the World War, the remittances from the Japanese settlers in foreign lands amounted yearly to 25,000,000-27,000,000 yen, and the amount once increased to about 70,000,000 yen in 1919 or 1920. The world's economic dulness diminished the figure later, and the latest amount is reported to be about 52,000,000 yen, against which there is the yearly amount of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 yen from the foreigners in Japan to their respective home lands, the balance left amounting to about 50,000,000 yen in favour of us.

July 14.—The national road over Hakone, which was greatly damaged by the earthquake, has been completely repaired now and the opening ceremony of the re-constructed road was held at the Fuji-ya Hotel, Miyanoshita on the 11th. The road is from Yumoto-mura to Onsen-mura and is 2 *ri* in length, it being nearly twice the width of that before the earthquake.

July 16.—The establishment of a museum is being proposed among the people of Kamakura, for the purpose of exhibiting about 1,000 national and other treasures held in many Buddhist temples in the place, some of which were destroyed or burnt in the earthquake and have no suitable places to keep the treasures.

Criticism on Civilization in the Meiji Era and Japanese Ideals in Future

By Dr. T. Inoué

Honorary Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University

I CAME to Tokyo from my home in Dazaifu, Kyushu in the eighth year of Meiji (1875), and for the subsequent fifty years, I have been a resident of Tokyo. The Meiji era lasted forty-five years from 1868 to 1912, and during my life my experiences and observations have been such that I believe I am qualified to criticise the civilization of the period.

Since coming to Tokyo, I had social intercourse or kept in touch with such leaders of the Meiji civilization as Mr. Y. Fukuzawa, the founder of the Keio University and a chief introducer of English thought, and Dr. H. Kato, the President of the Tokyo Imperial University and one of the first introducers of German culture.

In the early part of the Meiji era, the civilization of Japan was simply destruction and introduction. The destruction was of the old thought and old systems of the Yedo period. In the Kansei era (1789-1800) of the Yedo period, Matsudaira, Sadanobu the Premier, unified Japanese doctrines in the Chutzu School and forbade the advocacy of other doctrine. Generally speaking, there are heresies for all doctrines, and these heresies are studied and lead to the establishment of new and more progressive doctrines. The unification of a doctrine and the prohibition of other doctrines as abovementioned caused the decay of the world of thought and accelerated its turning point.

Upon the Meiji Restoration, the old thought was destroyed naturally. It was also natural that the old systems should have been destroyed by the fall of the Tokugawa Government and the abolition of feudalism. The Japanese, who had lived in seclusion for the past three hundred years, never dreamt of the progress and civilization of the world.

The enlightened persons of the age thought it necessary to imbibe the knowledge of Western civilization as quickly as possible. They made strenuous efforts for its introduction into the world of thought and the material world. Some knowledge was swallowed without being carefully chewed, and naturally, indigestion followed.

The Meiji Restoration was a political crisis for Japan, which was of greater moment than the Mongolian invasion, which was not to be feared, as the country was well governed by the Hojo Family.

Contrary was the case with the Meiji Restoration. When I recollect the English, American, Russian and French attitudes and policies taken previously towards other Asiatic countries and the results and the condition of Japan existing then, I feel terrified even to-day.

Commodore Perry visited Japan nominally to conclude a commercial treaty with us, but actually with an intention to bring us to the knowledge of the actual condition of the nation and its poor military strength. This we can clearly

see from the American record of the event. It was not simply the American intention, but England, France and Russia intended so.

At this juncture, Japan was disturbed by a political struggle between the loyal and shogunate parties, and she was in the most perilous situation ever experienced since her foundation. We however, fortunately and safely get out of the crisis, thanks to the community and unification of thought existing among the Japanese nation, or the national consciousness of the difficulty.

The experience and consciousness of the Satsuma and Choshu clans, which were politically most powerful of the shogunate, were most effective. They opened hostilities against the English warships, the sending of which to Japan was thought to be to threaten us. They suffered a severe defeat, which gave them an insight into how strong foreign powers were. This experience made them conscious that they must be resolute in order to rank with such strong powers. This consciousness soon spread to the whole nation, which became tense. The Meiji Restoration was accomplished with this tense feeling, without being taken advantage of by the powers for the realization of their ambitions.

The civilization of Meiji was essentially destruction and introduction as stated above, and no construction. There was no room for construction in the era, it being only to be hoped for in the Taisho era and a later period. The construction of a new civilization must be the future ideal of the Japanese people, of which I am speaking now.

In Europe and America, there are two great currents of civilization, which sometimes join and sometimes separate. They

are Hellenism and Christianity.

Hellenism originated in Greece. Being barren, Greece has no important agricultural products of her own, and is cultivating other lands as colonies of her emigrants. Her people are intellectually advanced and there are many Greek philosophies. They are practising means, in which they are making nothing of subduing other countries with their cool philosophic thought. It is easy to imagine what kinds of thought are developed in such a country. They are individualism, democratism and the principle of power.

Christianism is philanthropy and humanity in principle. It is sentimental, while Hellenism is intellectual. It entertains the principle to enjoy popular peace and civilization.

When Hellenism submitted to Christianity in Europe and America, it may be observed, there was a peaceful civilization shining brightly over the European Continent, and when Hellenism subdued Christianity, the European Continent was disturbed by struggles for power among the powers and conflicts among the races.

The last World War was simply an outcome of pressure brought to bear upon Christianity by Hellenism.

How are these two great principles treated in the civilized countries of Europe? In my opinion, these countries make it their true national policy to follow Hellenism and seemingly adopt Christianity to conceal it.

My plain statement will be refuted assiduously by European scholars and politicians. When the facts are observed calmly however, there will certainly be something, which verifies the above statement.

England smuggled opium into China,

where it was vetoed. This was evidently a deed against humanity. China rejected it. She was rather rough in her attitude and conduct towards the question, and this was taken advantage of by England in occupying Hongkong, while she was in the wrong.

Germany sent missionaries to the interior of China under the pretext of enlightening the Chinese people with humanity and benevolence, and occupied Kiaochow upon one missionary being killed by ignorant Chinese.

Can the English attitude taken in occupying India and the French attitude assumed in possessing Annam and Cochinchina be said to be fair and just?

In a word, the European attitude has been practically the maintenance and practice of the principle of power, humanity and benevolence being mere means for the accomplishment of the object. They have been unrestrained in attitude under Hellenism, looking upon themselves as civilized countries and holding the idea that the civilized country may sacrifice uncivilized countries for what she pleases.

Christianism is a religious principle of humanity and benevolence first advocated by Christ, who was evidently an Asiatic. Asia has been filled with the idea of humanity and benevolence since ancient times. It is what Sakya of India taught and what Confucius in China inculcated. This has been a characteristic thought in Asia for 2,400 years. Christianity is an Asiatic product, and Europe introduced it and has used it as an expedient and as a mere ornament.

We Asiatics have developed humanely. With a few exceptions such as the Taiko Hideyoshi's war upon Korea, we have never opened hostilities with foreign coun-

tries for the purpose of subjugating them permanently. We have returned our possessions once when the negotiations were concluded and the circumstances became plain. The most proximate example is the return of Tsingtau, to China.

England has not practically allowed the independence of Egypt, as promised in the World War, but has made an attempt to break the promise under various pretexts, with the consequence that there are disturbances in Egypt. A kind of independence was promised India by England in the World War, and India despatched her troops to Europe in consideration of the promise. But England has not kept the promise after the war, and there are grievances among the Indians, which England is trying to oppress by force.

Their humanity and benevolence are simply a means to shield the exercise of their principle of power. Their real object is individualism and utilitarianism. They are unworthy of our esteem as civilized countries.

What are to be the future policy and ideals of the Japanese? We must go forward essentially with the true object of the pure and good Oriental thought of humanity and benevolence and with the principle of the power of Hellenism as a means for its realization.

In other words, we must endeavour for the world's peace and civilization by combining the essence of Eastern and Western civilization. On his recent visit to Japan, Tagore, an Indian saint, said that it is an important mission of Japan to harmonize Eastern and Western civilization. That is quite right. This must be the ideal and object of the Japanese nation hereafter.

Famous Gardens of Tokyo After the Great Disaster

By F. YAMAZAKI

TOKYO possesses many noted gardens. The best rooms in Japanese houses are used as reception rooms. The Japanese house has been designed more for the pleasure of guests than of the family, although the latter's interests are being considered somewhat more now-a-days. The houses naturally have their gardens laid out with special regard to looking best from the reception rooms, and receive the elaborate efforts of the Japanese, whose characteristic is to love nature. Not a few gardens were laid out by daimyo in the Tokugawa period regardless of cost and are still left to-day.

Some of these famous gardens were lost entirely on account of the earthquake. But most of them were left intact, for they are chiefly in the hilly districts or suburbs of the capital, which escaped the earthquake and fire. The comparative few include, however, such fine gardens as those of Satake and Yasuda.

The Satake Garden lay between Azuma-bashi and Makura-bashi, Mukojima. Formerly, it belonged to Lord Satake. With a pond in the centre, stones were arranged tastefully in it. Some years ago, it passed into the possession of the Sapporo Brewery, and was since used by it for garden parties.

The Yasuda Garden was on the bank of the River Sumida in the neighbourhood of the well-known former site of the Military Clothing Factory. It had a pond, which occupied one-third of the area. In pre-Restoration days, it belonged to Lord Ikeda. In the great disaster, it was laid waste, many persons having died in it.

The garden of the mansion of Viscount Enomoto, at Mukojima, elaborately laid out, fell a victim to the catastrophe. The Kairaku-yen, in the grounds of the Military Arsenal, Koishikawa, another celeb-

rated garden, laid out by Lord Mito, had a narrow escape.

Some that were outside the devastated district will now be described.

The Okuma Garden.—The garden of the Waseda mansion of the late Marquis Okuma changes its aspect with the seasons. It possesses a variety of scenes and is spacious with hills, valleys, ponds and towers. It is one of the most famous gardens in Tokyo. Passing through the chrysanthemum garden at the rear of the house, one is led into a road with a thick growth of *kashi* (oak) and *hinoki* (cypress), at the end of which there is a grove and a hill, on which is an *Inari* shrine.

Eastward of the hill is a level space, where runs a murmuring rivulet overgrown with bamboo grass. This stream widens into an inlet at the end, where there is a gravelled beach. A *yukimi-doro* (a low-roofed stone-lantern) stands on the beach, with a low pine tree hanging over it in the shape of a coiled snake. The designer intended by this to depict a country sea-coast with pine-trees with trailing branches. On the upland at the end of the pine grove, one can command the finest view of the vicinity.

In the pine grove is placed a big table of fine white marble with a set of porcelain stools arranged around it. One looking at this is reminded of the dwelling of a hermit in pictures of the *nanga* school. Beneath it lies a big pond with a variety of flowers blooming throughout the four seasons. A reception-hall is situated nearby. The hot-house, of which the late Marquis Okuma was so proud, stands in the lawn south of the hall. The house is guarded by two stone Chinese lions of antique appearance standing at both sides of the entrance. In the house is a great variety of fine tropical plants in full bloom, among which the Orchidaceae

stand proudly above all the other plants, as they comprise all the species in existence.

The lawn stretches over the whole garden, through which winds a path. There is nothing in the grounds but a big Chinese nettle-tree with a gigantic stone under it.

This garden is characterized by its freedom and magnificence of design, and rejection of useless old rules of gardening.

The Garden of Count Matsuura.—Every body interested in gardens knows the name of the Horai-en. This name is given to a part of the rear garden at Count Matsuura's mansion at Muko-Yanagiwara, Asakusa. It was safe in a section of Tokyo, which miraculously escaped the flames in the last catastrophe. It is typical of the so-called *rinsen* (bush and pond) design.

The garden is several *cho* in extent. It has hills, bushes, and water. The pond is particularly large, and its islands and shore have a touch of the sea, the scene being equally fine in all four seasons.

Entering from the western gate, one finds oneself at the base of Iroka Hill, under which is a pebbly path leading through a shady grove into the pavilion *Eiki-tei*, which stands beside the pond. The pond is spacious. In the fall, it is beautifully set in autumnal tints. On an islet in it live white cranes, which peacefully walk about under an old pine-tree.

From the shore juts a headland called *Yubaye-no-Oguki*. The pavilion on this is the so-called *ikedono* (pond palace) with its supports erected in the water. It is covered by an old pine tree, reflected in the water. The scene is picturesque and is unexcelled by views at other parts of the pond. It is particularly good in the summer.

Behind the pavilion are Japanese quinces, tea plants and other trees. This place shows the most elaborate efforts of the gardeners, for it is flat ground and possesses no singularities, which made the gardening more difficult than in other parts, which have the pond, stones or hills. This place is considered unique for appreciating the true worth of the garden, by the experts.

At one side of the grove is a hill, planted with numerous pine-trees, the base of which is washed by the blue water of the pond. A pool known as the *Oboro-no-Fuchi* there has stones of singular shapes. There is a narrow and mossy path covered on both sides by bamboos, suggestive of the setting for the dwelling of a hermit.

A walk along the path takes one to a summer-house with an elegant gate, the *Yurusanu-mon*. The house is made of bamboo, surrounded by cedars and cypresses. The papering of the lower part with waste paper is tasteful. There is a water-pipe laid along the house, and water drips quietly from it.

The view is excellent at this spot. The *Kinki-ro*, a tower, once stood in the neighbourhood, commanding the finest view of the garden. But it is not there. The pond presents a variety of shapes, when seen at different places in the garden. This prevents monotony in the scenery. The garden was laid out by an ancestor of Lord Matsudaira.

The Garden of Count Sakai.—This fine garden is situated at Yarai-machi, Ushigome. Count Sakai is a noted horticulturist of chrysanthemums and dahlias.

The garden is a spacious lawn, smooth as velvet. Hillocks rise in various parts and on every hillock are arranged in good proportion pines and maples and evergreen trees, among which are interspersed azaleas pruned into globe shape. There is a cluster of trees at the left, green and tranquil. The reception hall stands nearby.

A big sago-palm rises high at one side of the turf hillock in front, backed by a plum-orchard.

Well-pruned cypresses stand in two lines on the boundary between the garden and the inner buildings. It is a common rule to use bamboo or other hedge-plants and it is interesting that an exception was here taken to the rule. The landscape gardener has to be praised for his unusual treatment in adapting this western method to such a garden, where it has no suggestion of disharmony, as is often the case in similar instances in Japanese gardens.

There are chrysanthemum dahlia and other beds in the rear garden. There the impression is free and characteristically democratic. In the autumn, it is visited by many guests of the Count.

The Garden of Viscount Shibusawa.—This garden extends over an area of about 10,000 *tsubo* on the upland of Nishigahara, about 3 *cho* from Oji Railway Station in the suburbs of Tokyo. It is noted for its scenery, with Asukayama on the right, vast fields in front and Mount Tsukuba in the distance.

It is about half a *cho* from the front gate to the porch. The front garden is wooded. The lawn at the left side in front of the foreign style building has round and wavy paths and is in pure foreign style.

At the left of the building is a big tower-shaped pavilion, with round pillars on stones. The ridges, beams, and ceiling are painted in flower patterns and are chiselled. The minutely coloured part has disappeared owing to many years' exposure to wind and rain, giving the whole building an antique appearance, which makes it an enviable object to antiquarians. The building was originally in Phyangyang, Korea and passed into the possession of the present owner, who brought it to his mansion.

Many big and small trees are harmoniously arranged around the pavilion. There is another arbour in a thick growth of plants at a little distance, with a miscanthus-roofed gate of log posts and a fence, the latter being covered in the lower part with cedar bark, kept in place by pieces of bamboo. Japanese cypresses grow thickly here, and young oaks and *kumazasa* (a kind of bamboo) grow luxuriantly here and there, traversed by a rill. The visitor will feel at this place as if he were in a deep mountain.

Beyond an earthen bridge over the rill stands another arbour in a growth of oaks and firs. The place is quiet and solitary. A little walk to the north-east leads one to a gate in a clumb of trees. One *kasugadoro* (a garden-lantern) stands at the left. Within the gate is a hermitage called the Chikan-tei, in which the owner

sometimes enjoys a quiet tea ceremony, freed from his busy public life. Stones are arranged with real skill at this spot.

Going around the hermitage over the stone-pavement, one finds oneself standing on a little cliff with an overgrowth of pine, cherry and maple trees at the back. He can enjoy a unique view of the garden from the high arbour, looking down on the cherry trees in blossom on Asukayama and the villages and fields of Oji and Tabata.

Thence the garden widens into an open space, which is a beautiful Japanese style garden with a tower, a waterfall and a small shrine.

The garden of Viscount Shibusawa possesses three characteristic features, the foreign style garden before the foreign building, the calm in the neighbourhood of the Chikan-tei and the gracefulness of the Japanese garden before the reception-hall. These scenes make a harmonious whole which does credit to the gardeners. The garden was designed by Mr. Kason, Suzuki who distinguished himself as an artist in later years.

The Garden of Baron Fujita.—No garden in Tokyo and vicinity excels the *Chinzan-so*, the garden of Baron Fujita. This had formerly belonged to the late Prince Yamagata. This big garden is in Mejiro in the north of Tokyo. The whole ground is so covered with trees that it is difficult for a visitor at first to find the main building.

There are a pond and a stream before the house. The stream is overgrown with *kumazasa*, a kind of bamboo, and a rill makes a cascade over a low precipice, falling into a valley.

The left hillock commands the finest view of the whole of Waseda and the upper reaches of the Yedo River, which stretches at its foot like a piece of white silk. An arbour called the *Toko-tei* stands on it. It was built with wood from Tawarazaka and Uyeki, hard-fought fields in the Civil War in 1877, and the roof boards and balustrades show traces of shots.

Mount Fuji is to be seen far off. At the foot of the hillock lies a stone

Chinese lion under the shelter of a pine tree. It was captured in the Japan-China War and was presented by the Emperor Meiji to the late Prince Yamagata.

One special feature of this garden is that it abundantly possesses natural aspects much more than artificial beauty.

The Garden of Count Tanaka.—The *Basho-an*, which is the name of this garden, is situated at the foot of the upland of Mejiro, where flows the upper Yedo River. It was much loved and frequently visited by men of taste since old times, as one of the celebrated places in Yedo. While it is doubtful whether Basho, a celebrated composer of *haikai*, ever dwelt in this *Basho-an*, it is likely that he often took a walk in this neighbourhood, the scenery of which caught his fancy, and his posterity built the hermitage *Basho-an* there in commemoration of his visits.

The place was acquired many years ago by Count Tanaka. The bridge over the river is called the *Komazuka-bashi*. A hermitage stands half-way up the hill, backed by trees and a bamboo-grove. There is a pond before the hermitage, and an earthen bridge is built over it. The prospect is exactly the same as described in the Album of Noted Places in Yedo and has vestiges of old Yedo. A pine tree by the gate is just as it was in by-gone days.

The Garden of Mr. Masuda.—The garden of Mr. Masuda on *Goten-yama* is well known among tea ceremony devotees.

Within the gate by the foreign style building, trees grow thickly and there are four or five big pines and cedars sheltering the foreign building from being seen direct. The garden is a stretch of lawn, one *cho* square and dotted only by low pine trees.

In the north, east and south natural grown trees stand thickly like a screen, forming the background of the garden. There are two turf hillocks built diagonally in the south and east, and a part of the plum-orchard shows between them.

An elegant house stands at the right of the hillocks, backed by a grove of old cedars and cypresses. It is the master's

study and is an imitation of the Katsura Palace of Kyoto. It is of miscanthus-roofing and 30 feet by 24 feet. It is adjoined by a summer-house surrounded by a kind of fence. Inside a log wicket called the *Yugetsu-tei* is the inner court of the house, green with moss and dotted with big and small stepping-stones. The place has a touch of a deep mountain. Bamboo-grass, wild camomile and sage growing along the lane are quite natural. When the visitor goes through this place and ascends a hillock at the back, he reaches a place where extends on all sides a clear view of the offing at Shinagawa and the green mountains of Boso.

Then he comes to a grove of red pine trees and a five-storied pagoda about 10 feet high. The left is overgrown with reed-grass and club-rushes. The prospect is entirely different from the places already visited and resembles the grounds of a large temple.

The *Okyo-kan* stands here. Its sliding-doors and walls are covered with pictures by Maruyama Okyo, a celebrated artist. It was removed from the Shogan Temple grounds, Owari Province, at great cost. A summer house lies in its neighbourhood. It is light and neat, while the *Yugetsu-tei* is elegant. Another cottage stands half-way up a hillock. It is rural with smoked pillars and ceiling. It was originally the stable of Tasuke Shiobara, a noted self-made man, and is called the *Myoki-an*. At the rear of the house is a bamboo-grove and pines and cypresses grow densely, in imitation of the features of the mountains of Kozuke, in which Shiobara resided in his youth. The late Prince Inouye loved this tea-cottage, which he often visited. The valleys and hillocks in the neighbourhood are covered with maples. The scene is particularly good in the autumn.

This garden is full of variety, every part of it presenting a different aspect. It is a collection of selected gardens.

The garden of Marquis Mayeda at Negishi, Tokyo, is famous for its quiet and solitude. It had a narrow escape from destruction by fire after the earthquake.

The Truth of the Anti-Foreign Agitation in China

By R. Takagi

Vice-President of the Chu-Jitsu Jitsugyo K. K.

THE anti-Japanese agitation in China originated in a question between labour and capital, which occurred in the Naigai Wata Kaisha in Shanghai.

One of the company's workmen was killed in it, for which both the workmen and the police were in the wrong. This event incited the students, who spread energetically an anti-foreign feeling, scattering manifestoes in the bustling Nanking Road, Shanghai. A few ring-leaders were arrested and detained by the foreign police. The students rushed on the police station in the foreign settlement to take back the detained men, being followed by a crowd of people.

The police turned hoses on the crowd to disperse them, but they could not disperse with a throng of people coming after them and pushing them on. The police then fired on the crowd, as they could not dispel them by the hoses, but they only increased in force.

The students were furious at this. The Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce support of them cast oil on the fire, and intensified and extended the trouble making the motive for the anti-Japanese and English agitation.

The Chinese in Shanghai had had grievances against the local foreigners over such questions as the raising of the pierage, and the control of printing and child labour, and especially, their non possession of the right to attend the tax conference as the payers of a larger portion of the local taxes had much discontented

them. This strained feeling of discontent burst upon the occurrence of the firing affair, and finally the trouble led to national disturbances.

Just before that, there had occurred an opium scandal in Shanghai, involving some leading Government officials. It is rumoured that the Government set fire to the Shanghai affair in order to divert the public attack to another direction.

Another cause of the trouble is thought to be the instigation of the students' agitation by Mr. Karahan, the Russian Minister, and his Party in order to check the North Manchurian policy of Japan.

Still another cause is said to be the instigation by nationalists and the people's party men for harassing the present Government.

The present anti-Japanese and English agitation has these different and complicated causes. The Chinese Government ought to have taken proper steps before the disturbances assumed such serious dimensions. But, on the contrary, it rather stirred up the feeling in order to avoid its threatened disruption and to stave off a crisis in domestic administration. This spread the agitation rapidly in all directions.

There are, however, movements for the abrogation of the unequal treaties and for anti-Imperialism underlying the students' agitation, and it was another strong incitation.

Previously, Chinese, politicians holding intrigues collected coolies, whom they

employed for their objects, on the pretext of a popular agitation. But they have recently made use of students, who have willingly joined in the agitations without demanding pay as do coolies, without knowing that they are made puppets of these ambitious politicians.

The mass of the present agitators are ignorant. The pure-minded and simple students have to be sympathised with for what they think, while the ill-hearted politicians instigating and employing them for their selfish objects must be attacked.

The abrogation of the unequal treaties as advocated by the students is a question that every body is willing to support.

The Japanese in China support it, too, as they themselves had a long and bitter experience of a similar nature.

The most part of the residents in Shanghai are the Chinese, sharing a larger portion of the taxes paid in the city, although an amount is paid partly in foreigners' names. In the mixed court, however, Chinese are tried by foreign judges in the presence of Chinese judges, whereas before the revolution, Chinese judges tried Chinese in the presence of foreign judges. No foreigners are tried by the court, but by their respective consular courts, as they are under extraterritoriality.

The park on the bund of Shanghai has a notice posted up at the entrance, prohibiting the Chinese to enter it.

It is but natural that the Chinese, who have seen such arbitrary conduct of foreigners, while they have been obliged to pay a large amount of local taxes, should have always been disaffected towards the foreigners.

Students' demonstrations in Peking are very orderly and are well disciplined. The writer recently witnessed one in Pek-

ing, when the demonstrators never tried to do harm to the passers-by, while they roared at the legations. He happened to be in Peking on June 10th, when a Chinese national meeting was held, and his automobile stopped due to engine trouble just in the midst of the procession. But the Chinese did no violence to him and his chauffeur nor did they disturb them.

Most Chinese students are rather inclined not to have Japan as an object of the anti-foreign agitation, although the pro-Russian party among the Peking University students holds a contrary opinion.

From the industrial point of view, it is desired that the Japanese should be expelled as well as the English, for the boycotting of English goods and not Japanese goods in addition is senseless.

Japanese manufactures are mostly coarse or simple and English manufactures chiefly finished or fine goods. For the Chinese, who are interested in the domestic production of such simple goods as hosiery, matches, hats, etc., the Japanese, who carry on the same industries, must be an enemy.

The rupture of economic relations with Japan and England has been proposed and advocated in consequence among the Chinese.

The anti-Japanese and English agitation cannot be expected, therefore, to soon cease.

The true object of the anti-foreign agitation is England. In Hongkong and Kiulung, the bases of the nationalists, the Chinese have seen the arbitrariness of the Englishmen. Moreover, the learned Chinese people harbour ill-feeling towards England on account of the Thibet problem, and England is the main source of Imperialism. This strongly rooted antipathy, fanned by the Chinese businessmen,

grew into the anti-English agitation.

An anti-English feeling is general among the nationalists and all other Chinese people, and it is more so among those under the influence of an Anglophobe: and the leader of the nationalists standing against.

The country was thrown into the present chaos essentially by the powerlessness of the Chinese Government, which can do nothing but flatter the people in order to be in power, protesting too much to the diplomatic corps in notes full of abstract and sentimental words, flimsy in reasoning. The protests made in the circumstances were, therefore, at first treated with indifference by the diplomatic corps.

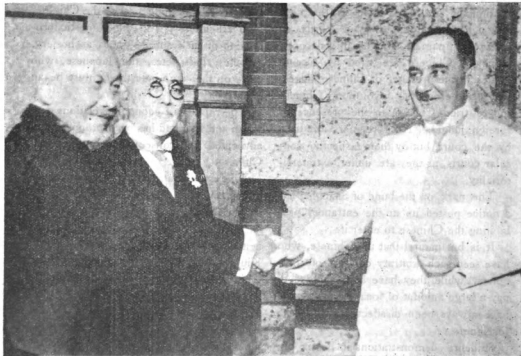
The Japanese policy to be adopted in regard to the Chinese students' agitation must be in the same sense as expressed in the statement of Mr. Kimura, the Director of the Asiatic Bureau of the Foreign Department, before the Chinese students, who visited him on the question.

Mr. Kimura is said to have stated substantially that Japan will assist China as far as possible in developing her national power by the introspection of her people, in abolishing extraterritoriality and abrogating the unequal treaties, both of which Japan supports, but it is not yet the time for it.

Japan must assist China as much as possible in the realization of her wishes, based on the pure idea of pure Chinese, but Japan should resolutely reject an unjustifiable Chinese demand made with an insincere spirit and should bring the Chinese to reflection.

As stated at the beginning of this article, the trouble took origin in a question between labour and capital and there is reason to believe that Russia fanned the agitation in order to check Japan's North Manchurian policy.

While it is necessary for Japan to act in concert with other powers, she must not forget that she has her own ground in the country.



Mr. V. Copp, the New Russian Ambassador to Tokyo (Right), Dr. Miyake, a Great Journalist in Japan (Left), a Gentleman Standing beside Dr. Miyake being Viscount Goto

The State Regulation of Religion

(II)

Lotus of Good Law) the real doctrine of Shakamuni, in which the reason of his appearance on earth is truthfully explained. The meditation part consists in applying our minds to all that is taught in the Sutra and realizing it in our daily practical life. Ten grades are distinguished in the practice of meditation, while its main object is to put a stop to disturbing thought and to get enlightened on the principles of the four classes of Buddhist doctrines. The ultimate end of all this is the realization of the mysteries of the Pundarika. When you perceive that the Hidden and the Manifest are of one and the same essence and realize that state of mind which is known to the Buddhas only and to nobody else, you have the central teaching of Tendai, that is, you have attained the final enlightenment in which the spiritual and the material are thoroughly unified.

There are three sub-sects or Branches in Tendai, and each has its own Head-temple: 1. The Tendai Branch, whose Head-temple, Yenryakuji, is situated in Shiga Prefecture; 2. The Jimon Branch having its Head-temple in Onjoji, also in Shiga; and 3. The Shinsei Branch having its Head-temple in Saikyoji, Shiga Prefecture.

The Shingon Sect.

The first exponent of this Sect in Japan was Kukai (Kobo Daishi, 773-835), who went over to China soon after Saicho, the Japanese founder of Tendai. According to this Sect, there are three fundamental conceptions, which, are, Substance, Appearance, and Function. The Six Universals—earth, water, fire, air, the void, and consciousness—are Substances. The four systems of Mandala, Samaya Mandala, Dharma Mandala, and Karma Mandala, are Appearances. The three Secrets—body, words, and mind—are Functions. The Six Universals are the elemental substances out of which all things are constituted.

They take appearances, which, though innumerable, can be classified under four headings. The first is the Great Mandala representing all living beings such as Buddhas, Bodhisattvas, gods, evil spirits, or human beings. The second is the Samaya Mandala which consists in Mudras and symbolic instruments of Buddhas, Bodhisattvas, devas, and spirits. The third is the Dharma Mandala containing all the names or titles of the Buddhas and other beings. The fourth and last one is the Karma Mandala in which are represented all the Functions as well as the outward bodily attitudes assumed by Buddhas and other being. As the six Universals are infinite and mutually intermingle and are most intimately related, so the four Mandalas are also mutually related and intermingled. That is to say, the Buddhas's four Mandalas are also our own just as they are in the Buddhas, and conversely, our own Mandalas or Appearances are symbolized in our bodies and our fingers are "Knotted" after the regular formulas, and the mouth recites the various Mantram and Dharanis, and the mind contemplates the sameness of the mind Buddha, and all sentient beings, then the Functions of three Secrets are completed. Let this completion be attained, and we are Buddhas as we are in this material existence.

This Sect is sub-divided into eight Branches, which are: Koya, Omuro, Daikakuji, Daigo, Toji, Yamashina, Ono, and Sen-yuji.

Three hundred years after the death of Kūkai, the Japanese founder of the Shingon Sect, a priest called Kakuban known as Kokyo Daishi (1094-1143), established a new schools of Shingon. Under this there are two Branches now, one of which is Chizan and the other Buzan. The Head-temple of the former is Chishaku-in, Kyoto, while that of the latter is Chokokuji (Hasedera), in Nara Prefecture.

The Yudzu-nembutsu Sect.

This was founded in 1117 by Ryonin, known as Showo Daishi (1071-1132). Its principal teachings are that as all things are essentially of one nature and intimately related, the virtues of one person must be also those of all others, and conversely; that the merits of the Buddha's name invoked by all earnest hearts will mutually grow, establishing a spiritual communion with one another in a most thorough manner; that therefore the invoking of the Buddha's name and contemplating him, even during this short period of one's earthly life, must bear the great fruit, if it is most sincerely done, of making us all attain to Buddhahood through the perfection of infinite merits.

The Head-temple of this Sect is Dai-nembutsuji in Osaka Prefecture.

The Jôdo Sect.

The founder of this Sect was Genku, known as Yenko Daishi (1133-1212), which was established in 1174. The basis of the doctrines of the Jôdo Sect is laid upon the original prayers of Amitabha Buddha. Being convinced of the general sinfulness of human nature, which makes us incapable of enduring all the painful process of self-discipline and self-perfection, Jodo teachers us to throw all our reliance upon the strength of the original prayers of Amitabha Buddha. When we thus, absolutely believing in him, invoke his name with all the sincerity of the heart, we shall be born in future in his Pure Land.

The Head-temple, Chion-in, is in Kyoto.

One of Genku's disciples called Shoku (1176-1247), established a new separate school at Nishiyama, which is known as the Seizan Branch of Jodo. This Branch is again subdivided into three: 1. Zenrin-ji, (the Head-temple of the same name is in Kyoto); 2. Komyoji, (the Head-temple bearing the same title is in Kyoto Prefecture); and 3. Fukakusa, (Seigwan-ji, Kyoto, is its Head-temple).

The Shin Sect.

Shinran (1173-1262) who is known as

Kenshin Daishi, founded the Shin Sect. He was disciple of Genkû, and the main doctrines do not vary so very much from those of his master except this: That we, the ignorant, have no real existence, and however strenuously we may exert ourselves in mind and body, we have no "causal germ" in us which will develop into Buddhahood, making our rebirth in the Pure Land possible. The original prayers of Amitabha in which the invocation of the Buddha's name is highly recommended, testify that the causal germ of Buddhahood has already been matured by them. Therefore, when we learn the prayers and believe in them, the causal germ of Buddhahood, by virtue of the efficiency of the prayers, will be planted in us, which means that all that is necessary for us to be reborn in the Pure Land of Amitabha is now sufficient and fulfilled.

There are at present ten Branches of the Shin Sect: Hongwanji, Otani, Bukkoji, Takata, Kibe, Kosho, Idzumoji, Yamamoto, Seishoji, and Sammonto.

The Ji Sect.

This was first promulgated by Ippen (1239-1289). The Principal ideas of the Sect are: Life is a frail and impermanent thing, and as every moment of it flits away, every act of ours must be regarded as the last one on earth. When, perceiving the truth of this fact, we do not neglect in every thought of ours to invoke the name of the Buddha Amitabha, we shall surely reach the final blissful state of Buddhahood.

The Head-temple, Shojokoji, is in Kanagawa Prefecture.

The Zen Sect.

Under this name three Sects are comprised: Rinzai, Sôtô, and Obaku.

The Rinzai Sect of Zen was first taught by Yetsai (1140-1215) who came back from China in 1192. Soto finds its first Japanese exponent in Dogen (known as Jôyô Daishi, 1199-1253) who studied Zen in China during the Sung dynasty and returned to Japan in 1234. Obaku was introduced to Japan by a naturalized Chinese priest Yin-gen (1592-1673) in 1653.

The Zen Sect teaches the doctrine which is known only to the Buddhas and the transmission of which takes place only from one mind to another. It transcends logic and discursive understanding. We do not have to purify ourselves from sins, nor is it necessary to seek after supreme knowledge. The ultimate truth is not in mere learning, thinking, or in discipline. It is above doctrines, meritorious deeds, and also above any special attainment. Zen teaches us to abide right in the truth and reality of life, every act of which will then reveal thousands of Samadhis. Whether lying or sleeping, whether drawing water or hewing wood, every movement grows full of significance. That is why Zen sums up its teachings in the following four phrases: "No reliance on words or letters; a special transmission outside of the scriptural doctrines; a direct pointing at the soul of a man; and attainment to Buddhahood by seeing into one's own mind." Zen is sometimes called the Sect of the Buddha's Heart.

There are fourteen Branches in the Rinzai Sect: Kenninji, Kenchoji, To-fukuji, Engakuji, Nanzenji, Daitokuji, Myoshinji, Tenryuji, Yeigenji, Shokokuji, Hokoji, Buttsuji, Kokutaiji, and Kogakuji. The Soto Sect has two Head-temples, Yeiheiiji, and Sojiji. Obaku is undivided, and its Head-temple is Mam-pukuji, Uji.

The Nichiren Sect.

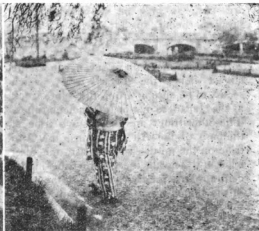
This was founded by Nichiren (1222-1281) on the merits of the Saddharma-pundarika Sutra. The life of the Sect is in the seven letters of "Na-mu-myo-horen-ge-kyo," which is called "Daimoku," or a kind of theme. As this is the title of the Sutra revealing the absolute oneness of all opposites, even evilhearted ones will attain to Buddhahood if they recite it in sincerity, and along with it all the ten universes will be equally benefitted.

This Sect is sub-divided into nine Branches: 1. Nichirensu, (the Head-temple, Kuonji, is in Yamanashi Prefecture); 2. Hommon-shu, (Hommonji and other six temples in Shizuoka Prefecture are its Head-temples); 3. Hokke-shu, (its Head-temple, Honjoji, is in Niigata Prefecture); 4. Kempon-hokke-shu, (its Head-temple is Myomanji, Kyoto); 5. Hommon-hokke-shu, (Kochoji and other four temples in Shizuoka Prefecture are its Head-temples); 6. Hommyo-hokke-shu, (its Head-temple is Honryuji, Kyoto); 7. Nichiren-seishu, (Daisekiji, of Shizuoka Prefecture, is its Head-temple); 8. Nichiren-shu-fujufuse-ha (its Head-temple is Myokakuji in Okayama Prefecture); 9. Nichiren-shu-fujufuse-ha, (the Head-temple, Honkakuji, is also in Okayama Prefecture).

(To Be Continued)



Mount Eboshi, Japan Alps



Nakanoshima Park, Oaka in the Rains

Music of Formosa and the Loo Choo Islands

By Hisao Tanabe

Lecturer, Tokyo Imperial University.

THERE are two classes of music in Formosa, one of the so-called Formosans and the other of the aborigines of the island. The Formosans are the descendants of the Chinese settlers from the provinces of Fuchien, Kuangtung, etc. of China. Their music, therefore, is entirely of Chinese character.

Of this Chinese music, there are two classes, one the northern and the other the southern music. The northern music is in the regions extending northward from the Yangtse river, which prevailed in the Ching dynasty, while the southern music has its centre of predominance around Amoy in Fuchien province, probably most in vogue in the Sung dynasty.

In Formosa, the latter music most prevails in the southern regions. But I will avoid making any further allusion to this subject here, as I shall have the opportunity to refer to Chinese music later on.

The aborigines of Formosa inhabit the mountainous districts, forming 60 per cent. of the island's population. They are not, as may be supposed, actual savages, being so far civilized as to understand the use of the instruments of civilized life.

They are made up of seven tribes, the largest being the Tiyarl tribe, which seems to be sprung from the same stock as the Japanese nation of ancient times. The other tribes are the Tsuwo tribe at the base of the Ali mountains, the Ami tribe on the north-eastern coast, the Siset tribe in the north, the Bnoon tribe in the central parts, the Bywan tribe to the south of the Bnoon tribe, and the Yami tribe in the southern regions.

The nature of their music can be well understood by a study of the lives of the four leading tribes, that is, the Tiyarl,

Ami, Bnoon, and Bywan tribes. The Tiyarl tribe is the most ferocious and even to-day requires to be strictly guarded. The tribes among which I went and made inquiries about were the Tiyarl, Bnoon and Bywan tribes. I went to the Tiyarl tribe on a railway truck, and met the natives of both sexes and could gather all their songs from themselves. In fact, I had all their songs recorded by a phonograph. Two men and five women of the Hak sub-tribe who are living in the deep mountains came out and gave me the benefit of their songs.

Their songs are not elaborate compositions as amongst us, but are *impromptu*. Some parts of their songs contain standing passages inherited from former ages, but in most cases the singers add any suitable extempore phrases to make up new songs. They have five or six tunes ready, to which they fit their extempore songs.

They were greatly pleased when I gave them for their pains each a necklace of glass beads. On such occasions as I have described, when they receive any gifts, one of them leads up to an extempore song of the thanks for the thing or things given, and the next person takes up the song, and so on.

By this, I was reminded of the ancient custom of Japan, mentioned in the *Kojiki* (the oldest extant historical chronicle in Japan) relating to the singing of *impromptu* songs on like occasions.

The younger of two sisters among the singers, sang to the effect that they were very grateful for my visit from a far country, and then proceeded to sing that she wished for the repetition of my visit. These were of course *impromptu* songs, but lastly she began to sing according to the set song, which was to the effect that she had been eagerly wishing to see me,

but could not do so, and that consequently one day had seemed a thousand years. A young man of nineteen sang me a song which celebrates the act of cutting off an enemy's head, which song, as I was told, the natives are wont to sing repeatedly in chorus on occasion, with an accompaniment of dancing till they are tired out.

Next the elder of the sisters sang me a song to the effect that she had at length met a man whom she had longed to see and had had a talk with him, but the man is bound to start for some far-off place, and that as she misses him so much she is desirous to talk with him more at leisure. A woman of twenty-three then sang me a song which celebrates the ploughing of the field, another of thirty-four favoured me with a song which is used in ploughing the millet fields. A man of thirty-two sang me a triumphal song used on the occasion of returning victorious with the enemy's head, while a girl of twenty-three sang me a song that is used at a festival which celebrates the successful carrying off of the enemy's head.

I then made a visit to another village called Suisha, and had the good fortune to be entertained with many of their songs. One song expressed welcome, and their gratitude for my visit from a far-off country. The second song exhorted friendliness among themselves, by adducing the fact that they were all brave people.

Their musical instrument consists of pestles of unequal length and a stone board, on which the pestles strike, producing a harmonious sound. They have another strange kind of instrument, which consists of a bamboo tube, containing water, and when struck it produces a sound like that of a piano played by both hands.

The Bnoon tribe inhabit the regions about Lake Nichigettan. There I met a man above ninety years old, a master of very old songs. One of the epics he sang was that a father was catching a snake in the sea when his enemy came and attacked him, and that the wounded

man's family all gathered round and nursed the father. Another was that a mother went catching shell-fish in the sea, and her enemy came and fired at her, so let any man run to her rescue. I heard also some dreadful songs there. One was to the effect that the enemy must be destroyed to a man, and another enjoined the people to welcome the victors who return with a cartload or a basketful of the enemy's heads.

The most curious song was that which is sung in accompaniment to the operation of extracting teeth. This song is intended as a palliative for the pain. This music has the same motive as that used by the African natives. The Formosan aborigines have songs which they use on the occasion of tattooing. About one hundred of all these and other kinds of songs the old man very well knew.

An interesting episode happened during my stay in connection with this old man, who was on this occasion specially removed from the company to the middle of the lake in a boat, by reason of the power he possesses of arousing the hearers to war-like emulation to go hunting the enemy's heads and after this precaution I could get him to sing his songs freely into the photograph.

Having made a good collection of all these songs in these districts, I journeyed on to the village called Rye at the southern extremity of the island, where a native woman sang me a very interesting song called *Jiaroan*. The purport of the song was that the heroine of the song recovers her courage and vitality at her requited love after languishing for some time in helpless misery, just as the grass weakened by the drought, recovers its strength when the welcome raindrops come. Some of the natives of both sexes then sang a song, each repeating it three times, which was to the effect that they had had a good time that day, having gathered and sung in chorus. They then danced for my entertainment. Linking their hands together, when the opposite row thrust forward their hands the other row jumped aside as they sang.

During my journey collecting all these

songs I had to undergo many perils and also had many interesting experiences. While I was visiting the Tiyarl tribe I incautiously took out a string of five-sen nickel coins, strung together by a thread through their holes and undid it in the presence of the natives to give them some pieces for their kind trouble. But a certain person familiar with the ways of the natives cautioned me against such imprudent behaviour, because, as he said, the sight of such a quantity of money would even to-day tempt the more wicked natives to do violence to the possessor. Sure enough, that very night, a suspicious looking native stood before my lodging, and blew a "head-cutting flute" which is a special instrument to call the natives to go on a head-hunting campaign. Thereupon, a policeman challenged this fellow and cross, examined him. He could give no satisfactory answer. So I settled the matter by buying the ominous flute for a nickel coin.

At another place, I had a distressing experience by incautiously showing all the thirty bottles of spirits which I had taken to give them as reward. I unconsciously whetted their appetite to such an extent that the natives numbering about thirty-five came thronging about me, demanding to get a taste of the beverage. So I yielded the coveted treasure to their eager hands. They drank up all the contents of the thirty bottles and began to sing and dance vociferously. But soon their temper was worked up to a high pitch of of frantic ferocity. Some of the horrible-looking women with tattooed mouths began to dance wantonly and sing clamorously, until I was seized with forebodings and dispersed all the dancers.

I saw a woman charged with adultery

on the point of being beheaded by her husband, who was indeed brandishing a sword over her head. I was horrified at this spectacle. But fortunately a policeman came by, and tried to pacify the injured husband, who offered some resistance at first but finally consented to give up his wife to the hand of justice. He then flung away the drawn sword and followed the policeman weeping. Having been beforehand warned against showing any feeling at such a revolting sight I kept my peace. But the fact that the natives themselves looked on the scene quite unconcernedly rather surprised me.

On my way to Rye village, I was borne along on a chair simply constructed for the occasion, by the native carriers along a path on the cliff 1,000 feet above the sea level. This was a very perillous passage, for a false step of the carriers or my fall from the chair meant certain death. In spite of such dangers, my carriers sped along with such swift motion that the police guard carrying a gun could hardly keep up with them, being left somewhat behind and I was filled with apprehension. In twenty minutes, the carriers covered three miles over arduous path.

In the last-mentioned village I stayed outside with the native women, enjoying the moonlight till eleven o'clock while they entertained me with their songs. I then gave them some presents, and they responded to my courtesy by giving me some tokens of their gratitude. By this I was impressed, and recalled the words of Dr. Inazô Nitobe, who once truly observed that the Formosan aborigines are not in the true sense of the word savages, inasmuch as they know how to return courtesy shown them.

A Twilight Story

The Revengeful Ghost of Sakazaki, Dewa-no-kami

THE impregnable Osaka castle was at last reduced by the strategy of the crafty General Tokugawa Iyeyasu on May 7, 1615. The castle walls which had been erected by labour levied from the feudal lords by Toyotomi Hideyori, Regent of the Empire, were now burnt down.

While Iyeyasu was looking on this spectacle from the summit of Chausu Hill, his mind was full of misgivings. He was fearful about the safety of his granddaughter, Sen-himé, wife of Toyotomi Hideyori, son of Hideyoshi. She was the daughter of the second Shogun Tokugawa Hidetada, son of Iyeyasu. Iyeyasu could not bear the thought of losing his beloved granddaughter in this catastrophe.

He accordingly offered to his retainers to give granddaughter in marriage and to also an increase of 30,000 *koku* of rice in the annual grant to the one who would venture to rush into the castle and deliver her from danger.

In the meanwhile, the castle was enveloped in dense clouds of smoke and fire. No one dared to volunteer as the champion, particularly those who had no hope in being already married men. Even those who were more favourably circumstanced in that respect did not take a prompt resolve because there was so small a chance of ever getting back out of the flames. The retainers stood looking at each other in indecision.

Then one of the retainers, Sakazaki Dewa-no-kami, presented himself and said:

I will undertake the task. Only remember, my lord, that you will give Her Ladyship to me as my wife.

"I assure you I'll fulfil my promise," answered Iyeyasu.

So Sakazaki equipped himself in fire-proof dress and started. When at last he came into the castle grounds after fighting through the raging fire and smoke he descried the lady taking refuge on a part of the stone ramparts in company with her women attendants. When his eyes fell upon her he was transfixed by her charms. "My lady, I have come to save you," thus Sakazaki addressed himself to her.

The next moment, she allowed herself to be covered with a blanket and soaked in water. And then she trusted herself on the back of the *samurai*, Sakazaki began to retrace his steps, running through the fire and smoke. After many escapes, he succeeded in bringing back the lady to her overjoyed grandfather in the camp on Chausu Hill. The lady, after a few day's rest and nursing, was sent to Yedo for security, while Sakazaki was dismissed for the present with the promise of her hand by Iyeyasu.

Before long, the campaign was ended, and the giving of rewards to the soldiers commenced. So Sakazaki naturally expected the reward that had been promised. Iyeyasu, in obedience to his promise, broached the subject to his granddaughter for the first time. She, however, dissented to the proposal. After vain persuasion and expostulation Iyeyasu had at last to submit to her wishes.

One day, therefore, Iyeyasu summoned Sakazaki to his residence and implored him to abandon the idea of marrying his granddaughter, inasmuch as, he said lady Sen-himé had taken a resolution to take the veil, by way of showing her constancy to the memory of her dead husband.

At this news, Sakazaki of course took umbrage but reconciled himself, to the worthy resolution of the lady to remain a

faithful widow. And Iyeyasu, in compensation for the disappointment, offered to give him a grant of 50,000 *koku* of rice over and above the 10,000 *koku* which he had been in the enjoyment of, in his demesne at Tsuwano, Iwami province. This was a great advancement in his career for Sakazaki, but being so attached to Lady Sen-himé the disappointment he now felt was far greater than the satisfaction that Iyeyasu meant to give him by the compensation.

The reason, however, given by Iyeyasu for the dissent of Lady Sen-himé was a mere pretext, as really she had no fancy for Sakazaki, who had no prepossessing countenance, especially since in rescuing the lady his face had been fearfully burnt all over and was horribly disfigured.

So now Lady Sen-himé began to seek an acceptable person for her husband. But almost none of the many feudal lords that came to pay their respects to Iyeyasu suited her wishes; they were men of rough exterior, with scars and cuts in their faces sustained in battle.

But a most fitting person for her husband was destined to appear on her horizon in the person of Honda Mino-no-kami Tadatoki. This young lord had a captivating countenance and attracted the attention of Lady Sen-himé. She, therefore, spoke to her fond grandfather and implored his intervention. Though at first Iyeyasu saw the unreasonableness of this request considering her rejection of Sakazaki, yet overcome by her entreaties he at last consented to do his best. Due formalities of the proposal of marriage were therefore, gone through and the young lord gladly accepted the offer.

In due course the day was appointed for the wedding. But Sakazaki's spirit could by no means brook the affront thus offered to his honour. His cup of bitter hatred, was full to the brim. He could not avoid feeling a grudge against the perfidious creatures when he recalled the danger that he had undergone to deliver the lady out of the devouring flames. Finally his anger rose to such a pitch that he could no more restrain himself, and

resolved to revenge himself upon Iyeyasu and Lady Sen-himé.

This determination of his began to be talked about, and finally reached the ears of the ministers of the Tokugawa Government. The authorities, therefore, tried to summon him to ascertain the fact, but he failed to appear, excusing himself by pleading illness. Then secret inquiries revealed that warlike preparations had been set on foot in the household of Sakazaki, at Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi in Yedo. The Government, therefore, held a council and reported the matter to the Shogun. Some indeed insisted on the immediate dispatch of forces to suppress the plot, while others objected that there was not sufficient evidence.

At last, the chief minister, Lord Doi Oi-no-kami decided to send a messenger, named Yagiu Tajima-no-kami Munenori to interview Sakazaki. The Lord gave the messenger due instructions as to the measures to be taken if necessary, which were to execute Sakazaki on the spot if his intrigue were proved.

Now this Tajima-no-kami was the master of fencing in the household of the Shogun, and Sakazaki happened to be one of his pupils. So the Tajima-no-kami was immediately ushered into the inner room of Sakazaki's residence. And then Sakazaki assuming an air of surprise, inquired the cause that had brought him there.

The latter then held forth with adequate eloquence upon the advantages that would accrue from relinquishing the ill-feeling that he was supposed to harbour against Iyeyasu and Lady Sen-himé, though no doubt the humiliation that Sakazaki had been called upon to bear was beyond endurance. He proceeded to assure Sakazaki that if he would only condescend for this time to overlook this breach of faith on the part of Iyeyasu, Tajima was ready to manage all things eventually to his benefit.

In spite of these exhortations and expostulations, Sakazaki could by no means bring himself to hear reason. He only vowed vengeance against Iyeyasu and

Lady Sen-himé, declaring that he would make Lady Sen-himé his wife even for one day, at the risk of his annual income of 60,000 *koku* of rice and life itself, in obedience to the bidding of his conscience and honour as a true *samurai*. Finding all his expostulations of no avail, Tajima-no-kami at last resolved to take strong measures immediately.

First he groaned, "So it cannot be helped, it cannot be helped," and then said, "Now that you have rejected all my advice I will have no more dealing with you but to visit due punishment on your head for your obstinate recalcitrance, by the order of superior authority." So saying, the Tajima-no-kami exercised his superior physical force and pinned his adversary to the floor and cut off his head.

He then appeared before the innocent retainers, whose master had been thus done away with, and apprised them of the fatal end of their master, challenging them at the same time in arms if they dared to avenge their master. But the followers, seeing no chance of victory offered no resistance. As sharers in their master's crime they were all sent away to shift for themselves as best they could.

The day at last came for the wedding of Lord Honda and Lady Sen-himé. About noon on July 11, the same year the wedding procession of the bride was making its way towards its destination, namely, the residence of the bridegroom at Hakusan, Koishikawa in Yedo. They had hardly passed through the Hitotsubashi gate when dark clouds suddenly began to gather in the sky, and about the time they were nearing Koishikawa terrible flashes of lightning began to glitter in the south-eastern sky. In a breathless moment, thunderpeals began to roar and clatter in a menacing manner, attended with heavy rain and storm. As might be expected, the men of the procession had made no provision against such an occurrence and were thoroughly drenched.

Besides the people of the procession were on a sharp lookout, with their hands on the hilts of their swords, having been seized with an ominous foreboding.

In the midst of the confusion Lady Sen-himé perceived in a sudden flash of lightning the figure of the dead Sakazaki, and uttered a terrified shriek. The apparition stood among the clouds, with his blood-stained eyes flashing hatred and anger, glaring at her, clad in black armour, wearing a white band round the upper part of his head, and holding a copper-hilted sword.

But Lady Sen-himé never daunted, had the presence of mind to take out her short bow and shoot an arrow at the apparition. A miracle followed. The dark clouds which had up to that moment overcast the sky presently cleared off and the procession moved on without further molestation. The wedding came off peacefully. But the apparition of Sakazaki with his melancholy look haunted and afflicted Lady Sen-himé. No means could be found to get rid of the ghost.

Whether it was pre-destination of due to the evil influence of the ghost, Lord Honda died after two years of married life. Thus widowed, the unlucky lady had no choice but to come back to her father's house. And soon afterwards she was entrusted to the care of Yoshida Shurinosuke, a *samurai* who was living at Banchô, Kôjimachi in the city.

Since the loss of her husband her morality had become lax, a middle-aged woman being often liable to develop such a tendency. In this the public saw the Satantic influence of Sakazaki's ghost too. Lady Sen-himé in her unnatural desire stationed herself in a front room of the upper story and was peering forth with her basilic eyes through the bamboo screen that shaded her from the public eye. She then called up any passer-by, who had personal beauty, either common citizens or *samurai*, persons of all trades and classes, and after indulging herself for a few days invariably caused them to be put to death. Soon a panic spread among the citizens, especially those whose way lay in that direction. A ballad appeared containing the passage,

Yoshida Tôreba

Nikai kara maneku,

Shikamo Kanoko no furisode de!

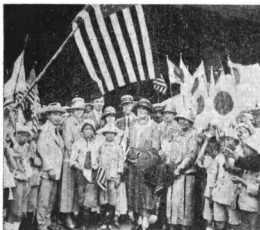
As we go by Yoshida's house,
A lady beckons from upstairs,
A lady with hanging sleeves of deer's
motley pattern.

Rumours of this infamous conduct reached the ears of her father, who accordingly decided to punish her with death. But about her end there arose divergent rumours, one to the effect that she was compelled to commit *harakiri*;

another that because she would not submit to the sentence an executioner, a man skilled in fencing was sent to dispatch her. Thus anyhow her end came.

Her grave is in the yard of the Gukyo-ji Temple, at Iinuma village, Shimotsuke province, Tochigi prefecture. Since her death the belief has prevailed that her fatal end was certainly due to the malevolent spirit of the dead Sakazaki.

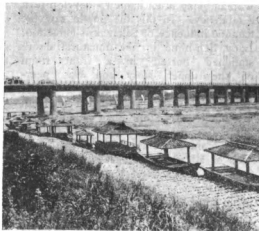
Recently a drama based on this legend was staged in Tokyo.



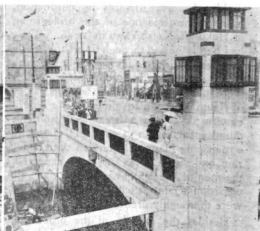
Arrival of Mrs. Pankhurst at Tokyo



Party of American Female School Teachers
Visiting Tokyo



New Iron Bridge Over the Tama River at
Futako, near Tokyo



Newly Built Shimbashi, Tokyo

Economics and Finance

Great Amount of Raw Silk Exported.—During the business year beginning July 1st, 1924 and ending June 30th, 1925, the total amount of raw silk exported from Yokohama and Kobe was unprecedentedly great with 406,813 bales, of which 348,144 bales were from Yokohama and 58,669 bales from Kobe, being 121,560 bales more than the figure for the preceding business year, or 285,253 bales. Of this amount, 389,474 bales were shipped to America and 17,339 bales to Europe. As compared with the preceding business year, the former gained 124,843 bales and the latter lost 3,283 bales.

Wholesale Prices in Tokyo during June.—The Bank of Japan's index number of wholesale prices of the fifty-six staple commodities in Tokyo during June, 1925 shows a rise of 0.26 per cent. on an average, there being 24 commodities advancing, 12 commodities declining and 10 commodities unchanged. Those advancing consist of rice, soja beans, small beans, wheat flour, sulphate of ammonia, fish manure, oil cake, sugar, teas, sake, eggs, eatable oils, raw silk, kai silk, silk for lining, floss silk, Cotton yarns, imitation canteens, shirtings, ginned cotton, muslins, bead, Stone and Caustic Soda; those declining barley, rye, wheat, soy, dried bonito, silk handkerchiefs, woollen cloths, indigo, timber, iron, nails, cement, woollen yarns, matting, window glass, Japanese paper, foreign paper, leather, coal, kerosene oil, charcoal and firewood; and those unchanged salt, *miso*, beef, foreign tobacco, habutaye, hemp, copper, bricks and matches.

Stock of Rice in Japan.—During June, the total amount of rice imported is given officially as 1,134,972 *koku*, comprising 669,959 *koku* of foreign rice, 374,695 *koku* of Korean rice and 90,318 *koku* of Formosan rice, bringing the figure from November 1st, 1924 up to 7,832,236 *koku*, an increase of 1,560,502 *koku* for

the same interval, 1923-1924. The stock held in Japan on July 1st, 1925 has been officially estimated at 22,286,482 *koku*, an increase of 1,890,000 *koku* over the same date, 1924.

Foreign Trade During June.—The foreign trade of Japan during June is officially reported to be 181,631,000 yen for exports and 201,710,000 yen for imports in value, showing the balance of 20,079,000 yen against us. The total since January was brought up to 984,391,000 yen for exports and to 1,503,935,000 yen for imports, making the grand total of 1,503,935,000 yen and showing the excess of imports over exports to the amount of 518,544,000 yen.

Imports Tariff Revision.—The policy, under which the Government intends revising the import tariff, is understood to be that before revising the tariff, the condition of commodity prices in foreign and domestic markets, that of production in foreign countries, that of consumption of imported goods, that of production in Japan, etc. should be investigated carefully so as to revise the tariff scientifically, that the tariff on raw materials and daily necessities should be lowered as a general principle for protecting and developing domestic industry and in pursuance of a social policy, that the revised tariff should be ad valorem as far as possible and not both specific and ad valorem as at present and that the investigations should be carried on always in close touch with those for taxation re-adjustment, as they are closely connected with each other.

Hemp Braid Trade.—Until the earthquake, hemp braids were principally traded in at Yokohama, which took up 70 per cent. of the trade, while Kobe shared 30 per cent. This relative position between the two ports was upset after the catastrophe, Kobe now handling 90 per cent. of the trade and Yokohama only 10 per cent. The Yokohama Braid

Association gives the hemp braids exported during May, 1925 as 514,251 yen in value, consisting of 467,721 yen from Kobe and 46,530 yen from Yokohama, a decrease of 110,753 yen from the figure for the same month, 1924.

As their export ports were thus changed so there has been a great alteration in the countries requiring the goods. Previously, England and America were the principal buyers of hemp braids from Japan, consuming a larger portion of them, but lately, their demands have been remarkably diminished, the amount shipped to them during May last being only about 100,000 yen. On the other hand, the German demand has increased markedly, 330,000 yen worth of the good being exported to that country during the same month, which is believed to be a result of the recent remarkable improvement of German industry.

Industries under foreign Pressure.—The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce have chosen the following 34 articles, the production of which is under the pressure of the imported goods:—

1. Textile Industry.—Woollen yarns, Woollen Fabrics, Felt and Felt Hats.

2. Chemical Industry.—Sodas, Lime Acetate, Sodium Silicate, Sulphate of Ammonia, Glycerine Powder, Dyes, Potassium Bichromate, Hardened Oil, Mineral Oil, Artificial Silk & Phosphorus.

3. Metal and Machine Industry.—Pig Iron, Steel, Machinery. Pumps, Bicycle Chains, Wireless Telephone Apparatus, Musical Instruments, Photographic Apparatus, Printing Paper and Other Photo Supplies, Gramophone Needles and Clinical Thermometers.

4. Food Stuff Industry.—Powdered Milk, Condensed Milk, Butter, Eggs and Tinned Meats.

5. Miscellaneous.—Timber, Tooth Brushes, Leather and Grease.

Stock of Pig Iron.—On June 30th, the stock of pig iron held in Japan amounted to 219,463 tons, a decrease of 8,387 tons from the figure existing at the end of May. Of this; 76,280 tons were

held in Kobe, 46,414 tons in Dairen, 24,247 tons in Kenjiho, 21,400 tons in Osaka and 20,133 tons in Tokyo.

Calcutta-New York Line of the N. Y. K.—The N. Y. K. attempting to greatly retrench the expenses and re-adjust the steamship lines, is said to have decided to give up its Calcutta-New York line, which was most profitable during the World War, but is most unremunerative at present, although its Japan-Java-Calcutta service will be retained for the present, as it is comparatively profitable.

State Subsidy to Shipbuilding.—The Government is said to have a scheme to subsidize the building of ships in Japan to take the place of superannuated boats of not less than 20 years old. For this object, about 10,000,000 yen will be included in the Budget for defrayment in five consecutive years commencing next fiscal year. It is hoped that this scheme will offer relief to the shipbuilding industry and mitigate unemployment among the workmen in the industry, besides improving substantially the fleet of Japanese merchantmen.

Flotations and Extensions.—According to the Bank of Japan's investigation, the Banks and companies floated and extended during June, 1925 involve the capital of 155,530,000 yen, an increase of 67,264,000 yen over the same month, 1924, bringing the total since January up to 688,289,000 yen, an increase of 173,269,000 yen over the same interval, 1924. Classified into the kinds of business, the details are as follows:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

| Kind of Business. | June. | Jan.-June. |
|---------------------------|--------|------------|
| Banking | 0 | 11,970 |
| Trust & Financial | 11,600 | 48,390 |
| Warehousing. . . | 1,250 | 2,177 |
| Insurance. . . . | 0 | 9,600 |
| Transport. . . . | 22,100 | 130,720 |
| Mining | 8,100 | 16,467 |
| Electric | 56,050 | 139,520 |
| Manufacturing . . | 40,460 | 211,275 |
| Fishery | 0 | 5,400 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Agricultural and Forestry . . . | 0 | 3,760 |
| Commercial and Other . . . | 15,970 | 108,999 |
| Total . . . | 155,530 | 688,289 |

Bills Cleared.—The Tokyo Clearing House Returns show that during the first half, 1925, 16,112,000 bills were cleared at the 19 national clearing houses representing the value of 39,510,637,000 yen, an increase of 1,338,000 bills and 4,582,395,000 yen over the same interval, 1924.

Economized Payments Abroad.—The financial authorities have decided to economize payments of foreign lands in order to diminish imports and encourage home production. The estimated official payments to foreign lands for the fiscal year of 1925-1926 amount to 143,000,000 yen, not including interest on public bonds, of which about 30,000,000 yen, or 20 per cent. may be economized according to an official estimate.

Interest Payable and Receivable to and from Foreign Lands.—Japan yearly pays about 100,000,000 yen interest on public bonds and debentures to foreign countries, while she receives yearly about 94,000,000 yen interest on her capital invested abroad. Her international interest receipts and payments are thus nearly balanced. The Japanese capital invested in foreign lands totals 1,400,000,000 yen, of which 70,000,000 yen is represented by European and American negotiable securities, 650,000,000 yen by investments in China, (of which 250,000,000 yen is loans to China), 290,000,000 yen by claims on Russia, 300,000,000 yen by investments in Manchuria, 40,000,000 yen by investments in South Sea countries and 50,000,000 yen by other items.

Oil Industry.—The demand for kerosene oil shows a remarkable increase in Japan as well as in all other countries with the progress and development of

civilization and means of communication the latest yearly consumption of it in this country amounting to about 5,000,000 *koku*. The amount is, however, only one-third of what is consumed in England, which is smaller than Japan in population. This fact proves how the consumption of kerosene oil has important bearing upon the extent of civilization and the development of means of communication, etc., says Mr. M. Tsuge, Managing Director of the Japan Oil Co.

Of the above amount consumed in Japan, one-third is produced in Japan and two-thirds are imported partly in refined form and partly in a crude form. The demand in Japan promises to grow more and more important, and it is important to prevent the importation of the foreign goods and to increase the home production as much as possible.

Volatile oil shows a more marked increase in demand than other kinds. In 1924, the demand reached 3,200,000 boxes as against 2,000,000 boxes in 1923. This year, it will perhaps be over 4,000,000 boxes. The oil will come to be consumed most largely of all kinds of oil products in the near future.

A noteworthy feature is that the demand is simply for cheap goods of suitable effect, without much regard to specific gravity, smell and colour, as a result of the progress of the consumers' knowledge. On the other hand, the demand for lubricating oil is directed to superior qualities good efficacy, although at a comparatively high price. In this, too, economy is point, on which the most importance is set. For light oil, too, the buyers prefer the cheap grades to the high grades.

Storage Good.—At the end of June, 1925, the goods in storage in Japan amounted to 18,432,000 packages valued at 604,599,000 yen. When compared with the end of May, the quantity shows a decrease of 2,505,000 packages and the value that of 16,181,000 yen.

From the Japanese Press

Japanese Exclusion Bill.—To-day is the first anniversary of the operation of the Japanese Exclusion Bill in America, which the Japanese can never forget, says the *Osaka Asahi* in its editorial of July 1st. From what Mr. Harris, an anti-Japanese congressman, has recently stated to the paper's New York correspondent, it may be gathered that the American people are above repentance about the operation of the outrageous law. They might not be remorseless at heart; yet they have taken no steps to practically correct their fault, but on the contrary, they have been trying obstinately to carry it through, which may be seen from what the American authorities have done after the passage of the bill, such as the national mobilization and Hawaiian defence plans. The paper admits the fact that there are many Americans, who are making endeavours to modify the law and wipe out the stain on the history of Japanese-American friendship, which was wrecked by the bill, having a regard for the hereditary spirit of America and the paper feels somewhat satisfied and encouraged by it.

Japan and the United States have a history of uncommonly intimate friendship which has no page of any bloody event. America has been a model country for the Japanese masses in the past.

This proud history of diplomatic relations between the two countries was stained with a great blemish, when they were growing in intimacy materially and spiritually. The Japanese Exclusion Bill, which was put in operation in America just one year ago, really trampled under foot the dignity of this junior nation, which looking up to America as its benefactor, had been imitating every thing she did. This American conduct towards us impressed the coloured races with the thought of the unreliability of the friendship of the white races. It gave rise the advocacy of an Asiatic combination. The paper has little reason to oppose to the argument that the present anti-white

agitations in different parts of Asia have been caused mainly by the Asiatic exclusion movements in America.

The paper cannot see the reason why the Americans are inclined towards extreme nationalism in dealing with the racial question, while they hold economic and other internationalization as their ideal. The nationalism of the exclusion of the coloured races is spreading all over the Continent of America under the mask of the Monroe doctrine. The coloured races will thus be expelled gradually from the Western hemisphere. This action on the part of the white men will not fail to lead to the combination of the yellow men, a forerunner of which is the white men's expulsion agitations in Asia and Africa.

Why cannot the white race help excluding the yellow race? Is it for an economic reason? Is it by a natural dislike taken on account of colour? Is it by the belief that the coloured race is intellectually inferior to the white race? From the new American Immigration Law, it would seem to be evident that intellect is made a standard of the selection of immigrants, for the law values those from North Europe more than those from other places. The white race decides intellect under the standard of material civilization. This standard can be improved, however, by circumstances, in which one is placed.

The fundamental reason for the exclusion of the yellow race by the white race must be a sense of insecurity and suspicion harboured by the latter towards the former, caused perhaps by the misunderstanding of the true mind of the Asiatic. On this first anniversary of the operation of the Japanese Exclusion Bill, we ought to look carefully back over our past conduct towards the Americans, which might have created the above feeling among them, and if there is any, we must at once correct our mistake. If on the contrary, we should try to meet violence with violence in retaliation, it would be

only to intensify the feeling and give occasion to the anti-Japanese party to boast of their wise foresight. Is the world's situation so developing as to make the new American Immigration Law as successful as is told by some congressmen on this first anniversary of its operation? If there are some people, who believe so, the paper cannot but take pity on them.

England in Isolation.—One of the most conspicuous international facts connected with the present situation in China is the diplomatic isolation of England, says the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi* in its editorial of July 11th.

The fact began to be seen at the Washington Conference, or at the moment, when the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had been given up by England for the Pacific Treaty, by which England lost Japan as her good supporter. With this, England put in operation her new diplomatic policy and Japan adopted one, too.

The isolation of England might have been expected and England might have provided against it by choosing some one to take the place of Japan as an ally. The paper believed that America was being chosen. When America announced the division of her fleet into two parts and the putting of one part in the Pacific as a standing squadron, the two Anglo-Saxon races were perhaps joining hands as was verified later at the Washington Conference.

England thus got America instead of Japan, which she deserted. In a diplomatic equation, England was to be given in Europe and America what she was to get in the Orient. In other words, transactions in Europe were to be settled in the Far East. The paper believed that an entente of this meaning ought to have been concluded between the two countries.

A recent event has, however, proved quite the contrary. The event as taken by the paper is a proposal to hold an international conference concerning China, which America brought forward suddenly before the powers, ahead of others. This American *ballon d'essai* in circumvention

of England has in itself a great significance in the paper's opinion, for the proposal is the most plain manifestation of an American intention towards China and is suggestive of her attitude, in which she takes no account of England. The conclusion is that England lost Japan as well as America and stands in isolation in the Orient, evidently in much agony.

The question is how England can find a release from her agony. Will she try to re-adjust her relations with America and to practically form an alliance of the Anglo-Saxon races? Or will she resort to a policy to again ally with Japan partly or temporarily? Or will she contrive to make use of both America and Japan? It is most important for us to make sure of this, for if we should take a false step, our new diplomatic policy might be brought to naught. We now stand at a cross-road. The *Daily Telegraph* reports that the British Government has sent an important note to the Japanese Government and it has been replied at once by the latter, showing its sincerity. If the report is correct, the question is what is the important note and what sincerity was shown by the Japanese Government. The *Osaka Asahi* sincerely hopes that we shall not see that when the question is made clear, Japan had fallen into an irrecoverable position.

A Chinese Marshal and Chino-Japanese Alliance.—Marshal Feng Yuhsiang has recently emphasized the necessity of a Chino-Japanese alliance, speaking before the Japanese pressmen in Peking.

His advocacy is based on a proper observation of the true state of things, which it is very fitting, says the *Chugai Shogyo* in its editorial of July 23rd. It had been rather unexpected that a thorough advocacy of an Chino-Japanese alliance was to be heard from such a pro-British and pro-American and one regarded as holding no friendly feeling towards Japan. It gives the paper great pleasure to hear what does not seem to be mere diplomatic language.

If Marshal Feng Yuhsiang spoke of the

necessity of the alliance as a result of his acute feeling from the viewpoint of the general situation in the Eastern Asia, he must be considered as an intelligent statesman and not simply as a soldier. If he truly saw the truth of things in this part of the world, it is a matter for joy not only for the two countries but for the general situation in Eastern Asia. He desired many advisors from Japan and about 10,000 Chinese students to be sent to Japan, as means to carry out the alliance. This the paper earnestly wishes to be seen realized in the near future as a most timely plan.

It is still not exactly known what was the motive that aroused the Marshal. He seems to have great resentment over the pressure the white men have brought on the coloured men in everything and the selfish conduct of Englishmen in China. If so, he is quite right in his observation. He attributed the English project to build a Naval base Singapore to the first step in her intention to invade Asia. This is also a proper observation. England speaks of a threat from Japan as a pretext for the building of the Naval base, the impropriety of which has been pointed out often by the paper in the past. The paper sees every possibility of the formation of a Chino-Japanese alliance on the basis of the fundamental idea that such co-operation is necessary for the common interest of the coloured races, which are under the pressure of the white races, if Marshal Feng Yuhsiang's advocacy of it is a result of a keen feeling of that necessity and if there is sincerity to carry it out.

Marshal Feng Yuhsing wishes Japanese capital for developing the resources of North-Eastern China, if it is possible. This would not be so difficult to do. The paper, which feels confident of the eventual awakening of the Chinese people, rejoices at the advocacy of a Chino-Japanese alliance by a person, who has hitherto shown no good will towards Japan as a pro-Britain and pro-American, for there is great significance in it in connection with the general situation in Eastern Asia. It is to be desired that

Marshal Feng Yuhsiang will exert himself more for this object.

Japanese Payments to Foreign Countries.—The financial authorities decided at a recent conference to limit this fiscal year's general items of payments to foreign countries to 61,590,000 yen, decreasing 22,000,000 yen, or 26 per cent. from the payments made last fiscal year.

The *Osaka Mainichi* heartily approves the official decision in its editorial of July 14th, saying that it is the duty of the Government to economize payments to foreign countries, ahead of others, as the greatest consumer in the country, in view of the unfavourable balance of foreign trade and a great increase in payments abroad, diminishing gradually our specie holdings abroad and producing a very unfavourable trend in the foreign exchange.

Japan's foreign trade returns began to show a balance against us in 1919. This has been more manifest since the earthquake, there being yearly the balance of 450,000,000 yen or thereabouts standing against us, even excluding the articles imported for objects of re-construction. During the World War, Japan's invisible trade had a balance of 400,000,000 or 500,000,000 yen in favour of us, consisting of freight and insurance rates, emigrants' remittances, etc. To-day, the amount is much decreased and scarcely stands at 50,000,000 yen, due to the inactivity of the shipping trade, the increased payment of interest on foreign loans, etc., we shall have to pay the balance of about 250,000,000 yen a year hereafter.

Nothing is more urgent than to economize payments to foreign countries, in order to improve our international credit and the tendency of the foreign exchange, on which the official decision to save payments of about 20,000,000 yen will have a salutary effect. The Government is desired to still more closely consider the question, while the people should co-operate with it more than ever for a decrease in imports and payments to

foreign countries, in order to meet the economic crisis.

This object can be attained in part by encouraging the habit of employing domestic products instead of imported goods and breaking down the habit of partiality for foreign things, through the joint efforts of the manufacturers and consumers.

It is simply negative and a makeshift to economize payments to foreign countries, the paper concludes, and as a positive and permanent plan, it is imperative to develop the export trade with all the strength of the nation.

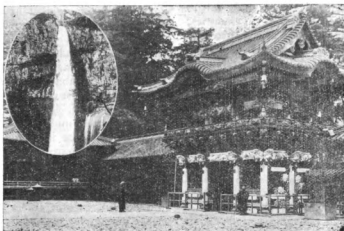
An Advance in Commodity Prices.—The Bank of Japan's index number of wholesale prices in Tokyo during June shows an advance of 0.26 per cent. over May. This report seems to have been received with a shock in the economic world, some people take it optimistically as an indication of tradal recovery, but other people look on it pessimistically as reflecting a deadlock, in which the re-adjustment of the public and private finances is at present. This treatment of such a small question as a little change in commodity prices with importance must be a proof of how the economic world is supersensitive. There must, however, be some specific reason for making them so, argues the *Jiji* in its editorial of July 12th. The Bank of Japan's index number represents the average wholesale price of the fifty-six staple commodities in Tokyo, and it has hitherto furnished comparatively important material for considering the tendency of commodity price changes throughout Japan. In fact, commodity prices in Tokyo improved gradually from the bottom in June, 1924 and reached a high water-mark in November, the same year, after which they took a downward course

and again reached bottom in May, 1925. Tendencies were just the same in other parts of the country. An advance now reported by the Bank of Japan for June is regarded, therefore, as foreshadowing the general trend of commodities in the country in the near future.

There are different opinions held as to the nature of the advance in June. It may be pointed out that in the first half of this year and especially towards its end, commodity prices changed irregularly. Moreover, the advance in June was evidently caused mainly by the fact that the slackness of money and the downward tendency of interest existing since the end of the second half, 1924 had come to a standstill in the middle decade of May last. The advance in commodity prices was unnatural, far from being an optimistic factor. Prices have to be expected to go up steadily hereafter, unless the public and private finances are a little more adjusted and foreign trade, foreign exchange and money make a little improvement. Moreover, no prompt recovery of the economic world can be hoped for. In the circumstances, the social nature of the commodity price question is going from bad to worse. How things are more serious than before may be seen from the fact that the pessimistic view looks to the social effect that may result. The regulation of commodity prices thus forms one of the most urgent measures to be taken in connection with social policy. It is strange that the Government authorities have hitherto spoken little about this question, to say nothing of their counter-plan adopted against the tendency. The paper earnestly wishes them to establish a commodity price policy at once and to strive for the removal of the cause of popular uneasiness, as the question is growing in seriousness.

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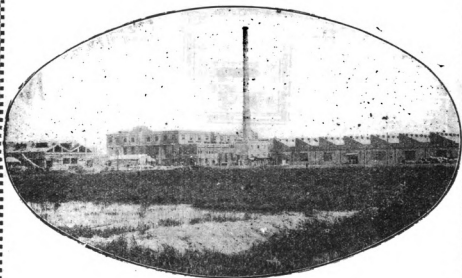
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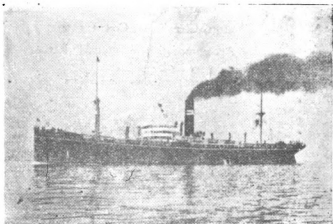
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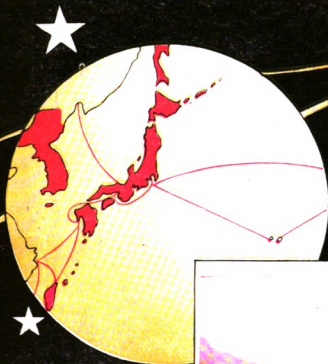
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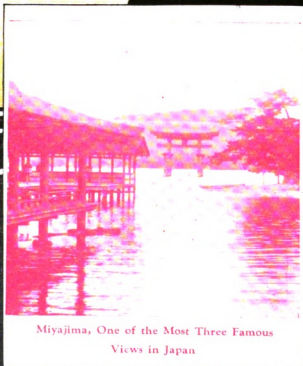
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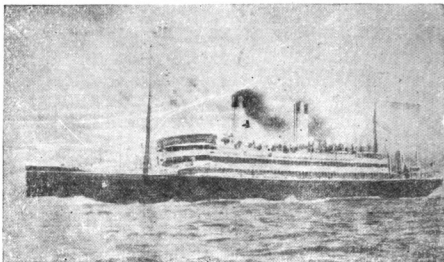


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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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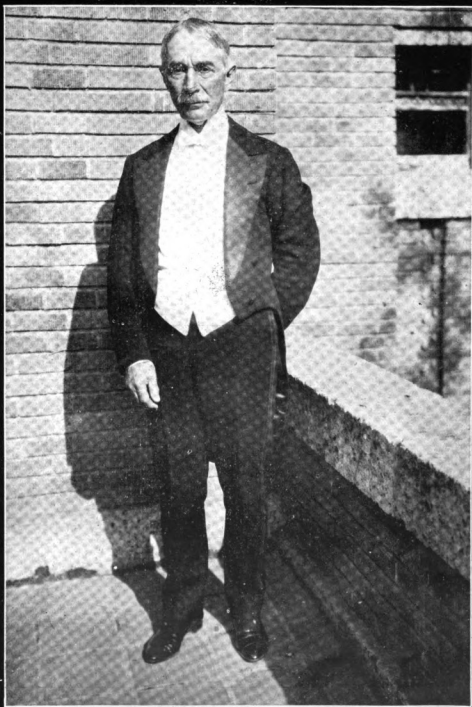
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The Late Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft



Miss Yayeko Mizutani, Actress, Dancing
Chonkina Dance.



Mrs. Nobuko Satsuki and Mr. Y. Takahashi in the "Calmen,"
the First Performance of the Kindai-za Company.



Mr. Moriya, Government Deputy at the International Labour Conference, Coming Back to Japan.



Mr. Suzuki, the Labour Deputy at the International Labour Conference, Coming Back to Japan.



Chess Gamely, Two Master Players and Broadcasting of its Details (From Left to Right) Mr. Kimura (7th Grade), Mr. Sekine (Umpire) and Mr. Hanada (8th Grade).



Opening Ceremony of the Big Iron Bridge at Futako, on the Tama River.



Hagi (Bush-Clover) in Bloom in Shiba Park, Tokyo



Soft Ball Tournament of National Middle School Boys



At the Inaugural Ceremony of the Society for the Study of the Juvenile Plays by the Geijutsu-za Company at the Bandstand, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.



Denishawn Dancers Arriving at Tokyo.

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XV

AUG.—SEPT., 1925

No. XII

The Month in Progress

THE EDITOR'S DIARY

JULY 16.—The Government has decided to start the work of spreading political education among the nation, which it considers as urgently necessary in connection with the operation of manhood suffrage, and is studying means to carry out the decision.

July 17.—The amount of new appropriations asked for to the Finance Department by the various departments for the fiscal year of 1926-1927 is said to be about 400,000,000 yen, of which 140,000,000 yen is demanded by the Navy, against which there will be no good source of revenue but to the amount of about 60,000,000 yen. With such a poor source of revenue, the financial authorities are said to be determined not to accept the demands but for enterprises, which are most imperative.

July 18.—The holding of an exhibition of home products is proposed officially to show how these products are equally good as the imported goods and to imbue the idea how it is important to use home products instead of the imported among the people. The exhibition will be held on a large scale in Tokyo or Osaka.

July 19.—Heavy rains fell in Seoul,

Korea since the 17th, and many houses in it and vicinity were inundated.

July 20.—According to a later report, the floods inundated 15,000 houses in Seoul and vicinity, there being 20,000 refugees.

The Imperial Navy has a plan to build four 10,000 ton cruisers, four 1,500 ton destroyers and six 1,500 ton sub-marine boats as successors to certain superannuated auxiliary ships.

July 21.—A remarkable invention of making charcoal from rubbish was thought out by a workman and has been completed by Dr. Kawai of the Agricultural College of the Tokyo Imperial University, it being thought to revolutionize the charcoal industry in the country. Tokyo has daily 200,000 *kwamme* of rubbish, 10 per cent. of which, or 20,000 *kwamme* can be made into 2,000 or 3,000 *kwamme* of charcoal of good quality, according to the method.

The re-building of the Yokohama pier, which was destroyed in the earthquake, has been under way since February last and will be completed by September 1st, 1925, as it is being hurried up.

Sesshu Hayakawa, who is now in Germany, will come back to Japan early next year in order to make himself purely Japanese films and to export them to the world. He will be accompanied by about ten foreign actors and actresses.

July 22.—H. I. M. the Emperor is announced to be much improving in health at the Imperial Tamozawa Villa, Nikko.

At the Budget conference of the Home Department, held on the 21st, it is said to have been decided to approve the building of the Tokyo-Yokohama canal and the Tokyo harbour as originally proposed.

The project to build a big hotel for foreigners in Yokohama is making substantial progress. The standing foundation committee has been selected, consisting of certain five young millionaire Japanese businessmen and two foreign businessmen, Messrs. D.H. Blake and Marshal Martin. The hotel is to be erected by the Municipality at a cost of 1,000,000 yen and to be let to the hotel company, which will have a capital of 1,000,000 yen.

July 23.—The price of rice has been soaring sharply, and has reached the exorbitantly high level of 48 yen for first grade rice, at 45 yen for second grade rice and at 43 yen for third grade rice per *koku* which correspond to 60 sen, 58 sen and 56 sen per *sho* respectively. The prices are little lower in prospect and are even expected to run up much in addition, making the prices per *sho* about 1 yen, breaking the past high record.

July 24.—The Imperial Navy has decided to send the warship *Tama* to San Francisco to attend the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the indepen-

dence of California, which will be held on September 5th to 12th.

July 25.—The Home Department has decided to build charity hospitals in Tokyo and Yokohama with the fund of 8,000,000 yen kindly collected by the American Red Cross Society on the occasion of the earthquake and sent to us. In Tokyo, the hospital will be constructed at Yokami-cho, Honjo, Tokyo, and Dr. Miura will be appointed its President.

July 26.—Two airplanes of the *Asashi* left Yoyogi for Europe via Siberia this morning amidst the enthusiastic cheers of *banzai* of about 200,000 persons assembled at the parade ground to see off the brave pilots and engineers, including princes of blood, ministers and other high dignitaries.

The Japan Tourist Bureau announces that American tourist parties consisting of 3,000 persons will visit Japan from this autumn to the end of the year.

July 27.—Dr. Kusama of the Medical College of the Keio University is reported to have succeeded in discovering the germ of the measles. He has recently spoken of his many years' research and its results at a meeting of the Japan Pathological Institute.

Baron Matsui is spoken of as likely to be appointed the Ambassador to London in succession to Baron Hayashi, who is to leave London for Japan at an early date. Baron Matsui is considered a most suitable diplomatist to serve in England.

July 28.—An agitation has been started by religionists for having Art. 5 Clause 1 No. 3 of the Peace Police Law abolished. Shinto and Buddhist priests and other religionists are prohibited to join political parties under this article, while they are

given the same right as the common people to be elected, besides to elect, by the Manhood Suffrage Law. As long as the above provision is in force, they will have to be independent members of the Diet, even though they should be returned, without being able to join powerful parties and practically apply politics. This the agitators cry as a restraint on the religionist members of the Diet and a grave insult to religionists.

July 29.—The 6th grand aerial meeting will be held on October 1st on the shore of Lake Biwa under the auspices of the Imperial Aviation Association.

July 30.—Mr. E. A. Bancroft, the American Ambassador to Japan, died at 9.50 P.M. on the 28th in Karuizawa. He had been seriously ill with an ulcer of the stomach since about the 15th while in the villa of Dr. Nitobe, Karuizawa avoiding the heat of summer. He was 69 years of age. On November 1st, 1924, he left San Francisco for Japan and was in office only for full nine months. He told a newspaper man that friendship between Japan and America must be promoted quietly and practically.

August 1.—The Kato Cabinet tendered its resignation on July 31st, owing to dissension among its members.

August 2.—The resignation of the Kato Cabinet was accepted by the Prince Regent on August 1st. At the same time, Viscount Kato was asked by His Highness to form another Cabinet.

On the evening of the 1st., it was decided to form the second Kato Cabinet with the members, Viscount Kato, Premier; Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister; Mr. R. Wakatsuki, Home Minister; Mr.

Y. Hamaguchi, Finance Minister; General Ugaki, War Minister; Admiral Takarabe, Naval Minister; Mr. Y. Egi, Minister of Justice, Mr. R. Okada, Minister of Education, Mr. S. Hayami, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. N. Kataoka, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. K. Adachi, Minister of Communications; and Mr. M. Sengoku, Minister of Railway. This is a pure Kensei-kai Cabinet.

August 3.—The installation ceremony of the new Cabinet took place on the 2nd.

It has been arranged that the Prince Regent will leave Yokosuka for Karafuto by the warship *Nagato* on the 5th. The departure of His Highness has been put off by the Cabinet crisis.

The two Asahi airplanes arrived at Harbin on the 2nd, when there were 100,000 Japanese, Chinese and Russian people welcoming them with cheers on the field.

August 4.—The opening ceremony of the Tokyo-Yokohama national road No. 1 was held in Kawasaki on the 3rd. The road was built at a cost of 3,500,000 yen and in a period of eight years.

August 5.—At a regular Cabinet conference held on the 4th, the taxation adjustment bill, which led to the recent political change, was passed unanimously.

A quay at Shibaura, a first step towards the building of the Tokyo harbour, is nearing completion at a cost of 2,000,000 yen. When completed, steamers up to 3,000 tons will be brought alongside the quay, although no foreign vessels can enter the harbour, which is not an open port.

August 6.—It rained heavily in Tokyo and vicinity this morning and later it developed an electric storm. A large number of houses was inundated and the tramcar service was interrupted on a few sections.

The Government has started the discussion of the draft labour law, which has been deferred on account of the political change.

August 7.— It is understood that the Post Insurance Bureau has decided to raise the present maximum amount of policy of 350 yen to 500 yen, considering the present amount to be too small in the existing social and economic conditions. There is opposition raised by life insurance companies to the decision, but the opposition is officially thought to be unreasonable.

The farewell service for the late Ambassador Bancroft was held on the 6th at the St. Andrews Church, Shiba, Tokyo. The Ambassadors and Ministers, state ministers and other high dignitaries and proxies of Princes and Princesses of the Blood attended it. After that, the coffin was carried to Tokyo Station, escorted by cavalry, where it was received by two infantry regiments, and was taken to Yokohama by a special train. At the Yokohama pier, it was removed to the warship *Tama*, which weighed anchor for America at 1.45 P.M. The Minister and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and other Government officials, Ambassadors and Ministers, and some others went to Yokohama.

August 8.—The new Italian Ambassador to Japan, accompanied by a secretary, arrived at Shimonoseki at 7 A.M. on the 8th and put up at the Sanyo Hotel. Interviewed by press representatives, he told them that the first thing that pleased him on setting foot in Japan was that every thing he had met gave him a feeling as if he were in his

second home and he was taught on landing at Shimonoseki the reason why Japanese and Italian friendship was naturally growing in intimacy.

August 9.—The long standing question of concentrating the offices of the various Government departments in one place has been nearly decided. It is planned to build these offices around a lot of ground outside the Sakurada Gate, where the Department of Justice stands at present.

The warship bearing the Prince Regent entered the Port of Wakkanai at noon on the 8th. The port was crowded with a large number of visitors welcoming His Highness.

August 10.—Military education at universities, academies and middle schools has been pretty successful, despite a very short period having elapsed since its commencement. Encouraged by this, the Educational Department has decided to appropriate 1,000,000 yen yearly from next fiscal year for the more satisfactory accomplishment of the purpose, distributing it among these schools pro rata.

The two Asahi airplanes arrived at Irkutsu on the 8th after flying over the Lake of Baikal successfully.

August 11.—The Naval authorities are said to have two plans for the building of auxiliary warships to serve as successors to certain old ships, one being to construct four 10,000 ton cruisers and 10 big sub-marine boats in three consecutive years from the fiscal year beginning 1926-1927 at a cost of 158,000,000 yen and 20 first class destroyers, 2 special service ships and 3 gun-boats in three consecutive years from the fiscal year beginning 1928-1929 at a cost of 162,000,000 yen and another being to build four 10,000 ton cruisers, 20 first class destroyers, 10 big sub-marine boats, 2 special service ships and 3 gun-boats in five consecutive years beginning 1926-1927 at a cost of 320,000,000 yen.

The Home Department is said to have at last decided to abolish the system of district offices.

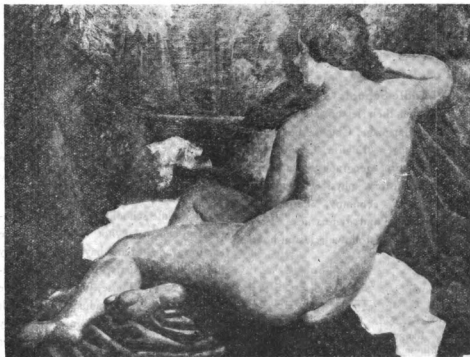
August 12.—The Yokohama Municipality has a project under contemplation to extend its water-works system. At the end of 1924, Yokohama had a population of 475,228 and according to the past ratio of increase, the number is calculated to reach 703,000 in 1934, 951,000 in 1939 and 1,391,000 in 1944, and it is necessary to extend the water-works system to meet this increased population.

August 13.—The 6th general meeting of the Far Eastern Tropical Medical Association will be held in Tokyo from October 11th next. There will be twenty-two countries represented at it and 150 foreign scholars coming to attend it. The Reception Committee is drawing up an elaborate programme for the reception of the foreign visitors, who will be shown Japanese plays. Dr. Nagayo, one of the Japanese delegates at the meeting, wishes

the Tokyo citizens to give the most cordial reception to the visitors, for the meeting has great international significance in that it will do much towards the promotion of friendship between the foreigners and Japanese who attend, contributing something to international peace.

August 14.—With reference to the unemployment question, the Social Bureau is said to have decided to encourage enterprises among the six principal cities so that those unemployed people, who are in very straightened circumstances, can be given employment and relieved. For this, the above cities will be allowed to float bonds.

August 15.—Prince George, the third son of King George., who is on the flagship Hawkins of the British Oriental Fleet, will visit Japan towards the end of September, accompanying the Commander in Chief of his fleet. The Prince is to be received formally by the Japanese Court and he will stay probably at the Kasumigaseki Palace.



"Bathing Woman"
At the Modern French Art Exhibition at Uyeno.

The Educational System of Japan

(II)

Secondary Education.—For secondary education, there are middle schools for boys and high schools for girls. Besides, secondary industrial education is given at industrial schools and industrial supplementary schools. These schools have steadily increased in number and in the number of pupils, as may be seen from the following figures:—

| Year | Secondary Schools No. | Pupils No. |
|----------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1922 . . | 16,496 | 1,516,704 |
| 1921 . . | 15,790 | 1,460,892 |
| 1920 . . | 14,774 | 1,334,857 |
| 1919 . . | 13,578 | 1,204,469 |
| 1918 . . | 12,098 | 1,047,886 |
| 1917 . . | 10,971 | 927,134 |
| 1916 . . | 10,143 | 829,757 |
| 1915 . . | 9,549 | 759,028 |
| 1914 . . | 9,192 | 681,138 |
| 1913 . . | 8,521 | 625,737 |

(1) **Middle Schools** —Their term is five years and their lessons are in ethics, the Japanese language, Chinese literature, foreign languages (English, German and French), history, geography, mathematics, natural history, physics, chemistry, legislation and economy, commerce, drawing, singing and gymnastics. Each school year has the following lesson-hours a week:—

| Lesson | 1st Year Hours | 2nd Year Hours | 3rd Year Hours | 4th Year Hours | 5th Year Hours |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Ethics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Japanese Language and Chinese Literature | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Foreign Language... | 6 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| History and Geography | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Mathematics | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Natural History | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Physics and Chemistry | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Legislation and Economy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Commerce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Drawing | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Singing | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gymnastics | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 29 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |

The practical study of industry may be given besides the above lesson-hours. In the 4th and 5th years, the hours of all the lessons, except ethics and gymnastics, may be increased or decreased for the whole or a part of the students' subjects to the approval of the Educational Minister, although no more increase than two hours is allowed per week for each lesson. Legislation and economy, industry and singing may be dispensed with for the time being, and their hours must be covered properly by other lessons. Gymnastics may be increased not more than 3 hours a week over the schedule hours.

The middle school may have a supplementary course of not more than one year for graduates and have a preparatory course for two years, when it is particularly necessary. Those, who enter middle schools must be graduates of their preparatory course or of common primary schools. Besides, others not younger than 12 are admitted, when they pass the entrance examination. This entrance

examination may be taken by boys of less than 12, who have finished the 5th year course of primary schools and are fully grown and excel in scholarship. This special admission has been granted since a few years ago as a way to allow talented boys to give full play to their talents.

The necessity of middle schools has been intensified more and more with the progress of civilization, and their number has increased continually for the past few years, and applications for admission have been satisfied not without a difficulty. The latest statistics give the number of middle schools as 439, which work out at 2.9 schools per 1,000 square miles. The following table gives the number of middle schools and their boys in Japan:—

| Year | No. of Middle Schools | No. of Boys |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1923 | 439 | — |
| 1922 | 385 | 194,443 |
| 1921 | 368 | 177,224 |
| 1920 | 345 | 166,616 |
| 1919 | 337 | 158,974 |
| 1918 | 329 | 153,891 |
| 1917 | 324 | 147,467 |
| 1916 | 321 | 141,954 |
| 1915 | 319 | 136,778 |
| 1914 | 318 | 131,946 |

(2) Girls' High Schools.—The school gives secondary education to girls, its organization being allowed to take different forms according to actual conditions. It admits common primary school graduates or those not younger than 12 and possessing at least equal proficiency to such graduates.

Its term is usually four or five years, and it may be shortened to three years,

when high primary school graduates or those possessing equal proficiency only are admitted. There is a practical course in the school, which is available for those wishing to study household economy. Some schools have simply a practical course and nothing else. The term of girls' high schools is 4 years for those admitting finishers of the first years course of higher primary schools and 2 or 3 years for those admitting graduates of higher primary schools. There are elective and supplementary courses, the latter of which has a term of not more than two years. High schools may also have postgraduate and higher courses. This is to meet the necessity of giving higher education to women. The higher course is in charge of senior instructors. The system is nearly as complete and high as the high school for boys.

The following table shows the lessons and weekly lesson-hours of girls' high schools and their practical course:—

| Girls' High Schools of 5 Years' Term | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| Lesson Hours | | | | | | |
| Lesson | 1st Year | 2nd Year | 3rd Year | 4th Year | 5th Year | |
| Ethics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Japanese Language . | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | |
| Foreign Language... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| History and Geo- graphy | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Mathematics | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Science | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Drawing | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Domestic Science ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | |
| Sewing | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Music | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Gymnastics | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Total | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |

Fine Art in Japan, 1924

By. F. Yamasaki

BY the earthquake and fire disasters of Tokyo in 1923 the hope of the revival of fine arts seemed for some time to have been nearly shattered in the capital. Some hasty artists, therefore, went to live in Kyoto, Osaka and other cities. But the capital of Japan recovered more quickly than expected, and a lively demand for fine art began to make itself felt enough to incite the artists to work again, and already in the autumn of the next year various exhibitions were held at Ueno Park in Tokyo.

The "Nika" Fine Art Exhibition

The Nika Fine Art Association came into being as a rival of the Imperial Fine Art Academy, to whose style of European painting and drawing it showed discontent and opposition. This Association kept up from its inception a peculiar style of its own, which gave great moral assistance in keeping its members together. And, therefore, any departures from this fixed style were regarded with disfavour by the Association.

But in the last Exhibition a strange phenomenon was witnessed. The elements in the Association that were hitherto looked upon as rather heretical came to take the ascendancy, a natural fact to be expected from the enterprising spirit of the Association which had given rise to its new tendency in painting as opposed to that of the Imperial Academy.

Mr. Sotaro Yasui is an important artist who adds weight to the Association. His ten elaborate works that were displayed in the Exhibition testified to his great assiduity. He discarded all the sentimentalism which had characterised his works prior to 1922, and has set to making a perfectly artistic composition. His pictures had formerly a virility and charmed the spectators by means of artificiality. But his present works express a mixture

of grace and geniality and genuineness of his art. Among his *genre* picture *A Black-haired Woman* is representative work, while his *A Paulownia Tree* and *A Rose Bush* attest his skill in dealing with natural objects. There one meets with that kind of grandeur and beauty which is to be found in a piece of unglazed pottery, through an effect produced by the extreme simplicity of his brushwork. *A Woman's Statue*, *A Landscape*, *The Fresh Green*, etc. possess the characteristics of the artist, carrying a combination of realism and imagination.

In the present day, most of our artists have a tendency to cater to the taste of the public, where as Mr. Yasui betrays no such motive in his work. His productions exhibit rather somber colours and heaviness of touch which, do not therefore, please the spectators at first sight. But for all that they have a sense of grand vigour, not to be trifled with.

Mr. Hakutei Ishii also is one of the central figures of the Nika Association. His works partly belong to his sojourn in Europe and partly to the days after his return to Japan. Formerly he had declared himself in favour of producing local colour in his work, which he really effected, but nowadays he does not strictly adhere to this principle and has shown much improvement. The common features of all his works are the simplicity of method as well as the brightness of colours used. Especially his works treating of water scenery are most delightful, executed in moderation with the highest skill. Some art critics call him either the Simon of Japan or the Marqu e of Japan. *Ohara Beach*, *London Suburbs*, *Pont-Neuf*, etc. are among his masterpieces.

Mr. Ichiro Yuasa showed such skill in making copies of the masterpieces of Velasquez at Madrid that he was a wonder and marvel to the art world of Spain.

His name is still remembered in that country. But it is a pity that his taste and brushwork suited to the depiction of the unctuous scenery of Spain or the customs of South Europe do not agree with the simple scenery that he has undertaken to sketch since his return to Japan, such as his *M. Igasa, Cherry Trees in the Lofty Distance, In the Season of the Peony*, which all lack spirit and vigour. He would find more congenial subjects for his art in the landscapes of South Europe than in his native country.

Mr. Tokusaburo Masamune is the younger brother of Mr. Hakucho Masamune, the eminent novelist. He presented eighteen canvases that he executed during his stay in Europe. But it seems he is now worrying about what course to choose as an artist. This worry can be perceived in each of his productions. While in his *Etruria* we find the light, simple touches of Matisse we have such a large work as his *Venus looking into a Mirror*, full of craftsmanlike ambitions, in each case evincing the fact that he has not yet found. It would seem that he does not devote enough time and attention to preparation. He is rather an artist of colours and light than an assiduous master of composition.

Mr. Narashige Koide is a humorist. His *Portrait of a Man in his Cap* undisguisedly expresses his true self, and for that reason we feel great attachment to it. The only defect in this picture is the impression it gives of outward stiffness a feeling not from the inside.

Mr. Kigen Nakagawa has produced *The Nude* that has made a new departure in the field of painting. His productions have come gradually to show more vigour and energy. It now pleases us to find that the present piece is suffused with vigour and verve. It exhibits the artist's skill in making an exquisite composition of all parts of the body, after dissecting it, and arranging them over again in their exact position. His production but the taste the manifest will be only rightly appreciated by sensitive persons.

As for Mr. Kindo Kuniyeda, among other works, *A Scene in the City* is the most

excellent. The Japanese taste, common in the old *Ukiyoe* pictures has been evidently aimed at, which has, therefore, produced an exquisite effect.

M. Roth is one of the most enlightened, rising artists in the art world of France to-day. It is indeed to the credit of the Association to have secured him as one of its members. *A Harbour, A Landscape in France, A Bathing Woman, Still Life*, etc., are among his recent productions. All his works impress the spectators with the sense of noble refinement.

Now it should be observed that the Nika Association had seen eleven years of its history since its inauguration till the year 1924. The motive and spirit that brought the Association into existence were well worthy of our respect. In fact, the object for which the Association was organised was to show repugnance to the Imperial Academy, whose methods had become lifeless and conventional, and thus to rouse the art world of this country into activity. All the members of the Association were full of young ardour to revolutionize the artistic methods of Japan. Similar instances have been numerous in France. But it is true many of these young members of those days have in the meanwhile reached middle age and their work inclines us to wonder whether they too have begun to sink in to dulness and inactivity, or at least whether they are at a great turning-point, though indeed some of them have produced great works.

The Exhibition of the Bijutsu-in

The Bijutsu-in (Fine Art Institute) was established in by a group of artists in the native style of painting, to show opposition to the technique adopted by the Imperial Academy, just as the Nika Association challenged the latter in regard to Western art. The genuine style of Japanese painting has been to all appearances checked in its natural development, or rather Japanese painting has not made its own progress with the general course of things in Japan. It concerns itself very little with the inner life of the

present-day Japanese. What these artists seem to consider as beauty is to a certain extent the beauty to be found in the *Kabuki* play (the old school of drama) or the "No" play, full of classic traditions.

Japanese painting to-day makes no great development along the line of daily life of the Japanese at large, though of course within small limits it has made some appreciable progress. Only the traditional as well as the economic value attaching to them preserves the Japanese paintings and drawings to recent production from falling into neglect. But it is only too patent a fact that the peculiarly Japanese style of painting that should exemplify the national art of Japan is fast lapsing into the Western style of painting. Thus the native art of Japan has to-day much lessened in its interest and appeal to the general mass of the Japanese people. Under these circumstances, the efforts of the Bijutsu-in in infusing a new spirit into the stiffening canvas of the too much conventionalized and degenerated Japanese painting of to-day are worthy of our highest praise and thanks.

Mr. Ryushi Kawabata's *The Garden of the Ryuan-ji Temple* depicts the garden of the famous temple of the Zen sect in Kyoto. This is a marvellous piece of free and bold conception, consisting of the antique fence and a few scattered rocks. A careful examination reveals the elaborate touches of the artist, but the work, as a whole, gives one a discomforting impression of confining smallness. The complete tranquillity that often possesses a garden is quite absent; the artist's own subjective interest in the stones of the garden is too strongly evinced. This is certainly due to careless composition.

Mr. Kanzan Shimomura's *The Silent Yuima* represents one of the giants of Buddhistic legend. Mr. Shimomura is a pure idealist, making his pictures by sentiment alone, after the genuine fashion of Oriental painting of meditative tendency. As the feature of Japanese painting is the representing of objects with idealistic conception, Mr. Shimomura's manner of treatment is most

calculated to bring out the best effect of Japanese painting. His touches are characterized by strength rather than by versatility, producing consummate beauty of outward form and also classic rigidity. It is reasonable, therefore, to see his portraits, especially those of the old saintly sages, superior in effect to any other that he has ever set hand to. His works, ever breathing an atmosphere of unworldliness after the peculiar Oriental fashion, display the utmost excellence that the Japanese painting is capable of attaining. In the present picture his peculiarities are very clearly shown.

Mr. Usen Ogawa's "*Evening Breeze*" is his first attempt in colours on silk for a long time. Hitherto he has been painting on paper with an effect of leisurely quiet, but in the present piece, probably owing to the silk canvas, a feeling of stiffness prevails. We may suppose this picture to represent an evening scene in a mountain village after the fair is ended. Here we find a finely caparisoned white horse coming up a slope of the cornfields. As a rural scene, this is somewhat of a gay character, but undeniably a vein of melancholy solitude underlies the whole, while the evening clouds lit up by the rays of the setting sun are very well rendered. Like other works of his, the present is a pastoral of free composition, with complete harmony of colour sense of modern painting and the simplicity of Japanese painting, producing a musical effect.

Mr. Koichiro Kondo's "*Ten Sight of Kyoto Suburbs*" are in China-ink. Formerly a European-style painter, he known too well the charms of light not to do full justice to it in the present pictures. In this Exhibition, no other picture has shown such a fondness for the effect of light. The artist display deep insight into the possibilities of ink and paper and has succeeded in reproducing realistically the reflections of light, movement of the waters, temperature, etc. with uncommon talent.

Mr. Taikwan Yokoyama's "*Early Spring*" depicts the fallen pine-needles, young shoots of the sacred trees (*Euryae*

ochraceae), brambles in wild growth, a nightingale walking on the ground arching for food: subjects well calculated to suggest early spring. The whole is done with such exquisite finish that not even a branch could be added or taken away. The maturity of skill displayed attracts our admiration but nevertheless it must be owned that the only merit in this picture is the scrupulous minuteness in execution, while the artist's own internal emotions are not expressed at all. Though it is true that his birds and flowers are often appreciated by professional connoisseurs yet appreciation is based merely on antiquarian taste. To an ordinary spectator of unprejudiced taste such pictures make no appeal. If Mr. Yokoyama is content with such productions, being one of the leaders of the Bijutsu-in Institute, we can not expect a great future for his art, and thus he will end by becoming a master of artificiality.

Mr. Gyoshu Hayami's "*A Gate*," "*Mist at Dawn*," "*A Little Landscape in the Western Suburbs*," all reveal the artist's ulterior motive to show off his versatility in using any method to good advantage in executing his pictures, betraying a want of seriousness in his work. In all these pictures the microscopic closeness and the clever finishing touches are worthy of note, and the scrupulous fidelity with which he has done all this work only gives us the impression of pictures of the magic lantern. The "*Little Landscape in the Western Suburbs*" is modelled on the European style so that the artist should have made it thoroughly after the European manner instead of effecting a compromise with the Japanese elements.

Mr. Seison Mayeda's "*Prince Hikohodemi*" is a theme taken from the old mythology of Japan. He has delineated the men and women in the Age of Gods with such simple, unostentatious touches that the primitive life of that remote age is well drawn. But if we may point out

its defects we should say that the simplification of touch is carried out by a too arbitrary, stereotyped process, while the artist's skill is imperfect and his intellectual conceptions are not thrown into the work.

Mr. Chikame Ogawa's "*Return Home at Evening*" is full of humour, with a sense of freedom of tranquillity. The disproportionate pose however, into which the author has put the figure by exaggerating his size is certainly a fault. On the whole in fact this picture betrays a lack of vigour.

Sculpture.—One hundred and thirty sculptures were sent in for the Exhibition, of which 23 were given admittance.

Mr. Takeshiro Kita's "*Statue of Mr. N.*" is a serious study, in which the artist has not troubled himself with parts but only concerned himself with the general aspect of the piece, which gives us, therefore, an agreeable impression on the whole. This was one of the masterpieces at the Exhibition.

Mr. Shotaro Tanaka's "*A Returning Herdsman*" a subject that has been so often employed in painting and sculpture, but is difficult of successful treatment unless aided by superior talent, has a sad defect in the presentment of the ox in its posture.

Mr. Yasuharu Shirai's "*The Sea*" suggests the method of Expressionism which the artist has apparently employed, but not having sufficient command of this new method he has failed to produce the efficient effect aimed at. should not stop short in cultivating his style, seeing that he is one of the most promising sculptors of to-day.

In Mr. Koyu Fujii's "*A Woman Disrobing*," the graceful form of a Japanese young woman, in her serene, is well rendered. We may be sure that this artist, being one of the leading members of this Institute will never disappoint us in the work that he engages in.

The Japanese Lakes

By Viscount A. Tanaka

Lecturer in the Faculty of Science Kyoto Imperial University

IN Japan there are a great number of lakes. One of them, Lake Biwa, as large as Lake Geneva, is noted throughout the world. Most of these lakes are located north of Tokyo, scattered in the northern part of the main island, Honshu, Kurile Islands and Saghalien. They are mostly connected with volcanoes; some appeared after eruptions, while others were formed largely through depressions. In Europe we can find lakes formed by glaciers. But it is not the case in Japan. The European Continent has very few volcanoes, so that volcanic lakes are found only in Italy, in middle France and on the banks of the German Rhine. Knowledge regarding these lakes has been considerably attained in Europe, but not full knowledge, because there are not many variable volcanic lakes, as there are in Japan. Lakes in regions full of volcanoes, such as in South America, are instructive and interesting, but seemingly no thorough investigation has yet been completed.

Geologically and topographically speaking, there is no other place so fitted as Japan to make a deep study of how lakes originate. There have occurred a series of changes in the earth-crust since olden times, that yield us much instruction about both depression lakes and dislocative lakes. Most lakes lie among hills, many charming enough to be summer resorts. Of late, lakes are being used for fish breeding everywhere. Often we see anglers by the lake-side. Visitors have many conveniences. Even if not perfect, there are railways and motor-cars which enable us easily to get to lakes like Lake Chuzenji at Nikko, Lake Ashi at Hakone, or Lake Towada. Also motor-boats for trips can be hired. They are far behind such world-known lakes as those in Switzerland, indeed. But if we turn our eyes elsewhere, it is not always the case. Lake-side hotels are increasing by degrees.

In Japan, where the land stretches from north to south there is much interest in the temperature of lakes. Limnologically, we call a lake where the water is warm on the surface and gets colder with depth throughout the year, a torrid lake. A temperate lake is one in which that is the case only during summer, while in winter it has a rather cool surface, but is frozen in bitter cold, and gets warmer and warmer with depth. Sometimes such a lake is covered with hard ice on which skating is possible. Lakes always cold at the surface and getting warmer with depth, are called frigid lakes, some of which are covered with hard ice all the year and others are free from it at the warmest period, when we see an arctic or antarctic view on the lake.

Japan embraces all varieties of lakes like the above. In the south-west including the districts from the southern end of Kyushu to Tokyo and neighbourhood, there are many torrid lakes. North of them are temperate lakes. Only a few belong to the frigid lakes. They are dotted over the Japanese Alps 3,000 metres above sea-level. In Europe the torrid lakes are found in France and the lands to the south, the temperate lakes are in the region from Germany to Scandinavian lands and the frigid lakes have only an example or two among the Pyrenees or the Alps. Japan stands alone in the sea away from the Continent, with neighbour lands where scientific investigations are behind. Those who climb hills or go to resorts in summer, observe things newly in finding volcanoes of varied form and lakes of varied sorts. Lakes of varied warmth show us many varieties of fish, and varied plants on and in the water. Japan is thus a favourite land for students.

The darkblue seen in some lakes in Japan is rarely to be seen in other parts of the world. Lake Tahoe, in California, has been noted as first in its hue, but it has not that rare blue of the Japanese

lakes. Rather I must name Lake Tazawa in Akita Province in Japan as having a deeper blue. It is richly beautiful, with mysterious traditions. We can find parallels to Lake Tazawa in hue everywhere in the high lands of Japan as well as in Switzerland. Japanese lakes are superior also in lucidness. In Switzerland, water from glaciers during summer, flowing with floating matter, makes them fairly beautiful, but they are far from being so transparent. In Japan snow water in spring causes the lakes to be only a little lucid, but in summer they become wonderfully clear, unequalled in any other country. Some of the lakes in northern Japan are as brown as those in Germany, Scotland and Finland. This is peculiar to northern lakes.

The utilization of lakes is progressing rapidly of late. Formerly no one knew how this could be done. Lakes on plains, besides providing fishing, have been employed as the only means of transportation. Lake Biwa, Lake Shinji, Kasumi-ga-ura, Kita-ura, and Lake Hamana are all alive with ships. At one time civilizations emanated from both Lake Biwa and Kasumi-ga-ura. Lakes in Japan have been used to provide water for farmers. As lakes are often located in mid-river, much rain-water rushes into them and flows away slowly, with no fear of overflowing. Even if it is dry, the lower river courses are almost safe from losing water. Water from the mountain lakes flowed down with force strong enough to furnish power to generate electricity.

Coal, mainly from Hokkaido and Kyushu, has been used for motive power in Japan. But the fact that it is not easy to distribute coal all over the country, naturally causes us to turn to the vast water supply from the mountain lakes for electric power.

The profits from breeding fish, are considerable. At present we can get fresh fish even in the high regions, and especially trout are carried from the lakes to Tokyo.

Lake Biwa is the most widely used among Japanese lakes. It has several well equipped harbours like Otsu and

Nagahama, where the trains are met by boats. The overflow between Otsu and Kyoto forms a channel for transportation by water, supplies drinking water to Kyoto and generates the electricity for the motive power and the lighting of the city. There are active fisheries and breeding stations on the lake.

The scientific study of lakes has been carried out only during the past twenty years. Mr. Shuzo Tanakadate, of the Tohoku Imperial University, is one of the pioneers. He has devoted much time to the observation of lakes in Hokkaido. Even now there are only a few scholars who are interested in lakes. Limnology is a new science here. Lately we hear about efforts made by local engineering authorities to investigate practically things in connection with the use of water, and about researches by the Marine Industrial School and by the local fisheries experimental institutes for the purpose of fish-breeding. Hydro-electric companies also are interested. We have not the full knowledge that they have in a few countries of Europe, but we have nothing to fear from comparison elsewhere. For a fairly long time lectures have been given on limnology at the Marine Industrial School, also subsequently at the Sea-Products Department of the Faculty of Agriculture, in the Tokyo Imperial University and at the Special School for Sea Products attached to the Faculty of Agriculture, in the Hokkaido Imperial University. A chair of limnology has been established in the Faculty of Science, in the Kyoto Imperial University. In the City of Otsu on Lake Biwa there is a lake-side laboratory, attached to the latter. Everywhere in the country, laboratories for fish-breeding have been established.

Traditions of mystery as to lakes are barriers to students. The local inhabitants, inspired by these legends, have no liking for taking ships on to the lakes, for fear they should be cursed. Therefore visitors are very often at a loss what to do, and are compelled to use rafts with all their dangers and inconveniences. Recently a portable boat has been invented for the use of investigators.

Old Divorce System in Japan

DIVORCE is now legally recognized, when it is by the mutual consent of the couple as an abstract separation or when it is petitioned for by either of the couple as a causal separation.

The old system of divorce in Japan was substantially causal separation, there being seven legally recognized causes for divorce on the part of the husband, the wife's barrenness, immorality, unfilial conduct to the father and mother in law, quarrelsomeness, thievishness, jealousy and malignant disease, while there were three causes, for which divorce was not lawfully permitted, when the wife went faithfully into mourning for the father-in-law or the mother-in-law, when the husband was poor when married, but became opulent later or when there was no one to take back the wife divorced. It is not known how long this system was practically in force. In the subsequent war and feudal periods, men had the greatest predominance over women, and in divorce, causal separation was replaced by abstract separation, or the divorce of wives with no reason whatever shown by the husbands, but simply under the pretext of want of affinity or of dissatisfaction, it being only husbands that could divorce their wives, wives not being permitted to ask for separation. It was sending away rather than divorce.

The divorced wife was given a letter of divorce. Besides this letter, another letter was written. It was called *okuri*. This *okuri* was carried in marriage. It was written by the head of the bride's village to that of the bridegroom's village, informing the striking out of her name from her village census-register and asking it to be entered in the bridegroom's village. There was another *okuri* from the Buddhist temple of her village to that of the bridegroom's village. The former *okuri* was called the *mura-okuri* (the village

letter) and the latter *okuri* the *tera-okuri* (the temple letter). In divorce, this *okuri* was necessary, too, for without it, divorce could not be legally concluded. The letter of divorce was handed by the divorced wife to her relatives or village councillors, who carefully looked into the circumstances and advised the husband to re-consider the matter. When these efforts were of no avail, the village and temple letter of *okuri* were issued from the husband's village to the wife's village, striking out her name of the former's registers. This legally concluded divorce.

The letter of divorce was commonly called *mikudari-han* (three and half lines), as its form was made up of three and a half lines of words. An old book describing divorce says that the letter of divorce is from the husband to the wife, being handwritten and with a thumb-mark print for a seal, and that one who cannot write it, drew three and half straight lines on the paper, printing his thumb-mark, following the custom of *mikudari-han*.

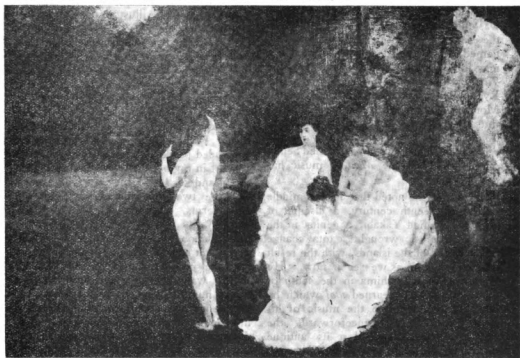
It is unknown why the letter was of three and a half lines. A researcher conjectured it to be an imitation of prostitutes' three and half lined letters to their regular patrons. Another guess is that a three and a half line form was adopted as against the seven lined contract form. Neither can be quite reliable. Anyhow, three and a half lined letters of divorce began to be written before the Genroku era, or the beginning of the Tokugawa period. A divorce system was established in the old Taiho Law, making the writing of a divorce letter a necessary condition for divorce. In the Tokugawa period, the letter was made more necessary by law, which punished those not handing it to their separating wives. So severe was the punishment that one marrying a second time without a letter of divorce given to the first wife

was banished from his place of residence and when divorce was concluded to be a result of avaricious intention, he was expelled from Yedo, his property being confiscated by the Government. One previous rule was that a woman remarrying without a letter of divorce from her first husband was ordered to go back home, her hair being cut as a punishment, and her parents, go-between and second husband suffering penalty.

The old divorce system thus simply admitted the right of divorce of the husband, the wife not being allowed to petition for divorce. There was, however, an only method recognized for wives, who wished divorce. That was the system of the divorce temple. The *Horei-Yoryaku* (a book of a summary of laws and ordinances in the Tokugawa period) says that the wife, who dislikes her husband and runs away and enters a temple of priestesses (the divorce temple), is allowed to obtain divorce and to be taken back by her parents, provided she serves faithfully three years in the temple.

The most famous divorce temples were the Tokai-ji at Matsuga-oka, Kamakura and the Mantoku-ji at Sera village, the Province of Kozuke. There are many literary works and *senryu* in the Takugawa period, dealing with the Fukei-ji. These nunneries were the only protectors of female rights in that period. When wives seeking divorce ran into them for help, stating the reason, they summoned the husbands, go-between and others connected, with whom they arranged peacefully for divorce.

The oppressive divorce system was in practice until the beginning of the Meiji era, when a notification was issued by the Imperial Government in May, 1872, allowing wives seeking divorce under unavoidable circumstances but not able to obtain it to petition for it in court, accompanied by their parents, elder brothers or relatives. The right to claim divorce was at last accorded to women by this notification, which is memorable in the history of the extension of women's rights in Japan.



"After Bath"
At the Modern French Art Exhibition at Uyeno.

Music in Formosa and the Loo Choo Islands

II

By Hisao Tanabe

IN the Loo Choo islands, comparatively speaking, no sort of native music now remains. The main part of the Loo Choo music has undergone development under the influence of the music of Japan proper. The music that originally existed in the islands had a very primitive character, but in the thirteenth century a kind of music named "omoro" came into existence. Later in the fifteenth century a musical instrument called *jamisen* was introduced from China into the islands. It would seem that this instrument first took its rise in the west of China.

In the sixteenth century a musical genius appeared, who was Akainko. He both composed songs and originated music to suit the *jamisen*. This form of music was one of the oldest kinds of music in the islands. A century later, a musician named *Tansui* was born and originated a new form of music which is known as the *Tansui* school. One of his disciples was Ryotaku. Ryotaku had a disciple, named Monkaku, who originated a new form of music, which was styled after his name. *Tansui* music now survives only in one representative, a young man named Seihin Yamauchi, while the *Monkaku* music has disappeared.

But it may be noted that in the middle of the eighteenth century, a disciple of *Monkaku*, named Yakabi, a genius in the Loo Choo music wrought a total change in the music of the islands, with the result that it took form as we see it now. He went over to Kagoshima in the south of Kyushu, and there learned *utai* which he later incorporated into the music of his native country. Thenceforward, the music of the islands lost its antique character, and came to assume its present form.

One of his disciples, named Apuso

originated a new form of music, which was named after him. Another disciple, a certain Nomura invented a new form of music again, which bears his name. The most prevalent kind of music in that country now is of the *Nomura* school, and the *Apuso* also enjoys popularity.

Once Mr. Bu Kin, a native who had served in the family of Marquis Shô, once the reigning family in the islands, as a family musician, gave a music performance at the Tokyo Music School. The famous representative of the *Nomura* school, Mr. Kuwabara died last year, but one of his disciples is now a leading musician.

The relative positions of the three schools, namely *Tansui*, *Apuso*, and *Nomura* may be well illustrated by those of the three schools of *koto* (a kind of harp laid horizontally when used) music, namely, the *Yatsushashi* school, which has the longest history to boast of, the *Ikuta* school, and the *Yamada* school, respectively.

Apuso and *Nomura* had been carrying on a severe contest, until I went to the islands, when for the first time they concluded peace and agreed to perform a concert in my behalf. Even after I left the islands I heard the satisfying news that the two rival schools continue on good terms, often giving concerts together.

Loo Choo music has made development as a result of assimilation of the *utai* music into the original music of the islands, which was made to suit the *jamisen*. Three hundred years ago, there was an excellent native manufacturer of the latter instrument, named Makabe, whose productions, now extant are esteemed as treasures. The kind of *koto* instrument, now found in that country preserves the very characteristics belonging to the

Yatsunashi school, the oldest school in the mainland of Japan, even in details of accessories, such as the thimble and other things, whereas in Japan proper all traces of the same have quite disappeared. To take another instance, the character of the song called *Rokudan* which first belonged to the *Yatsunashi* school is retained in its purity in the country of its adoption.

In the islands the old tune called *Genji-bushi*, quite different in nature from the song of similar name now existing in the district of Nagoya and also living among the lower classes of people, is preserved here, beginning with the phrase, "Genji, Sagoromo, Isemonogatari and other numerous books which tell tales of love." This song is extinct in Japan proper.

Another interesting fact to note is that the form of dancing in these islands is of a different character from that practised in Miyake and Ishigaki islands belonging to the same group. For, here the costume used on such occasions is akin to that formerly fashionable in Kyoto, reminding one of the old costume used in the kind of plays called *Wakashu-kabuki* (Land some young actors' performances), and the tune called *Sanzaburo*, which was derived from the original performer of dancing, named Sanzaburo Nagoya (see the Early Period of the *History of the Japanese Stage* in the JAPAN MAGAZINE).

In Ishigaki island, on the other hand, interesting forms of music and dancing, old survivals, exist. The latter music, proved the most excellent of all the music I had the opportunity to hear during my journey. Most of the songs were simple and ostentatious, and in the course of the singing, a forceful cry is interposed so as to enhance the effect and also some parts contain double cadence. In a concert, the woman's voice is very fine-toned like that of a Malayan, so much so that the principal of the primary school of the island observed that he had once heard Madame Tamaki Shibata in Tokyo but that she could hardly compete with a peasant girl in the art of commanding the voice. At any rate, I assert that the voice of the natives of the island deserves

world-wide fame, being far superior to the ordinary music existing in Japan proper.

In the Loo Choo islands, very few kinds of Chinese music have found their way. But it is worth noting that in the family of Marquis Shô, there is preserved a kind of music called *Rojigaku*, which was formerly, in the days when the family had the supreme power in the islands, played on the occasion of the royal procession. This is, needless to say, historically valuable and deserves to be kept in its original state. This music is of the same kind as the military music formerly performed in the Li family of Chosen, the old ruling family in the peninsula.

Another important kind of music is the *Tahfaku* music, in Kume island, which originally came from China. This too should be preserved with great care.

The other forms of music in those islands are of Japanese origin, introduced during the days ranging from the close of the Ashikaga period, through the early beginning of the Tokugawa period on to the Tenroku era. These forms of music originally started in the theatre. These also should to be preserved, for nowadays the injurious effects of the meaner songs of the dances, called *fukagawa* dance and the *kappore* which have invaded the islands threaten their decay.

As in the case of Chosen dances, which are characterised by the movement of the hands only, while keeping the legs steady, the Loo Choo dances have a similar feature. An area of the size of a mat in the Japanese house, is said to be sufficient to allow the dancers to perform. This mode is for dancing in brothels, an outcome of long usage. Eventually, it may be supposed this form of dancing will absolutely lose its present characteristics of moving the legs ever so slightly. And those forms of dancing, derived from the *Wakashu-kabuki* will suffer extinction.

The thing which most impressed me during my last journey was the exceedingly superior quality of the music in Ishigaki island, which I should like very much to apply to Japanese songs. The result will be a great gain in musical effect.

The Truth of the Anti-Foreign Agitation

JAPAN must lead China properly according to her long and bitter experience. Japan has special interests in Manchuria and Mongolia and must be strongly determined to insure her rights there.

The present trouble having been caused by such complicated things, it must be dealt with separately according to the questions, which caused it, such as labour capital question, the Engineering Bureau question, the Canton question and what not.

The strike question must be settled apart from other questions, as it is chiefly connected with the Naigai Wata Kaisha. It is necessary for Japan to consider the reason why it occurred in that company and not in other companies.

There are not a few spinning mills in Shanghai, besides the above company, but no workmen in them struck at first, only those in the latter company. This is for the reason that the Naigai company has so many mills that it has been impossible for it to board all its workmen in them, but some of them have lived out, and these latter men have been liable to be instigated and forced to strike by outsiders.

The labour and capital question changed gradually into a question of general capitalists and was growing into red activities. Seeing this, the traders in Shanghai hurriedly re-opened their offices, lest their further closing should led to red activities. This the Russian instigators have tried to prevent.

The writer thinks it necessary for Japan to make a declaration in the sense that although she supports the abrogation of unequal treaties, etc., yet there is a time for it and the present disturbed condition in China postpones that time.

Japan must resolutely oppose selfish

ambitions of China, while she declares her hearty sympathy with the country. She must make a strict protest against the damage given by the Chinese to her residents and their offices, claiming full compensation for damages.

Similar Japanese damages have hitherto been left without any step to claim compensation. This is not the way, to encourage and develop Japanese business enterprises abroad, for no one can dare to work diligently and earnestly abroad at great risk and with much inconvenience, unless it is certain that the Japanese Government protects us and demands damages for us, when we are harmed. The Japanese in Hankow, whose offices have been destroyed by the Chinese, have lost the results of their many years' hard struggle by an outrage committed by the Chinese without any reason whatever.

The Japanese Government must take prohibitory damages from the Chinese for their unjustifiable act so that they many fear Japan and not repeat such outrageous acts without reason, as they are calculating about money.

The despatch of warships from Japan and the landing of their marines must be made a little more effectively. Is it not necessary for the landed companies of marines to have more dignity than before. They must not be made light of by the Chinese. They must be prepared to fire, whenever they are offered resistance. Military dignity can be maintained only thus.

The Japanese project to enlighten China seems to be misunderstood by the Chinese. The writer thinks it better for Japan to simply control the work, leaving the details entirely to Chinese management. It is regrettable that the Chinese misunderstand our kindness.

The unreasonable and insincere conduct of the Chinese must be absolutely opposed by Japan, while she is quite ready to help China in the success of her reasonable and sincere demands.

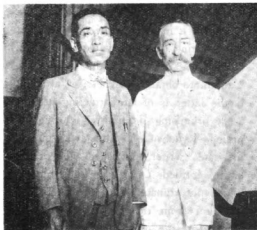
Several years ago applied to Japan for the conclusion of an equal treaty. He was then of opinion that Japan would not lose by entering into a treaty with China, ahead other powers, if not gain, for the Chinese will find no good mines to work in Japan even though they should be granted mining concessions by Japan nor can the Chinese acquire land in Japan, which is too small to offer any to them, even though they should be granted land ownership, in Japan nearly all profitable industries in Japan are run by the Japanese themselves and there is little room left for the Chinese to take an active part in them; and Chinese workmen can not stay long in Japan, where commodity prices are exceedingly high, while, on the other hand, there are in China numerous mines to be exploited and different kinds of manufacturing and other industries to be worked newly by the Japanese and the Chinese will not be dissatisfied with the acquisition and working of these profitable commercial enterprises by the Japanese, when there is an equal treaty concluded between the two countries.

The Japanese authorities hesitated to

entertain this application, lest the conclusion of an equal treaty should lead to the coming of Chinese labourers in to Japan in large numbers, producing at last an equally difficult question to the Japanese immigration question in America. The writer cannot imagine this for commodity prices are too high in Japan to allow so much inflow of Chinese labour. Japan should, therefore, enter into an equal treaty with China, ahead of other powers, upon the present disturbances being settled and order being restored in China.

The Japanese capital invested in China amounts to 500,000,000 or 600,000,000 yen and enormous damage has been suffered by Japan directly and indirectly from the present trouble. It is highly desirable that the Japanese Government should do its best to secure the Japanese rights in China.

It is gratifying to note, however, that there is an inclination manifest among the Chinese intelligent class to think of the necessity to ally with Japan and to except Japan from the anti-foreign agitation. It is essential that Japanese and Chinese learned and leading men should make more endeavours than hefore for improving intimacy between Japan and China, knowing that both countries stand in the situation that each cannot be quite safe without the friendship of the other.



Mr. Jocoton Benefactor of the Yasaka-Maru, and Mr. M. Kuribara, the Purser of the Late Steamer.



Mr. R. Sugano, World Explorer, who has come back from his Long Journey.

Literary Anecdotes

THE *Shinshicho* (New Currents of Thought) was a literary magazine in which a set of the Tokyo Imperial University students intended to publish their own works. In fact, not a few authors of eminence have sprung from this group. This magazine had the misfortune of being three times discontinued and revived but finally going out of existence. Anyhow, it had the merit of sending forth rising authors into the world.

The magazine first came out in 1906 under the editorship of Mr. Kaoru Osanai, then recently fresh from the Department of English Literature of Tokyo Imperial University. He is now entirely in the theatrical world as the director of the Tsukiji Theatre, but at the time of the inception of the magazine he was in intimate connection with Yôhō Ii, the famous actor of the new school, writing plays for the letter, and it was then that a certain millionaire proposed to give financial support to the intended publication of the new magazine. Thus the magazine was born, and the rising authors of the day rallied round it. But the publication was destined to enjoy a life of only six months.

In 1909, the magazine was revived with the co-operation of Junichiro Tanizaki, Suyeo Gotô, Tetsurô Watsuji, Sôta Kimura, Tetsu Koizumi and others. Most of the writers for this magazine were students of Tokyo Imperial University and without any literary fame. The men who took the greatest part in editing were Suyeo Gotô and Junichiro Tanizaki. These two men carried their zeal in the

undertaking to such an extent that they showed unwelcome results in their studies. As for Tanizaki, he had to give up his career at the University in default of payment of fees and for other no less important reasons.

The men of the magazine once held a convivial party. They talked and harangued and drank till at last they sallied forth, wearing black velvet fezes, into the Ginza Street and made a demonstration for the magazine.

As their object of renewing the publication of the magazine was simply to prepare the way for their recognition in the world the magazine had a short life, in consequence of the fact that Junichiro Tanizaki soon obtained distinction as a first-rate writer by his *Tattoo* and *Giraffe* which appeared in succession in the magazine and most of the other writers had a fair share of fame.

In 1924 the magazine had a third lease of life when Yoshio Toshima, Makoto Sangu, Yuzô Yamamoto and others resuscitated it in view of the signs of a new spirit stirring the literary world. In this movement Yoshio Toshima and Yuzô Yamamoto obtained success. Particularly the latter is of late attracting attention as a promising dramatist. During this period Ryunosuke Akutagawa, now a first-rate writer published his maiden effort, entitled *Old Age* anonymously, which unfortunately failed to attract due attention from the public. It was not long before the magazine had to be suspended for want of funds.

In 1916 the magazine was revived

again. This time Masao Kume, Ryunosuke Akutagawa, Yuzuru Matsuoka, Kwan Kikuchi and others participated in the undertaking. During this period, Ryunosuke Akutagawa wrote *A Nose*, which achieved success and was highly praised by Soseki Natsume, the great novelist. Since then, Akutagawa's name gradually came to be well-known. His *Mania for Drink*, *Father*, *A Hermit*, *A Monkey*, short stories, followed, which won for him more fame. But on the other hand, the magazine, the cradle for so many literary lights, was to go out of existence for ever.

Ryunosuke Akutagawa was born of a Tokyo family. His ancestors on the father's side held the hereditary office of *oku-bozu* (literally, the monk of the inner chambers), that is, the reception officer in the family of the Tokugawa Shogun, who waited on the *daimio* who came to pay their respects to the Shogun. His parents were both natives of Tokyo, with artistic tendencies. His father indulged in the *Itchu* ballads, chess, potted plant cultivation and *haiku* poem. His mother was the niece of the famous Tôbei Tsunokuniya, the great wine merchant in the employ of the Tokugawa Shogunate, who was a patron of actors, men of letters and artists, and was always frequenting houses of social merriment. As a consequence, from his mother he inherited the temperament of a thoroughbred Tokyo man. Possessed of delicate nervous sensitiveness, he would have had small chance of meeting recognition at an early period had he not had the advantage of the magazine which suited his inclination and allowed him to write in it when he pleased.

Mr. Seikichi Fujimori.—The two eminent writers of to-day remarkable for their literary talent and for having distinguished themselves for their scholarly attainments in their school life are Ryunosuke Akutagawa and Seikichi Fujimori. They both sat at the top of their classes throughout their highschool and university days. But in their individual careers and their tendencies in literature, as well as their attitudes toward life they present a

striking contrast. Akutagawa made an easy brilliant beginning and went on smoothly in his literary career, while Fujimori suffered in obscurity long before his merits met with recognition. The only similarity that we see between the two is their nervous sensitiveness and perversities.

Without the backing of such a magazine as the *Shinshicho* as a stepping stone to social recognition, nor seeking any friendship in the literary world to profit by, he has been endeavouring to make his own way single-handed. Besides, he is noted for the singular circumstance that he has published three "maiden efforts" one after another. About ten years ago, in his 22nd year, he published his *Wocs in Young Days* at his own expense. This was indeed his maiden effort. But half a year before he had already written *Kotatsu* (name of a kind of brazier covered with a quilt) which was in the true sense of the word his real maiden effort. But then he had no chance to publish it. At the time when he finished *Kotatsu* he had but recently entered the law college of the Tokyo Imperial University, after completing his high-school course. He was puzzling his head a great deal whether he should pursue his legal studies or get transferred to the Literary course which seemed more congenial to him. But one day Mr. Kûswi Kubota, a poet, the student's compatriot of the same native-place was shown a copy of *Kotatsu* and highly praised the excellent finish of this work. The poet, therefore, chided young Fujimori for hanging fire in his choice between the two courses. This determined the young author to follow the literary course.

There is a passage in one of his works reminiscent of those days:

My first acquaintance with the works of Turgenev revealed to me a wonderful new world. Indeed, the world or spirit therein exhibited showed a contrast, diametrically opposite to what I had ever conceived of literature in general. At once I was impressed that to write such literature is the greatest task incumbent upon a human being, and that a great

author or artist is the greatest of human beings. This conviction drove me head-long along the path of literary effort. In one sense, this course of life has made me what I am to-day. Thus for long I had abandoned my hops for political life and did not care to look back. But now my interest is beginning to be awakend by practical matters. What a curious reciprocity of changes. But after all it will be found on reflection that such is not strange at all, but natural enough, seeing that the tendencies or the essential nature of society and literature most readily conciliate this apparent difference between the two things.

In the year after he wrote *Woes in Young Days*, his *Skylark* appeared in the special number of the *Shincho* (New Currents) in January, 1915, by which he obtained distinction as an author and in a certain sense this work may be regarded as his third maiden effort, for his two preceding works had failed to obtain due recognition in the literary world.

Before this honour was gained, he had been teaching in the High School at Okayama. On the appearance of *Skylark*, Mr. Miyekichi Suzuki, who was then one of the first-rate writers, read this short work and is said to have observed, "Ah, the new age has dawned."

After this successful *debut*, however, his way did not open before him, owing to the fewness of his friends in the literary circle. Soon after, he threw up his post in the High School, and leaving his beloved wife in his native-place, Kami-suwa, in Nagano prefecture, set out on a wandering journey. Then at another time, he lived in the depth of misery with his wife and child.

In 1918 he made his reappearance in the literary world with his *A Mountain*, which might be called his fourth maiden effort. This was memorable for him for it secured for him for the first time a safe place in the ranks of contemporary authors.

Our author could not be content with success by mere literary efforts. He began to feel an interest in human life

itself. It was this motive that made him decide to take to the life of a labourer. Therefore, last year he left his wife and two children behind him and entered into the life of a labourer. This was from no mean curiosity to unravel the secrets of the labourer's life nor from any mercenary desire to gather materials for his future work. He simply wished to know and experience the naked facts. He wished to penetrate into the problems of labour. This marked the latest phase of his attitud toward life in bringing about contact between literature and politics. It is true that now he produces no literary work, but we can expect a great work of consequence from his pen, the fruit of his experience of the life he is now leading.

His published works, besides those above given, are *A New Soil*, *In the Seminary*, *A Lonely Crowd*, *A Prison*, *Memory of That Night*, *Sister's*, *Marriage* and *Troubles of Life*. As an author, he is gaining more esteem and respect for his character and his private life full of love. We may well expect to find a true exponent of proletariat literature in him for the future.

Mr. Kokuseki Oizumi. The singular figure in the literary world of Japan is Mr. Kokuseki Oizumi. His father is a Russian and his mother a Japanese. For some time he once attended the Oriental Languages School in Berlin, but after his arrival in Japan he was studying science in Kyoto Imperial University. His mother, a native of Nagasaki, died early. His school expenses were supplied by his paternal aunt in Switzerland but since the great war broke out in Europe all communications were cut off and his allowance came no more from his aunt, which compelled him to leave college and betake himself to labour.

He is conversant with three languages, namely, Russian, English and German, not to say Japanese. So that he is often heard to say, "If my merits meet with no reward in this country I will make my way either in America or France as a writer." He soon left a labourer's life.

His friends, Chôchô Katô and Shin-saburô Miyajima constantly gave him literary job work. He wrote tales of adventures and detective novels with great skill. At first he could only eke out his living, getting a meager income by making translations of the stories in the foreign cinematograph magazines, or re-hashing the materials obtained from the tales he heard in story-tellers' halls in Tokyo suburbs.

His head is teeming with fantastic ideas and romantic feelings. He can make no distinction between fantasy and reality. Once he played a deception upon a publisher, by passing off his copy of the translation of a certain foreign cinema play, telling the latter that it was the translation of a popular cinema play, the film of which was expected soon to come to this country. Thereupon, the unsuspecting publisher struck the bargain and published the book. But the film which had raised such hopes in the mind of the publisher did not come. Oizumi only believed in fancy that the film was coming and so told the lie without deliberate intention. After this, the appointed publisher did not care to buy any copy from him.

At one time, during the European war he remarked. "I tell you, my friend, it is quite possible to take possession of Turkey by means of about thirty shells. If we would dare sell the secret of tactics to the Government we should be paid at least 200,000 yen. As I am going to Switzerland next year I shall carry out this project before I set out from here."

His whole figure, with the serious expression on his face, making such absurd remarks, staring with his brown eyes derived from his father, his curly beard hanging down, and wearing shabby trousers, was sufficient to excite a laugh in the spectator.

Before long, he once again went among labourers. About this time his walking powers were much developed, because he had to walk from Shinagawa to Yanaka, a distance of six or seven miles, to be in

time for the factory. By this means, he saved tram-fares.

Later, he took lodgings at Yushima, Hongo, in Tokyo and during this time wrote *My Autobiography* and had the good fortune to have it published in the *Chuo Koron*, a magazine. In this work his Bohemian life was revealed and readers were delighted with it. The success of this work secured him a position in the literary world.

His other works, *The Woman Who Stakes Love*, *Laotzu* (the Chinese philosopher), and *Laotzu and His Son* followed, by all of which his fame was heightened. Especially, by *Laotzu* he is said to have made a fortune in royalties.

Of late years, he has interested himself in the cinematograph. He is now connected with the Japan Cinematograph Company and is engaged in the production of Expressionist films. With his skill in mixing fancy and reality, Oizumi is the fittest producer of film pictures by his strange conceits.

The richness of his fancy, beyond the reach of the ordinary Japanese has given eminence to his position as a writer. Being a cosmopolitan, and possessed of the facility of easy expression in the Japanese language he has the advantage of gaining popularity from Japanese readers.

His wife is a fair Japanese woman. She addresses her husband in the usual term of "My dear," but his child calls his father by the odd appellation of "Mr. Alien" instead of "father," which incidentally gives proof of the way in which the neighbours look upon our author as an alien, which title the child has unawares applied to his father.

Our author was born at Nagasaki in 1893. He received his primary and middle school education abroad and attended High School first in Kyoto and then in Tokyo. Now he in an enviable position, indulging in his fancies and subsisting on the income from his books and engaged in the production of film pictures as his imagination directs.

Notes of the Japan Red Cross Society

ON May 23rd, an earthquake, next one in Eastern Japan on September 1st, 1923 in severity, occurred in the Province of Tajima and neighbourhood, Toyooka-machi and Kinosaki-machi being in the center of it and being most extensively damaged. Toyooka-machi, a small town with about 2,000 houses and about 9,000 population, was devastated for one-half by the fire after the earthquake, and for another half, the houses were entirely demolished, there being 100 deaths and 250 wounded persons in the town. Kinosaki-machi, another small town with about 600 houses and about 3,600 population, was destroyed for the most part by the earthquake and was burnt down entirely by the fire after it, there being 130 deaths and 200 wounded persons.

Upon receipt of the above news, the Japan Red Cross Society instantly set to the relief work. Its Hiogo office, in whose jurisdiction lies the above quake-stricken district, formed at once three squads with its standing relief men and those of the Himeji office. The first squad left Himeji at 6.30 P. M. on the 23rd, the second squad the same place at 9.48 P. M. on the same day and the third squad Kobe at 7.03 A. M. on the 24th for the affected district. The neighbouring Tottori, Osaka, and Okayama offices despatched squads. There were 9 Red Cross squads engaged in the relief work in the district, with 97 relief men, and their offices set up in several places. Their relief work came to an end on June 7th, before which they relieved 3,236 wounded and sick men.

The disaster aroused the great sympathy of foreign Red Crosses. On the 24th, a telegram was received from the American Red Cross, expressing its most profound sympathy and offering an aid. On the 25th, a telegram was got from the Red Cross League in Paris to the effect that profound sympathy is shown in the name of the League to the Japanese for their new calamity and if foreign aid is needed, the League will at once respond to demand. On the 27, a telegram came from the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, expressing sympathy for the new disaster and wishing to render help, if it is desired. Another kind telegram of sympathy was received from the Chinese Red Cross. The Japanese people are grateful for this great foreign sympathy.

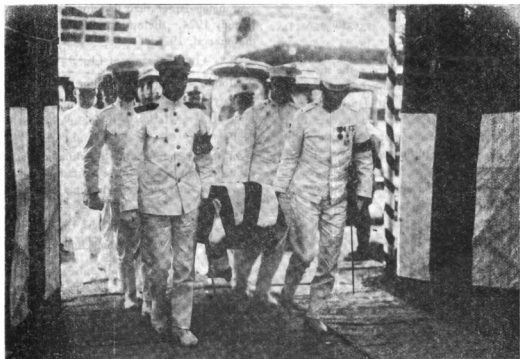
In the middle of July, floods of an unequally great magnitude visited Seoul, Korea and vicinity, doing great harm to men and beasts and carrying away great many houses. The Seoul Office of the Japan Red Cross at once sent a travelling contingent to relieve the sufferers. On July 18th, the relief work was commenced and it was finished on the 27th of the same month. In the meantime, 1,836 wounded men were relieved.

The 12th International Red Cross Conference will be held at Geneva from October 7th, when an international exhibition of medical supplies is to be held. The Japan Red Cross Society has asked Mr. H. Kawai, Chancellor of the Japanese Embassy in Belgium, to attend the conference as its representative and has decid-

ed to send Surgeon-Colonel Takahashi, the Chief of the Relief Section of it, to it. He left Japan for Geneva on August 5th. The Japanese Government delegates to attend the conference are to be also asked by the society to act as its representatives.

It is full three years that the Japan Red Cross Laying In House was established in May, 1922. From that date to April 30th, 1925, 12,513 pregnant and laying-in women and babies were protected or treated and there were 2,750 births. On the occasion of the great earthquake and fire on September 1st, 1923, the sufferers were received in the house from the very day of the disaster and there were 737 in-

patients and 1,061 out-patients of pregnant woman, babies and children relieved. Recently, there have been greatly increased applications made to the house for admission. The old buildings proved inadequate to cope with the demand and the society had an intention to enlarge them, when it received from the Canadian Red Cross 156,400 yen as a contribution towards the cost of protection of babies and pregnant and laying-in women after the earthquake. This money was applied to erecting a baby compartment with an accommodation for thirty babies. Its completion ceremony was held on May 9th, the third anniversary of the foundation of the laying-in house.



Remains of Mr. Bancroft, the American Ambassador, at Ueno Station.

Economics and Finance

Foreign Trade for July.—For July, 1925, the foreign trade of Japan amounted in value to 210,911,000 yen for exports and to 168,981,000 yen for imports, showing the balance of 41,930,000 yen in favour of us for the first time since January, as may be seen from the following details:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

| | July | 1925 | Comp. with 1924 | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Exports ... | 210,911 | 1,195,287 | 250,220 | Inc. |
| Imports ... | 168,981 | 1,674,271 | 49,156 | Inc. |
| Total ... | 379,892 | 2,869,558 | 299,376 | Inc. |
| Excess of Ex. over Im. ... | 41,930 | — | — | Inc. |
| Excess of Im. over Ex. ... | — | 478,984 | 201,064 | Dec. |

Raw Cotton Consumed.—An Osaka report states that during the first half, 1925, the raw cotton consumed by the associated spinners in Japan aggregated 66,054,376 *kwanme*, an increase of 6,897,048 *kwanme* over the same interval, 1924. The following give the details:—

(In Thousands of *Kwanme*)

| Kind | 1st Half, 1925 | 2nd Half, 1924 | 1st Half, 1924 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Indian Cotton ... | 34,561 | 59,057 | 57,224 |
| American Cotton | 22,622 | 16,953 | 16,910 |
| Chinese Cotton... | 4,455 | 3,722 | 3,343 |
| Egyptian Cottn... | 1,719 | 1,700 | 1,483 |
| African Cotton... | 370 | 847 | 354 |
| Annam and Saigon Cotton ... | 140 | 120 | 54 |
| Korean Cotton... | 1,622 | 969 | 1,484 |
| Other Cotton ... | 562 | 369 | 335 |
| Total ... | 66,054 | 59,057 | 57,224 |

Import Duty on Condensed Milk.—The stock-breeders in Japan have

recently held a meeting in Tokyo at the instance of the Central Stock-Farming Association and have decided to propose to the Government to raise the import duty on condensed milk to 3.00 yen and that on powdered milk to 3.50 yen.

Foreign Paper in Demand and Supply.—The economic dullness has ill affected the publishing world and consequently the paper mills. The demand was on the decrease since March, being earlier than usual, in the unsaleable season with a proportionate decline in the prices, while the mills produced as much as before, the average monthly output during the first five months of this year being larger than that for the same period, 1924. Below are the figures in the interval, 1925:—

(In Thousands of Lbs.)

| Month. | Output. | Month. | Output. |
|-------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| January . . | 68,881 | April . . | 76,921 |
| February . | 69,463 | May . . | 79,718 |
| March . . . | 74,242 | | |

In the meantime, the importation of paper decreased and its exportation increased as may be seen from the following figures:—

(In Thousands of Lbs.)

| Month. | Exportation. | Importation. |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| January . . . | 6,244 | 8,296 |
| February. . . | 5,278 | 8,023 |
| March . . . | 8,199 | 7,102 |
| April. . . . | 8,691 | 6,872 |
| May | ? | 4,733 |

The goods held in storage in the period amounted to 194,000 lbs. in January, to 185,000 lbs. in February, to 180,000 lbs. in March, to 173,000 lbs. in April and to 168,000 lbs. in May. It may

appear to be strange that the storage goods so decreased, seeing that the goods increased in production over demand. This is due to a falling off in the importation, and the home made goods gained practically in stock. Even in this second half year, the demand is expected to decrease and the prices to go down further, contrary to the usual state of things.

Iron Imported in June.—An investigation gives the importation of iron and steel during June, 1925 as 39,692 tons valued at 4,969,019 yen, consisting of 14,576 tons into Yokohama, valued at 2,648,971 yen, 1,116 tons into Kobe, valued at 1,291,664 yen and 16,000 tons into Osaka, valued at 1,028,384 yen. To mention the kinds imported, pig iron amounted to 12,488 tons, steel wastes to 2,116 tons, bar iron to 9,352 tons, wire rods to 1,974 tons, iron plates to 383 tons, iron sheets to 2,173 tons, iron wires to 1,702 tons, tin-plates to 2,851 tons, iron tubes and pipes to 4,232 tons, rails to 2,370 tons and nails to 51 tons.

Increased Silk Reeling Capacity.—It is reported by the Dai Nippon Sericultural Association that on July 1st, 1925, the total number of filature making basins in Japan stood at 283,723, an increase of 920, or 0.03 per cent. over the figure existing at the same date, 1924. Of this total number, 278,151 basins were for summer silk reeling, being 3,473 basins, or 1.3 per cent. larger than the amount for the same season, 1924. This increase is ascribed to a decrease in the number of basins suspended this year and to a number of new basins installed.

The Barley, Rye and Wheat Crop.—The following is an official estimate of this year's barley, rye and wheat crop in Japan:—

| Crop. | Planted Area. <i>Chobu</i> | Estimated Yield. <i>Koku</i> |
|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Barley. . | 458,454 | 8,416,850 |
| Rye . . | 546,097 | 6,904,020 |
| Wheat . | 471,499 | 5,703,600 |
| Total . | 1,476,050 | 21,024,470 |

When compared with the actual yield for 1924, the above total estimate shows an increase of 1,941,500 *koku* (10.2 per cent.), it being also larger by 330,000 *koku* (1.6 per cent.), than the past future years average.

Production of Soda during June.—During June, 1925, the following bleaching powder and caustic soda were produced in Japan.—

| | June. Thousands of lbs. | Comp. with May. |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bleaching Powder . | 7,427 | 645 Dec. |
| Caustic Soda . . . | 4,803 | 462 Dec. |

The total since January was brought up to 45,862,000 lbs. for bleaching powder and to 27,487,000 lbs. for caustic soda.

Decreased Production of Export Silk Fabrics.—During June, 1925, the amount of export silk fabrics produced and conditioned in Japan totalled 273,751 pieces, showing a decrease of 1,769 pieces from the preceding month.

The Spring Cocoon Crop.—The Department of Agriculture and Forestry estimates this year's spring crop of cocoons at 39,131,500 *kwamme*, consisting of 27,125,500 *kwamme*, of white cocoons and 12,005,900 *kwamme*, of yellow cocoons. When compared with the actual amount of production in the same season, 1924, the white cocoons show a loss of 1,214,000 *kwamme*, or 4.03 per cent. and the yellow cocoons denote a gain of

867,700 *kwamme*, or 7.8 per cent., the total of both displaying a falling off of 346,200 *kwamme*, or 0.09 per cent.

Shipbuilding Yards on the Verge of Shutting Up.—The economic dullness is throwing shipbuilding yards into a more and more deplorable situation, in which they seem to be very hard put to continue operations, without any hope of recovery of the shipping trade perceivable in the near future. They are ever in a position to unavoidably discharge their very skilled workmen, trained many years and hopeless to get again so easily.

Ships Building.—In June, 1925, the following ships of not less than 100 gross tons were building or launched or completed in Japan:—

Ships Building:

| | Number. | Gross Tonnage. |
|------------------|---------|----------------|
| Steamers | 25 | 60,109 |
| Sailers | 3 | 420 |

Ships Launched:

| | Number. | Gross Tonnage. |
|------------------|---------|----------------|
| Steamers | 5 | 7,482 |
| Sailers | 1 | 107 |

Ships Completed:

| | Number. | Gross Tonnage. |
|------------------|---------|----------------|
| Steamers | 2 | 858 |
| Sailers | 1 | 107 |

During the first six months of this year, 14 ships were launched with the aggregate gross tonnage of 14,584 tons and 13 ships were completed with that of 16,431 tons.

General Meeting of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Mills.—A regular general meeting of shareholders of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Mills was held in Tokyo

on July 22nd, when a 38 per cent. per dividend was declared as recommended by the Directors. Mr. Muto, the President, spoke at the meeting substantially as follows:—

“The Shanghai disturbances compelled the company's mills to be closed in China. Although not quite certain, the disturbances will probably be settled before long. This closure is not giving so serious effect on the whole work of the company, as its mills in Shanghai are on much smaller scale than those in Japan, although the general suspension of the cotton spinning mills there will naturally bring up the price of cotton yarns in Japan.”

To one shareholder's question, Mr. Muto replied that he wished to keep up the dividend at the present basis for the second half, 1925 as far as possible, although it was very hard to foretell the working results as there was no good amount of forward orders taken this year.

Wages in Downward Tendency.—

Returns of the Department of Commerce and Industry show the average index number of wages in the thirteen principal cities during June, 1925 as 102.9 as against 103.2 for May, denoting a decline of 0.03 per cent., when the average wages in 1921-1923 are taken as 100. Of the 52 kinds of labour scheduled, 8 advanced, 19 declined and 25 were unchanged, as compared with May. Drink and food stuff makers had the highest average of index number with 110.3, being followed by wooden and bamboo ware makers with 107.0, male and female servants with 106.0, printers and book binders with 105.5, civil engineering and building men with 105.0, dress and trinket makers with 102.3, longshoremen and

day-labourers with 102.0, metal and machine makers with 101.6, fishers with 101.0, fibre industrial men with 100.0 and ceramists with 99.4. The lowest wages earned were 97.4 by chemical industrial men.

An Artificial Silk Mill.—At its recent meeting of the Directors, the Dai Nippon Spinning Co. has decided to start the production of artificial silk by establishing an independent company with a capital of 15,000,000 yen.

The Anglo-Japanese Brewery Co.—At a recent general meeting of the Anglo-Japanese Brewery Co., it was decided to carry forward losses amounting to 175,000 yen for last term. When added to an amount of losses carried forward from the preceding term, the total comes to 399,000 yen.

Keen Competition among Electric Machine Importers.—There are tens of foreign and Japanese manufacturers supplying generators and other electric machines and apparatus in Japan, and they are competing severely against each other. This competition seems to be growing in severity as time goes on. Among them, however, only a few supply big generators, the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse International Co.

being the most important of them and supplying the principal part of the machine now in use in this country. Recently, the Metropolitan Vickers Co. of England has entered the field, represented by Messrs. Suzuki & Co., Kobe. This has intensified the rivalry.

Japanese Industries under the Severest Foreign Pressure.—In reply to an official question, a committee of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce is said to have chosen the following industries in Japan as under the severest pressure of the foreign manufacturers:—

1. Textile Industry (Woollen and Worsted Yarns, Woollen Fabrics, Felt and Felt Hats.)

2. Chemical Industry (Soda Ash, Acetate of Lime, Sodium Sulphide, Sulphate of Ammonia, Glycerine, Powder, Dyes, Potassium Bichromate, Solid Oil, Mineral Oil, Artificial Silk and Phosphorus)

3. Metal and Machine Industry (Pig Iron, Steel, Copper, Pumps, Automobile Sets, Radio Sets, Wireless Telephone Apparatus, Photographic Apparatus, Negative Paper and Other Photographic Supplies, Gramophones, Gramophone Needles and Clinical Thermometers.

4. Miscellaneous Industries (Timber, Tooth Brushes, Leather and Hides.)

Mr. K. Yoshizawa's Reply to the Chinese Foreign Minister on the Account of Custom Tariff Conference

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's Note of August 18, proposing that the Special Conference provided for in Article II of the Treaty of Washington of February 6, 1922, relative to the Chinese Customs Tariff shall meet on October 26 at the City of Peking, and inviting the Japanese Government to take part in the Conference. Your Note also contains an intimation of the intention of the Chinese Government to bring up at that Conference proposals for the recovery of tariff autonomy.

The Japanese Government now direct me to state in reply that they will be happy to participate in the Special Con-

ference now called by the Chinese Government under the provisions of the aforesaid Treaty of Washington. They are further ready to consider and discuss, in common with the other Powers interested, any reasonable proposals which the Chinese Government may submit on the subject of customs tariff. The Japanese Delegates to the Conference will shortly be appointed, and their names and titles will be communicated to Your Excellency in due course.

Finally, I am charged to express the sincere hope of my Government that the forthcoming Conference, calculated to give effect to the Treaty of Washington, will achieve the full measure of success.

From the Japanese Press

Labour Union Bill.—The labour union bill drawn up by the Social Bureau has been published. It is a rough draft to be made definitive by going through various consultative bodies, official and private, it being a future question whether it will be substantially unchanged or will be greatly modified, until it is finally passed.

The above bill defines in Art. I a labour union to be a body of not less than 10 labourers joining for the purpose of improving labour conditions or to be a federation of such bodies; provides in Art. II against the discharge of labourers by employers on account of their being members of labour unions and admits in Art. 12 the right of collective negotiations. There are no restrictions whatever put on districts, where labour unions to be formed, nor on occupation of labourers, who can join them quite unrestrictedly. The bill allows labour unions, in spirit, to participate in political movements. It embodies the most radical proposals ever made concerning labour union laws.

If the bill passes the Diet without great modifications, the Japanese labour class will be protected under a most progressive union law, making the unions into remarkably powerful bodies, in the opinion of the *Chugai Shogyo*, which treats this subject in its editorial of August 20th.

Hundreds of years elapsed before the European labour union system developed as at present. In Japan, however, the system began to develop only recently, and her labour unions are going to secure the right of collective negotiations without learning sufficiently the various merits of the unions in Europe and America. Seeing this, some capitalists feel uneasy

about the enactment of the bill, which the paper considers not to be unreasonable.

If the development of labour unions is a tendency of the age and cannot be resisted, it is necessary, the paper argues, to lead them by the labour union law, enhancing the character of labourers, completing their mutual relief system and training them to an orderly, systematic and rational attitude in labour troubles by means of collective negotiations; and this can be effected without so much difficulty, if the labour bodies are led by able men and their members have command over themselves, which is, however, a matter of much uneasiness.

National Leaders.—What is necessary but lacking in Japan to-day is that there are not many great men to lead the nation, says the *Osaka Mainichi* in its editorial of August 13th, there being no great characters in any section of society, who are worthy of national trust. The matter is highly regrettable and casts a great shadow not mean self-assumed great men, but those possessed of so much learning and virtues as to be honoured as patterns of the time.

The direction, in which the state is to advance, or must not advance, is a question to be decided by the nation itself. What is the aim of the nation, to which great national or social policies to be directed? This question cannot be decided simply by the numerical power of the multitude, but by the discretion of those who lead us along the the course to be taken.

The numerical power of the multitude is of course necessary. In parliamentary politics, we are placed under the public pledge to decide matters *nolens volens* by

that power. For them, therefore, rich national knowledge and the cool judgment of the political and other situation here and abroad are necessary. How to train the masses, who are ignorant of the situation?.

Their thought and everyday action must not be greatly influenced simply by public speeches and the speakers' profound learning, but rather more by their great individual character. The nation must be led by great men transcending in all things. Our predecessors were led by the great Fukuzawa, Nijima and Nakamura, and we must be led, too. Who can lead us? Japan is seeking a leader in every direction of society. But there are no suitable men found.

It is necessary for us to always endeavour in training representative figures among us and to be led by them. The great nation must have a magnanimity to respect men, who are nationally great, and to be led by them. The Japanese are much behind the westerners in this magnanimity.

Losses on Exchange.—In the fiscal year of 1924-1925, the Government's additional Budget, approved by the Diet, involved losses on the exchange balance to the amount of about 16,400,000 yen. For next fiscal year, these losses are presumably put at about 20,000,000 yen by the Government, out of its estimate of increased refundments and compensations for the fiscal year, which has just been handed to the Bureau of Accountants of the Finance Department.

This is a considerable financial burden, the Jiji comments in its editorial of August 11th, and it must be seen what is the basis of this official calculation of the losses. We may put aside the discussion of an amount of specie to be transferred

next fiscal year for keeping up the exchange. Even though an increased amount should have to be paid next fiscal year on account of officially imported articles, Government office expenses and allowances abroad, interest on foreign bonds and other payments, yet such a great estimate made for the increased balance of exchange would seem to suggest the official anticipation of the Continuance of the existing unfavourable trend of the foreign exchange for next year and an official informal declaration not to lift the embargo on the export of gold.

It need scarcely be said that the great increase in the exchange balance is a new phenomenon produced by the heavy decline in the foreign exchange after the earthquake. It is serious that it is compelling us to pay additionally a yearly burden of about 20,000,000 yen, and this fact plainly tells the necessity of lifting the export ban on gold. It is nearly beyond supposition how these national losses will increase hereafter, unless the foreign exchange improves, for commodity prices are checked in their fall by the adverse trend of the foreign exchange, expanding general expenditures, while the retardation of national economic recovery by high commodity prices aggravates essentially the financial situation in the country. The Government financial retrenchment and re-adjustment which are officially hoped for as the only means to accelerate the advent of a condition permissible to lift the export ban on gold, are being practically finished this fiscal year, and for the future recovery of the foreign exchange, there would be nothing to count upon but an increase in the export trade along with the natural recovery of private economic conditions.

Since the fall of commodity prices, which is most essential, has been brought

to a standstill, however, it seems to be very hard to expect promptly a favourable change in foreign trade and foreign exchange. If so, we may pass the official increased estimation of the exchange balance for next fiscal year as a proper measure taken in the circumstances. In the paper's opinion, however, this proper measure must be a conclusive counter-evidence of the actual betrayal of the official expectation of the recovery of the foreign exchange simply from the financial retrenchment and re-adjustment, and admits of little room for an official contradiction of the fact that their declaration in the past against the lifting of the gold veto was a mere excuse. The economic world is fast falling into the rut of sluggishness, and as a means to quicken a return to its normal condition, the paper earnestly advises the Government a lift the export ban on gold, which has been a pending question for many years, at this opportunity.

Economic Internationalism.--The recent expanded population and development of the world have multiplied keenly the demand for commodities, bringing home to its peoples the greater necessity of increasing the production of food stuffs and other commodities and of economizing their uses more than before. This is a most urgent means to be taken for preventing war, which is caused by a policy to acquire settlements abroad on the part of the countries, which are wanting in the supply of food stuffs and other commodities, while increasing in population, argues the *Osaka Asahi* in its editorial of August 18th. The production of food stuffs is, however, limited and cannot be increased infinitely, and moreover, it is our duty to hand down to our posterity such resources as mines, avoiding to waste their products by uneconomical working, although it is absolutely necessary for us to increase their outturn for our industrial development.

The nationalization question of collieries has arisen in England for the rea-

son that it is far more economical to put collieries under national control than to leave them in private hands.

Then economical working of a national industry has been so advocated, and from the international point of view, the economical working of it will be more necessary. The progress of civilization complicates international relations, and the organization of different common systems in the world is necessary in saving labour and time.

Internationalism is opposed by some politicians as contrary to nationalism and as inconsistent with the independence of a nation. In the paper's opinion, that is not so perilous for nations, but can coexist with them and rather benefits them. The international postal service and the Red Cross are systems were adopted unconsciously on the basis of internationalism. The international scientific institutes are a form of internationalism and the League of nations is an ideal embodiment of internationalism. Even those opposing internationalism as incompatible to nationalism have been unable to oppose the principle of the League.

Internationalism has not yet proved practically quite effective. In order to allow it to give full play to its capacity, it must be applied economically, the paper continues, which means economic internationalism. Every country cannot hope to be able to long supply their own demand for general commodities as a result of a great expansion of population and industry. Self-supply is only necessary, when a war is expected, and if the thought of war can be eradicated, self-supply would be no longer necessary. In other words, whenever there is no need of self-supply, there will be no war taking place so easily.

The more industry develops the more the demand increases for industrial raw materials and the more markets must be cultivated abroad for its products. Raw materials for industry so progressed

as to-day cannot be got domestically in entirety. The United States may be regarded as a self-supplying country producing every kind of necessary commodities. Still she gets yearly a large amount of industrial raw materials from foreign countries, being unable to supply her requirements entirely herself. Seeing this, the countries less gifted with natural resources than the United States cannot hope themselves to be able to supply their industrial raw materials in future, when they develop industrially more than at present.

Nothing is a more uneconomical method of production than to try to self-supply. If the powers should stick to this unproduction method of production, it would not only degrade their civilization but would render it impossible for those with rapidly increasing population to procure a sufficient amount of food to feed their peoples. If, on the other hand, each nation will devote itself exclusively to its specific production and supply the products to the world, nothing difficult will be felt as to the supply of commodities.

An extension of the International League means so much expansion of internationalism. This league is, however, mainly useful politically, and human happiness can be promoted more by the economic open door of the powers, or by their adoption of economical internationalism. In adopting it and also the system of the division of work, however, the powers can take no account of war, for where there is a fear of war occurring any time among the powers, it would be dangerous to adopt economic internationalism, which must go parallel with the progress of political internationalism. This may be an ideal, but it is undeniable, the paper concludes, that the world's tendency is gradually in the direction of this target.

Probable Japanese - American War.—Mr. Bywater of England has written a book and published it under the heading which may be translated in a sense that a war is probable between Japan and America. Being fairly well

known as a naval authority, his work may be enough to arouse not a little public interest. In England, not many books of the sort have hitherto been published, and this adds zest to it.

We do not mean to introduce the book to our readers, says the *Tokyo Nichi-Nichi* in its editorial of August 19th, and about its contents, it is enough to simply state that it describes a war, which ends with humiliating peace sued for by Japan. The paper thinks it necessary, however, to consider what intention led to the publication of the book, which has a doubtful technical value, and the paper surmises that it has a relation with the English diplomatic policy.

It seems to the paper that the book has been published with an intention to make a gulf between Japan and America. It would be inconvenient for England that Japan and America approach each other in the Orient or at least they do not repel each other in it. There seems to be an unseparable relation between the book and the English policy against and apprehension between these two countries.

England has been forced to take this policy by the Washington Conference, or by her relinquishment of the Angle-Japanese Alliance and her isolation in the Orient. It is an ugly step to patch up her failure to seek America's friendly will at the sacrifice of the alliance. It would be convenient for England not to have Japan and America growing in intimacy, in order to hold either of them in check.

Until this object is attained, England will not be able to avoid a double-headed policy to be taken towards the Orient. In other words, she will assume seemingly an attitude to absolutely keep to her coordination with America under the purport of the quadruple agreement, while in reality she strives not to alienate her relations with Japan.

The policy is most probably not satisfactory to England herself, and in order to depart from it, she has had to do different sorts of tricks. The paper regrets for her that the tricks have hitherto accomplished nothing to touch the root of the question, but only trivialities.

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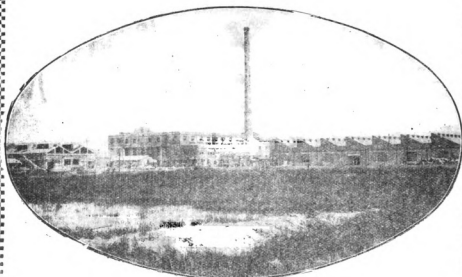
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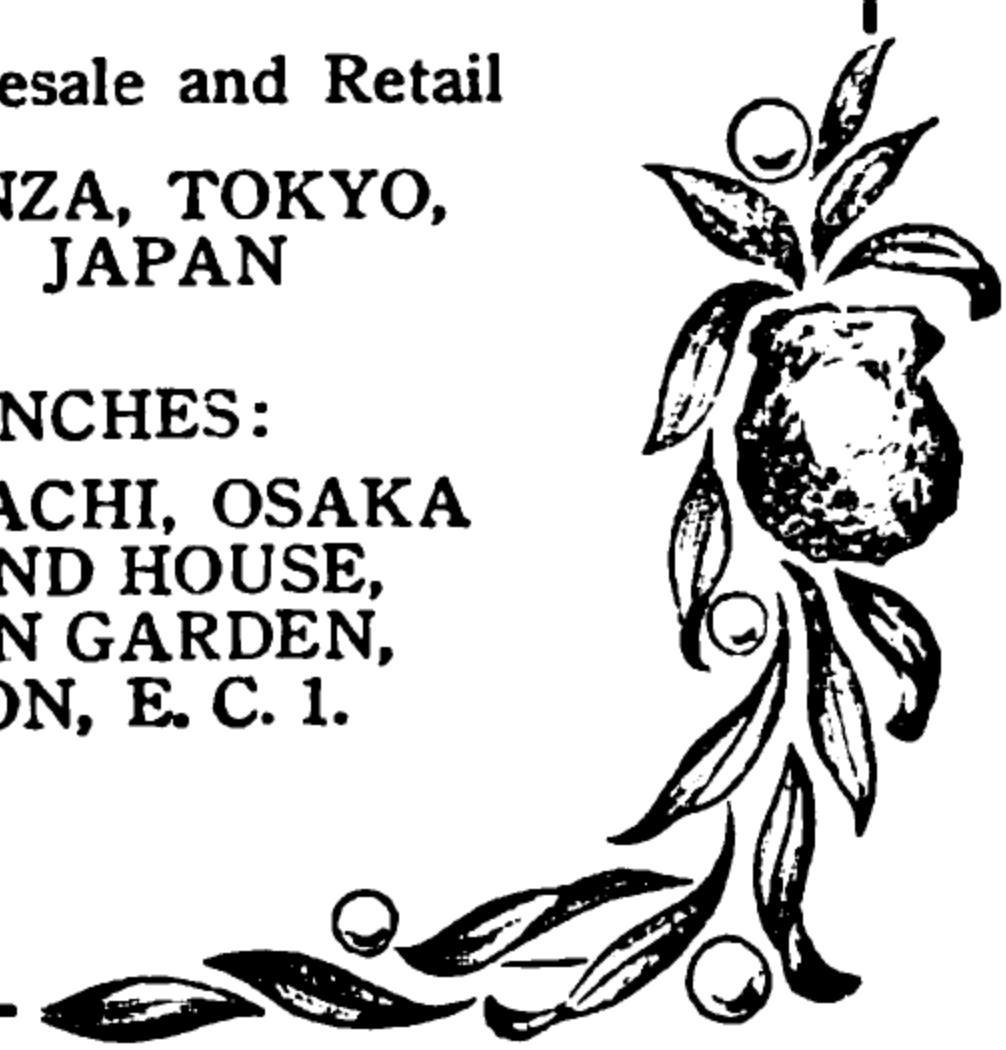
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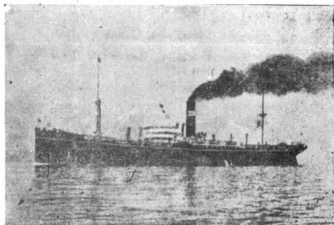
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